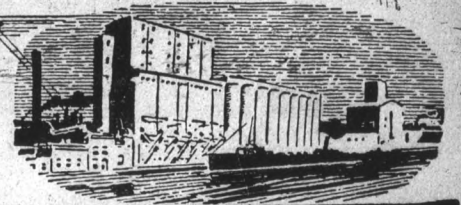


# *The Michigan* BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent  
Farm Magazine Owned and  
Edited in Michigan



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WAR IS DECLARED

*In this issue: Allowing Forestry Through Suitable Taxation—Importance of Growing Alfalfa in Michigan*



## Current Agricultural News

### FORMER MICHIGAN MAN TO ASSIST M. A. C. PRESIDENT

**D**R. KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD, new president of the Michigan Agricultural College, will have for his assistant a man, who, like himself, was born and raised in Michigan and resigned from the Massachusetts Agricultural College to accept a position at our own college at East Lansing. Dr. Butterfield's assistant will be Prof. John Phelan, who has directed the short courses at the Massachusetts college and is known as one of the foremost authorities in the country on rural sociology.

Prof. Phelan was born in Homer, Calhoun county, Mich. He graduated from the Western State Normal at Kalamazoo in 1908 and received his master degree from the University of Michigan in 1910. Previous to going to Massachusetts he taught mathematics at the Western State Normal school, served as assistant in the department of economics at the University of Michigan, was secretary to Dean John O. Reed of the College of Liberal Arts of the University of Michigan and to the late Prof. Henry C. Adams, then statistician of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In 1910 he was appointed acting

director of the department of rural education at the department of rural education at the Western State Normal school, Kalamazoo, and subsequently served at the State Normal school at Stevens Point, Wis., in charge of the rural education department. In this position he did pioneer work in the development of the movement for training teachers for rural schools. There he built up a strong department of rural education and took an active part in all measures for the improvement of rural schools, was a prominent institute teacher, and a speaker on country life and rural and agricultural education in Wisconsin and the northwestern states.

Another one of Michigan's sons comes back home!

### JUNE 18TH LIVESTOCK FEEDERS' DAY AT M. A. C.

**W**EDNESDAY, June 18th, has been designated as Livestock Feeders' Day at Michigan Agricultural College. At this time several experiments which have been under way for the past six months to a year will be concluded, the results given out, and the animals on exhibit. The forenoon will be devoted to a trip of inspection about the barns where the animals are on

display and the experimental plots.

In experimental beef feeding work, three lots of Texas calves purchased last November, weighing 430 pounds and now weighing over 950 pounds, will be on display. One lot of these calves has had continuous access to a self-feeder in which at first corn and oats were offered and later corn alone. In addition, they have received silage and oil meal in the feed bunk, and alfalfa hay. Lot 2 have been fed the same feeds as Lot 1, except that all feeds were hand fed and the amount of grain limited somewhat during the early part of the feeding period. Lot 3 has been hand fed entirely upon farm raised feed, consisting of corn, oats, silage and alfalfa hay. The three lots have all done well. There is, however, considerable difference in the finish and a marked difference in the cost per hundredweight of grains in the three lots.

The cattle will be valued by expert market men the week proceeding June 18th and complete figures on cost of production and grains on each lot will be given out.

Eight lots of hogs have also been on experimental feed for several months, being fed as follows: Lot I, corn and tankage, free choice in separate compartments of a self-feeder; Lot II, corn and tankage, mixed and fed in the self-feeder; Lot III, two parts rye, one part corn, and tankage, mixed and fed in self-feeder; Lot IV, two parts rye,

one part oats, and tankage, mixed and fed in a self-feeder. Lot V, two parts rye, one part middlings, mixed and fed in a self-feeder. During the past year rye has been one of the cheapest hog feeds available in Michigan and an effort has been made to determine how it could be fed to the best advantage.

Lot VI, VII, and VIII of the experimental hogs have been trough-fed, Lot VI receiving corn and tankage mixed and fermented with yeast for thirty-six hours before feeding. Lot VII has received corn and tankage, mixed, with yeast added just before feeding; Lot VIII, corn and tankage only, mixed and trough-fed.

The results with these different lots furnish much valuable information on the cost of pork production and methods which should be followed.

In experimental horse feeding, two lots of nine horses each doing ordinary farm work have been fed rations consisting of ear corn and alfalfa hay, against ear corn, oats and timothy. This work has been going on since November 1923. The results have been somewhat in favor of the alfalfa fed horses. This work has been particularly valuable because of the question so often raised by Michigan farmers with respect to alfalfa as a safe and satisfactory feed for work horses.

The horses may be seen at the College stables on June 18th with the results of the experiment posted and a man on hand to explain the details of the work. In addition to this feature, the horses to be exhibited by the College at the fairs for the coming season may be seen. A special effort will be made to have these animals accessible and in presentable condition.

It is hoped that horse breeders will make a special effort to be on hand and for the dinner hour assemble in a separate group for a basket picnic dinner. Two speakers of national reputation have already promised to attend.

### MICHIGAN GENERAL PROPERTY TAX CUT

**G**OV. GROESBECK has had financial statements compiled which show that the state tax levy for the fiscal year beginning July 1 next will be \$15,000,000 or \$1,000,000 less than the tax for the present fiscal year.

Michigan will have the smallest general property tax since 1918, when the state levy was but \$9,108,219.

With a \$15,000,000 levy for the coming year, the rate for \$1,000 of assessed valuation will be around \$2, which is also the smallest rate in nearly 10 years. It will also mean a reduction of more than \$5,000,000 in the last four years.

Gov. Groesbeck brought up the question of the state tax before the Administrative Board and the matter was referred to the budget committee. A report will be made within the next two or three weeks.

In announcing the reduction of \$1,000,000 over the levy of the present year, Gov. Groesbeck said: "The financial condition of the state is the best it has been in many years and the property owner should be given the benefit of our healthy condition. This reduction will in no way hamper the maintenance of our various state institutions. They will have all the money they need."

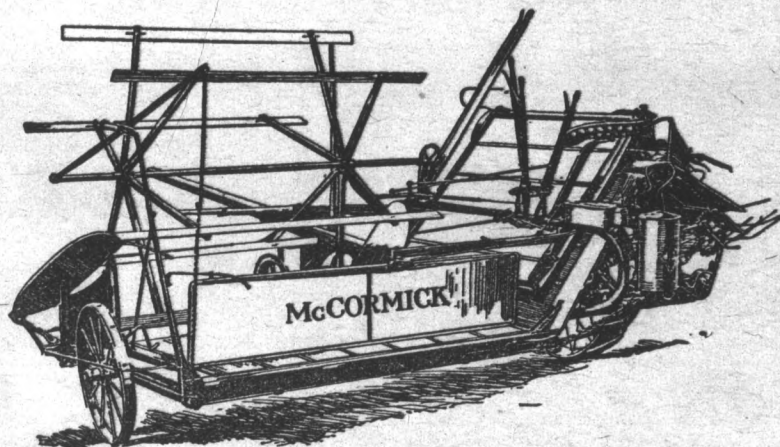
The highway building program will not suffer in any way through the reduction, the Governor declared. He expects the next Legislature to enact a sound financial program for the highway department. And if one does not materialize there will be a sizable amount available for highway construction.

The State will go into the new fiscal year, July 1, with upwards of \$10,000,000 in the treasury, which is something new for the State at this time of the year.

The \$15,000,000 tax will be equalized in June and will be collected next December. Under the present system the state must operate during the first six months of each fiscal year, before the tax money for the period is forthcoming, and often it is February and March before the bulk of the tax money is in. For this reason upwards of \$10,000,000 of surplus is needed to tide over the period between the time the tax is levied and collected.

## Is Your Old Binder Good for Another Season's Work?

Will it go into the harvest this season and tie all of the bundles and waste no grain or time? Will it cut the crop with the minimum of labor? Will it give you good service without excessive repair expense? If it will do these things, you don't need a new binder; but if its performance is doubtful, it is well to remember that a new, improved McCormick or Deering binder gives the best possible service and costs little considering the many years it will serve you.



### Here are Some of the Many Improvements in Grain Binder Construction in the Last Twenty Years

1. **Outside reel support.** Strengthens reel and keeps reel bats parallel to cutter bar at all points.
2. **Floating elevator.** Makes it possible to cut a full swath of heavy or light grain without fear of clogging elevators. Results in increased cutting capacity and eliminates delays.
3. **Improved binder and knoter.** Insures every bundle being perfectly bound, eliminates losses and delays.
4. **Tongue truck.** Relieves horses of neck weight and conserves their strength. Keeps binder running straight, saving grain and delays.
5. **Improved bundle carrier.** Works as well going up and down hills as on the level. Saves grain and time of shockers.
6. **Improved bevel gears and chains.** Eliminates delays and expense on account of repairs. Fully as important as an improvement that increases capacity.

Both McCormick and Deering binders offer you the best possible construction, highest grade materials, and long-lived wearing parts. Any McCormick-Deering dealer will point out the above improvements on the binder he has on display.

**BINDER TWINE**—Now is the time to arrange for your harvest time requirements of twine. Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer to reserve your supply of McCormick, Deering, or International twine. It is wound in convenient "Big-Balls."

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SATURDAY  
June 7th  
1924

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

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

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## Allowing Forestry Through Suitable Taxation

Present High General Property Tax Discourages Reforestation in Michigan

By STANLEY M. POWELL

(Lansing Correspondent of The Business Farmer.)

TIME was when Michigan was a leading timber producing state. Now the annual freight bill on lumber shipped into Michigan exceeds \$15,000,000. A large amount of our former timber wealth was removed ruthlessly, leaving vast areas of cut-over land regarding which no provision was made for reforestation. Of the state's 36,787,200 acres the best estimates are, that to-day more than 12,000,000 acres are idle and unproductive. The proper utilization of this land constitutes one of the biggest problems confronting Michigan to-day.

The question presents itself as to whether we should attempt to farm all of this land or whether it should be redevoted to its original task of timber production and made attractive for recreation purposes. Certainly, we shall all agree that it should not longer remain idle. In the face of a surplus of most farm products and an alarming shortage of timber we may well conclude that an intelligent program of reforestation should very properly be an important part of any program for the proper development and efficient utilization of northern Michigan.

As Dr. Richard T. Ely, the great economist says, "We are slowly getting over the idea that farms must follow forests. Much of the cut-over land is not suited to agriculture and it is a question whether we need more farms at the present time. On the other hand, every consumer of forest products is feeling the consequences of the past ravages of our forests. The idle land must be put to work to grow trees."

This thought is carried a step farther by Col. Henry S. Graves who recently said, "We have reached a turning point in American forestry. Then next year or two will determine whether we will inaugurate a national policy of forestry commensurate with the vast economic and industrial interests involved, or will continue to lose ground in our efforts to check forest destruction and to produce new forests as the old timber is cut and used."

### The President's Ideas

President Coolidge in his message to Congress last December declared that "Reforestation has an importance far above the attention it usually receives." In a recent statement to the American people, the President says, "American character and American customs are largely the result of the influence which our forest background has exerted upon the nation's history. Our civilization is largely dependent upon the unrestricted use of wood. But America's magnificent timber supply now needs replenishing. About 81,000,000 acres of idle forest land should be growing timber crops."

The influence of growing timber extends further than we ordinarily realize. It profoundly affects such factors as climate, rainfall and drainage and we must remember that the flow of streams and rivers, the preservation of birds and other wild life are of great importance—especially the abundance of birds to keep down insect pests. Perhaps of almost equal importance to us in Michigan is the significant part which our forests and their direct and indirect influences have to play in attracting thousands of tourists to Michigan every season. Mr. P. J. Hoffmaster, Superintendent of State Parks, is authority for the statement that the official count figures show that more than 550,000 individuals visited 22 of Michigan's State parks last season.

Land devoted to growing trees be-

comes more and more valuable from a fertility standpoint year by year. If our population ever becomes so dense that this land is required for intensive agriculture it will be found far better than had it been allowed to remain idle and unproductive in the meantime.

### Michigan's Great Problem

Are the days of Michigan's leadership in lumber production a thing of the past? Must we relinquish our preeminence in tourist attraction? Are our burnt over and cut over lands to be left idle and unproductive while the general property tax becomes confiscatory and causes the owners to allow their land to revert to the state?

The problem is present. It is acute. Over 700,000 acres have reverted to the state for non-payment of taxes. The rate of such reversion is constantly increasing.

We have heard a lot of talk about the depletion of timber reserves and the scarcity of forest products. We cannot help but feel that land which once produced timber will do it again, provided, of course, that fire is kept out. All sorts of reforestation schemes have been advocated by various men who are giving a thought to the future. Among the big problems to be solved are the determination of the best methods of natural and artificial reforestation and control of the fire menace.

But from a practical standpoint, there isn't much use of discussing ways and means of reforestation for Michigan until the general property tax is no longer applied to farm and commercial woodlots. As P. S. Love-

joy says, writing in a recent issue of the Country Gentleman:

"The general property tax threatens the existence of the woodlot. In one way or another this has long been recognized and various states have passed laws intended to correct the difficulty. More woodlot and timberland tax legislation is coming up this winter."

### Property Tax Not Adapted

"The trouble lies in that the general tax was built for short-time crops—and the woodlot has a long-time crop. As Col. William B. Greeley, Chief of the United States Forest Service puts it. 'The general property tax, applied to growing timber, is as unjust and as unreasonable as it would be to tax a field of wheat every few days during its whole growing season'."

Michigan tax officials have agreed with the ideas expressed by Mr. Lovejoy and Col. Greeley. For instance, Mr. O. F. Barnes of the State Tax Commission, testifying at a forestry conference called by the State Conservation Commission June 27, 1922, declared:

"The economic effect of increased taxation upon forest property, such as necessarily results from ad valorem taxation, is far different from the effect of increased taxation upon other forms of real estate. It forces destruction, not development. All taxation must eventually be paid from income. If taxation is increased on non-income city property the owner can improve the same and thus obtain income to meet the increased tax, and in so doing he benefits both himself and the community. If tax-

ation is increased upon non-income producing farm lands the owner can put the same under crop and obtain income to meet the increased taxation, again benefiting both himself and the community. The owner of forest property, however, when taxation increases can only obtain income from the property to meet such charges by destroying the property; and the destruction he is thus forced to make is of a character that requires years to replace.

### Mr. Barnes' Four Points

"I suggest as basic principles of forest taxation:

"First: That forest property must not, through ignorance of its character and of the effect of ad valorem taxation upon it be overtaxed.

"Second: That taxation be so framed as to enable the investor in forest land to calculate with reasonable certainty his future tax burden until such time as he can realize income from his investment.

"Third: That the payment of taxes as far as possible be arranged for a time when income may be expected with which to pay the tax.

"Fourth: That the interests of the owners of other classes of property and the interests of the political units where forests are located be given proper consideration."

Sentiment to "make the tax fit the crop" was crystallized in the last session of the Michigan State Legislature. Several measures were considered. The Meggison-Sargent Bill which provided for a deferred tax on forest growth passed both branches of the Legislature by generous majorities and was regarded by many as one of the most constructive achievements of the past legislative session. However, this law was vetoed by Gov. Groesbeck who declared that it was poorly drafted and that the title of the act did not agree with the body of the measure.

### Provisions of Vetoed Act

Under the terms of this enactment the owner of any timber lands, or lands chiefly valuable for the growth of timber within the state, might apply to the commissioner of agriculture to have such property set apart for the growth of timber. If, after investigation, the applications were approved by the commissioner of agriculture, the land would thereafter be taxed at the rate of five cents per acre annually.

After a twenty-five year period the timber would be subject to cutting, under general control of the commissioner of agriculture, who would guard against wasteful methods. At this time, the owner of the timber would be assessed a tax equal to twenty-five per cent of the stumpage value of the timber cut, to be paid into the state treasury.

There was a provision in the act which would prevent it from working a hardship on any local taxing unit. Section Six of the act provided that, "The state administrative board may, in its discretion, advance to the townships in which any forest reserve lands lie, such sums each year out of the general fund of the state as will compensate them for the amount of taxes which would be collected from such forest reserve lands had they not been registered."

It is certainly not the purpose of this article to go into the details of any specific measures, but merely to discuss the general principles which should underlie any constructive and equitable forest tax legislation. The importance of this matter to the northern portion of the state can hardly be estimated, although it is evident that its possibilities are very great. During the past few years,

(Continued on Page 23)



Sketch map of the Southern Peninsula of Michigan showing, in the shaded portion, the region where the establishment of extensive reserves and reforestation projects are likely to be more feasible on the basis of the character of soils. Bodies of both clay lands and sandy lands well suited for agriculture, however, are to be found in the shaded area. It is regrettable that this map does not show the conditions in the Upper Peninsula. Of course, there are outcroppings of thin, rough or wornout land and poorly drained areas in Southern Michigan which are best adapted to timber production.



# Importance Of Growing Alfalfa In Michigan

*Hardigan Variety, Bred by M. A. C., Is Better Hay Producer for Michigan than Any Other Variety of Alfalfa Seed*

By FRANK A. SPRAGG

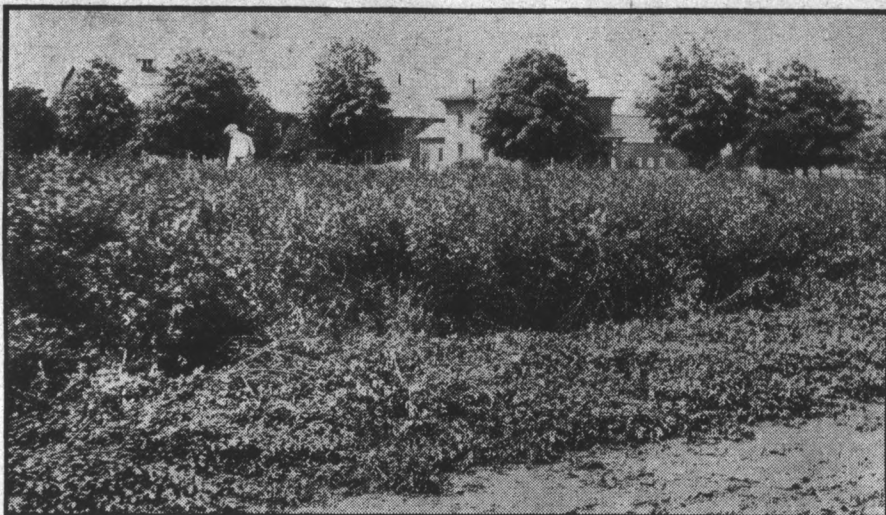
Assistant Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

THE farmers of Michigan are beginning to realize the value of the alfalfa crop. The seed they have raised has been largely by accident.

Farmers need to know that there are alfalfas that grow all winter in their native climates and always die if they must stop growing during the winter. These are valuable crops where they belong but are worthless in Michigan. Then there are alfalfas that may survive Kansas conditions perhaps and succeed in Michigan only in mild winters. We cannot depend upon such seed and therefore must avoid it.

Alfalfa is not a native American plant, but has been introduced from Europe, and usually from southern Europe, where the climate is not severe. These types of alfalfa were introduced into Mexico and have drifted into Southwestern United States. We want none of these alfalfas for Michigan conditions. These are the common alfalfas.

However in northern Europe there are some alfalfas that originate from crosses, between common or southern types, and an extremely hardy yellow flowered but poor hay producing type from Siberia. Out of these crosses have originated by selection some good hay producers that have retained the hardiness of the Siberian parent to a greater or less degree, but need further selection. A man by the name of Grimm brought some of that alfalfa with him when he moved into Minnesota. No doubt there were several such men who settled in the Northwest. As they were pioneers, they were unable to find alfalfa seed on the market and must produce their own seed, from such plants as survived their conditions. Each time that a new crop was produced nature had therefore selected plants that were more and more hardy. Thus, for example, the Grimm alfalfa became selected year by year until it has become a success for Minnesota climate and conditions. The alfalfas of this class are known as variegated alfalfas, because the flowers contain some yellows, greens, and blues, showing that they come from crosses between the common purple flowered types and the yellow flowered Siberian alfalfa. These are



This is a piece of hardy variegated alfalfa that was sown at the rate of five pounds of seed to the acre in 1908 at M. A. C. This piece continued to produce hay from that time until it was plowed up in the fall of 1915, at an average of 5.5 tons of hay per acre per year.

the alfalfas to which we must look, and upon which the Michigan alfalfa industry must depend.

When America came to be better settled and our railroads connected us with the world trade, a new problem arose. Alfalfa seed came to be on a world market, and seedsmen could obtain larger quantities of seed from southern climates, than they could from northern climates. In fact our Northwest needed its seeds and sold but little to the general trade. As the experiment stations had not told them differently, it was only natural that seedsmen should throw alfalfa seed from all sources together in large bins before recleaning. Then when the seeds were largely removed, the alfalfa seed was well mixed.

This is the kind of alfalfa seed that has discouraged so many Michigan farmers. They have planted a mixture of alfalfa seed from various sources and although they had a good stand of alfalfa the first year, the first winter killed most of it and

only a thin stand remained. This was because only a small portion of that seed came from northern climates, and this small portion produced plants that stood the winter in Michigan. If the seed had come entirely from warm climates the chances are that no alfalfa would have been left in the spring.

About twenty years ago, M. A. C. began to realize the existence of Grimm alfalfa and when, much more recently, reliable sources of Grimm seed came to be drawn upon, the alfalfa crop began to find a real place in Michigan agriculture. Previous to that time M. A. C. as well as farmers in general had tried the existing commercial sorts and reported that "alfalfa" was not to be depended upon in our climate. Let us note that the present success of alfalfa under our conditions depends upon somebody's selection of hardy sorts that will succeed under these conditions. We cannot continue to accept common commercial seed, and those who force it upon us, rob us

of our chances for success. Alfalfa will become a Michigan crop when we plant seed that has been grown in Michigan from plants that have stood our climate and our conditions. Until then we must depend upon getting seed from northern sources.

The introduction of reliable sources of Grimm in quantities was started by the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, and has since been taken over by the Seed Department of the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

However, Michigan is producing seed. Some forty years ago, a Frenchman settled in Monroe county, Michigan. He like Grimm was a pioneer, and after he had sown the seed he brought with him, he had to produce seed if he continued planting alfalfa. He succeeded in planting seed and his friends and neighbors have succeeded until in 1922 seventeen car loads of alfalfa seed were known to have come from Monroe county. The past year (1923) was a poor seed year and they have produced little more than they needed at home. This may be the largest source of Michigan grown seed, but one does not need to look far to find stray alfalfa plants in farmers lawns, that we are told have been there for twenty or twenty-five years, and in the heaviest of June grass sods. Tell me that June grass cuts out alfalfa, and I will tell you, you are talking about alfalfas that are not suited to Michigan conditions. If an alfalfa plant has been frozen out, or has succumbed to disease and died, we need not to blame June grass if it takes the alfalfa's place.

One usually finds, that the stray alfalfas to be found in June grass sods produce seed. It is such alfalfas as these that need to be increased because these are the sorts that can be depended upon to produce desirable offspring. It appears that alfalfa, as well as corn, needs to have a thin stand if it is to be relied upon to produce seed. The sun and air must get through the branches, and the conditions should be somewhat dry, at least at blooming time. Some farmers have succeeded in producing a crop of

(Continued on page 21)

## Farmers Hurt Market By Storing Beans At Elevators For Future Sale

By ART GOULET

IT occurs to us that a survey by your paper to ascertain direct from growers the quantity of beans held by farmers in storage with elevators might disclose one of the reasons for the present condition of Michigan bean market prices.

One shipper in the state in a general letter to their brokers in early March stated, "That many single elevators are carrying from eight to as high as twenty cars for the account of the farmer and they would judge that easily 70 per cent of the beans left in Michigan are owned by the growers. In another paragraph they state, "They would make no attempt at that time to estimate the quantity of beans left in Michigan, no question but what there is ample stock to take care of the demand between now and new crop."

Would you consider that information broadcasted to the markets of the country favorable to the grower of beans if 70 per cent of the beans owned in Michigan then belonged to the grower.

The bean situation this spring is some what of a repetition of last year. Some Michigan dealers, who if we are correctly informed have been more interested in bearing the market than in real salesmanship to get a decent price for beans. We can see where short selling of large quantities of farmer-stored beans would be a strong temptation to the short seller to pound prices down.

We know that during the excellent sleighing in February prices at that time were not satisfactory to the majority of the farmers and a great many beans were hauled to elevators and placed in storage with

THIS is the article we referred to on the first market page of our May 24th issue. In this article Mr. Goulet points out the evil of farmers storing their beans at the elevators for future sale, and places a good share of the blame for the present low price upon the shoulders of the farmers who stored their beans with the dealers. We would like to know the amount of beans stored at Michigan elevators at present by farmers for future sale and would appreciate it very much if you would clip, fill out and mail to us the coupon below. Your name will be kept confidential.

the thought that the market would be better with the approaching planting time, when the farmer would be too busy planting his crop to haul beans to take advantage of a better market and by having beans on storage in the elevators all that it would be necessary for the farmer to do would be to phone the elevator to send him a check for the beans when the prices met with his approval.

We are sure that you can see that the elevator who sold short stored

beans would not be interested in an advancing market, and a survey through the columns of your paper with a coupon attached asking the farmer to report to you the amount of beans stored at the elevator at the present time remaining unsold might be compared with the fall state crop report also the Michigan bean jobbers association report of inspected shipments and disclose quite accurately whether stored beans are still in elevators or shipped out.

### PLEASE CLIP, FILL OUT AND MAIL THIS COUPON

Michigan Business Farmer,  
Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

I have ..... bushels of beans stored with..... of .....

My 1923 acreage was ..... acres. My 1924 acreage is ..... acres.

NAME ..... P. O. ....

We appreciate that you do not reach every bean grower in the state but the very large number that you do reach would give you valuable information for an article to be used later to show the farmers when they store beans with the dealer who sells short that the farmer is placing himself in a position to be double-crossed.

The short seller to protect his own interest must of necessity find all of the bear market factors that he can muster together and disseminate that information over as wide a territory as possible to become effective in best serving his own interests. In the dissemination of that bear information to buyers who are only ordinary human beings like the rest of us and like to receive information that we can buy at low prices and that prices will be lower if we wait, with the result that buyers hold off and their very act in holding off helps depress the market and the properly trained buyer reasons that if the large shippers feel weak on the market situation shopping around will find someone who will be willing to lower the price possibly 5c under the bear quotations that have been received. It is surprising how fast that information will travel in all of the larger markets. Let one buyer get a car of beans at a reduced price and immediately every broker in that market knows about it and wires his shipper to meet it or better it with the result that the short seller is accomplishing his purpose in lowering prices figuring the psychological effect will discourage the further holding attitude of the

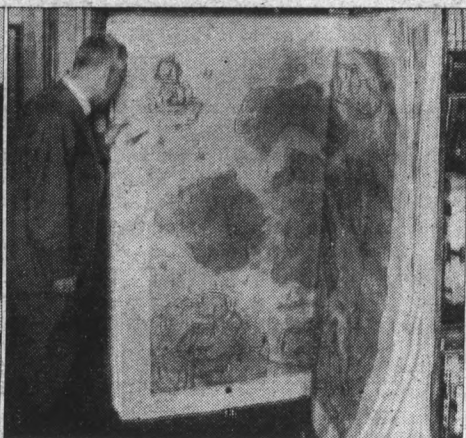
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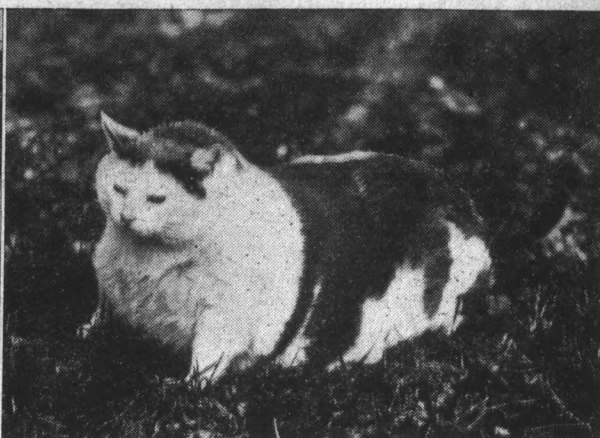
# PICTURES FROM FAR AND NEAR



**U. S. TAKES CHARGE OF CATTLE EPIDEMIC.**—Dr. U. G. Houck (left) of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, is conferring with Geo. H. Hecke, director of Dept. of Agriculture of California, about the foot and mouth disease situation in that state. Dr. Houck has charge of the forces trying to wipe out the disease.



**GERMANY HAS LARGEST BOOK.**—The largest book in the world can be found at the University of Rostock, Germany. It is over 400 years old, being made in the 16th Century, and stands taller than the average height man.



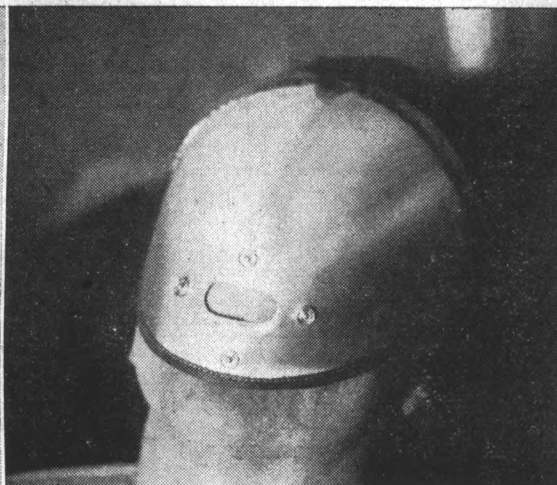
**IS THIS THE LARGEST CAT IN THE WORLD?**—Mrs. Nellie Harrington, of Goffstown, New Hampshire, declares her pet is the largest cat in the world, and we are willing to acknowledge that no doubt she is right. It is a maltese and white, weighs sixty pounds and is just three feet in circumference.



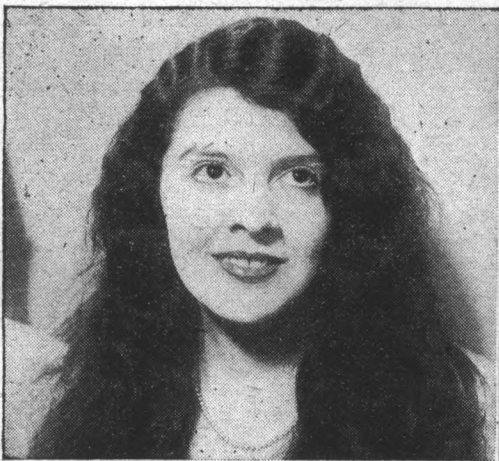
**FROM POORHOUSE TO PLENTY.**—Mrs. Peter Fenster, aged 72, living for the past year at Cambridge, Mass. Almshouse, has been notified that she is one of the heirs to an \$8,000,000 fortune left by distant relatives. Mrs. Fenster will return to England, the land of her birth, to live the rest of her life in ease.



**TO OPEN "JAZZLESS" UNIVERSITY.**—John E. Brown, known throughout the U. S. as an evangelist, with over 200,000 converts to his credit, has practically purchased the entire town of Sulphur Springs, Ark. where he will build his own university which is to be "jazzless". He will interest students in the great out of doors.



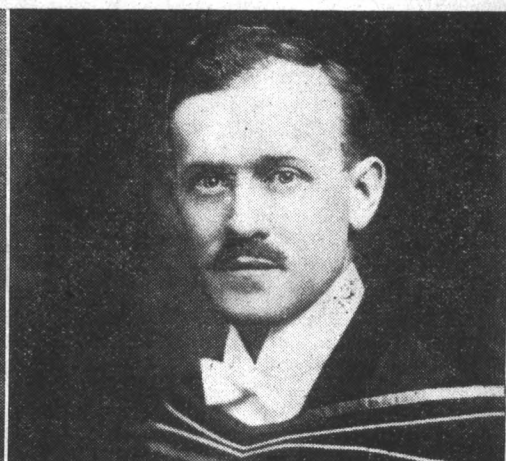
**NEW INVENTION OF INSOMNIA MASK.**—This is the latest in inventions, an insomnia mask, the work of Niels Aason, known as the "Edison of Norway" who is now in this country. The warm breath of the mouth goes to the eyes and in a very short time the wearer is asleep. Now what we want to know is how you ever wake up.



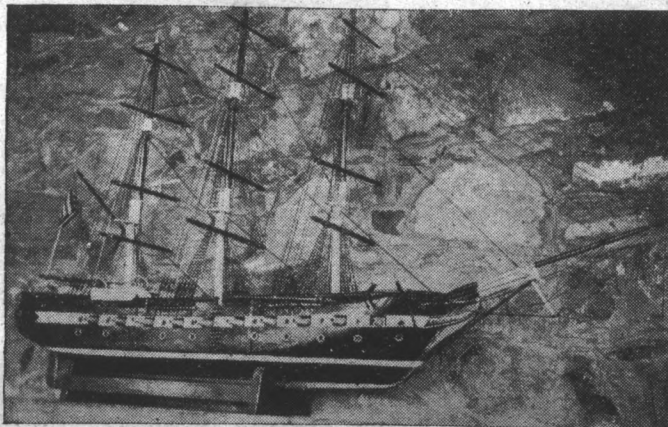
**LOOKING FOR A HUSBAND.**—Miss Alyce McCormick, of Nebraska, is in New York with her father, a battalion head in the Volunteers of America, looking for a husband. She says he must be a Mason, pass a test of psychologists, and finally, get her consent.



**A RATHER COSTLY COSTUME.**—In the stage play "Flame of Love" it is necessary to have a robe of gold. A robe was made of 22 Kt. gold, overlaid with silk. In between performances the robe is taken by armed guards in an armored truck to a New York bank where it is placed in a deposit vault until needed for the next show.



**FINDS CURE FOR PYORRHEA.**—Dr. Harold Leith Box, DDS, young Canadian dental scientist of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto University, declares he has found a method for curing that dreaded disease of the teeth, Pyorrhea.



**MODEL OF AMERICA'S OLDEST FIGHTING SHIP.**—When the USS Constellation was built in Baltimore, Md., 127 years ago, she was considered a wonder with her 20 guns which went through the wars of 1812 with distinction. This model belongs to former British Admiral William Owen.



**CHINESE BALL PLAY.**—Kai Kee plays second base for the Yale Varsity nine, and holds down his position in big league style.



**HERE'S A NEW IDEA FOR BOOTLEGGERS.**—This bootlegger's automobile was captured in Washington, D. C., and when examined was found to have apparatus which would throw out a heavy smoke screen if a pursuing car of the prohibition department got too close.



## CHAPTER VII

ONE day I picked up a paper in which it told about culling chickens. The idea struck me at once that here was a good one. I packed up and pulled out for Iowa, my old stamping ground.

I had been in such good health that there wasn't very much danger of anyone recognizing me, so I went into a section I had worked many years before. Most of the people were new anyway, as all of the old-timers had gone west. I bargained for an old Ford and bought a chicken coop, started out and announced that I was a culling expert. I would look over the flock for half a cent a bird and take out those hens that were non-producers.

Every one had the "bug," I found, so I had no trouble in working my scheme. Instead of picking out the poor chickens as the non-layers, I managed to select some of the best birds in the flock, and after my work was done I would bargain for the poultry. Business went good for several weeks till a county agent got wise to my deal and it was all off. I drove over to Illinois and the scheme worked a while, but I wasn't what I used to be.

One day, a fellow who saw me with a flat tire on my auto asked me if I would be interested in a tire selling deal. I was pretty blue that day, but he did me more good than medicine. After I had dinner with him, we got down to business and soon we were all set. Here was our latest game, and a good one, too: My new partner, Mr. Henry Young, had been working in a tire factory in Ohio. He had found out that the big tire companies put out a lot of "seconds" that could be got pretty cheap. He had a small amount of capital and I had an equal amount, so we went into business. Our game was to sell these tires as bargains. So we picked a small city in Illinois and opened up the Damon City Tire Company.

We managed to sell a few good cord tires to the leading business men of the city at prices which cost us money to put them out. We put extra good tires on about ten of the best cars in town, and frequently Young, who worked the city, would walk up to a doctor or lawyer who was using our tires, examine a tire on the car and remark that the tire seemed to be wearing out pretty fast. Of course the man thought the tire was all right, but Young would send the fellow down to the shop and replace the tire free of charge. As a result, it wasn't long before we had the reputation in that town of being the best tire dealers in existence, and that saved us when we finally did get in bad, thanks to Young.

We started a big mail campaign offering tires at unusual prices. We got a lot of suckers who bit pretty hard. We offered a free tire with every three the money was sent in advance for, and the way those checks came in was a fright. We sent out the cheap tires made by the same companies that made the best tires, and of course some of the gang kicked. We did refund some money, but we were not called on many times, and we got by, by keeping as many people quiet as we had to.

That year we sure coined the money. I felt like my old self again, and made plans to salt down some of my earnings so I could retire. After the second year was nearly over, one of our customers started a big row. He claimed that we had been defrauding the public, and got a farm paper behind him. Then two other farm papers started the trouble all over again, and we just couldn't quiet that fellow down. Young took him down some good tires, but the old fellow was on his ear and wouldn't shut up. We had just started a big advertising campaign for the summer's business, and his holler sure hurt. He got the farm papers to looking over our stuff and they soon found out that we were passing off the cheap second grade tires for which we were supposedly taking money for good ones.

One of the papers over in Iowa got us investigated by the postoffice officials, and I sure was scared. Young, he was clever, tho. When our trial came up, he hauls into court as witnesses all the doctors and lawyers in our town, and they cinched our case. Young admitted

## FORTY YEARS OF FAKING

The Memoirs of a Gaffer—By Himself

PETE DEXTER, who has been recounting his life of faking, has reached the place where he finds that even roses have thorns. His games in which he took money from people who trusted him have begun to cause him trouble, and in the last chapter, in spite of his ill-gotten wealth, Pete had to go to a federal prison to think over some of his crimes. Pete wasn't as ready to talk of that part of his career as he was to brag of escapades in raiding people's pocketbooks.

Like lots of other folks, Pete just couldn't stay out of the oil business. When he had a chance to get in on the big money he grabbed it. Because he didn't look up the ultimate end of his scheme, he came to one day and found that his dream of wealth was just an ordinary dream, and, like a bubble, when it broke nothing was left.

Altho he admitted he had made a lot of money, Pete had to resort to petty graft to get on his feet again. But he got another start. Even tho he is getting what he calls a case of "nerves," he has to eat, and in this chapter he tells of some of the little schemes he used to keep out of honest work.

that he made a few mistakes, but he claimed that it was the fault of our big business, and when our attorney brought all these men of importance on the witness stand to tell the jury how square we had treated them with our "cheap" tires, that other gang didn't have a chance. The judge was so sure we were honest, he took the case away from the jury and ordered an acquittal.

We eventually closed out, but before we did, we ran a big sale. We

announced that with every ten-dollar order received by the first of the month, we would put in a set of chains free and with every twenty-dollar order we would give a set of tools and the chains. Well, that free stuff brought them. We sent out tires and sent a note saying the order for the tools and chains was being sent to a factory for delivery, and the old game worked and we disposed of our tires, got our money, pulled out and let the gang worry about the chains and tools.

I was felling fine, and felt as if I was getting back into form. I came to the conclusion that it was easier to sting the public on small deals than it was to swing the promotion

stuff, and there wasn't half the risk. With a big deal, every one plays safe and looks before he leaps, but with the small stuff, they bite and look later.

A little later I was up in Canada and a fellow pulled a good joke on me. He handed me a jug one day and says: "Friend, here's a gallon of Old Rye for you." I opened the jug, and sure enough he was right. Some of the nicest seed rye poured out. That set me thinking. A lot

I am an enthusiastic reader of the M. B. F. with its different departments and "Forty Years of Faking" included which gives a good example of what is transpiring every day of which I have been a victim a couple of times, but will watch my steps closer in the future.—B. W., Daggett, Mich.

of fellows down in the states were thirsty as long as prohibition was in effect. I sat down that night and wrote a letter. It stated that four quarts of real rye could be had from Canada for \$10 if the coupon was used. I explained as it was Canadian mail it was not subject to inspection. I then wrote to Kansas City for a mailing list and soon had a long list of prospects.

The addressing of the letters took some time, but I enjoyed the work and soon the money and checks and orders came back. That's once I actually delivered what I claimed I would, and I sent each one his rye nicely packed. The papers spoiled my game a few weeks later, telling how some smart guy cleaned out a

lot of thirsty ones to the tune of \$10 each. I made a good winter's living out of that deal and moved back to the states the next spring.

I decided I would try an old game with groceries. I had a lot of cards offering \$20 worth of groceries, and agreed to send ten pounds of sugar free with every order. I arranged with a grocery company to fill the orders, but didn't tell them about the sugar. Out of 5,000 cards mailed I got replies from nearly 3,000. I filled about half those orders but didn't send the sugar. It took about \$1,000 to get the orders filled and I had the foresight to send another \$1,000 to my bank account back in New York for safe keeping.

One day a fellow with a policeman in tow steps into my office. He immediately asks for his sugar, and I tried to tell him it would be coming in a short time. "Say!" he shouts, "I'm wise to the game, you ain't got no sugar."

Then he tells the cop to take me to the station. He had a John Doe warrant for me on a fraud deal, and I was scared. But a roll of bills fixed things. Took most of it to get my release on a cash bond, but when I got out it didn't take me long to jump town and head for Chicago.

I was all in and finally landed in a hospital and stayed there for a long time. I couldn't stand shocks like that any more, and I was getting so afraid I hated to walk down the street for fear someone would grab me. Nerves are bad things when they start to perform. I needed a rest, and had about enough money left to get back to New York state where my aunt was still living. That town had the idea that I was a capitalist "out west" some place. Aunt was glad to see me, and as she needed someone to look after things, I decided to stick around and rest up for a while. (Another complete chapter in June 21st issue.)

## MICHIGAN CROPS

## GET INOCULATION FROM M. A. C.

I would like to know if I can get inoculation from the M. A. C. and if so how much does it cost and is there a different inoculation for each variety of clover? Is it advisable to inoculate field beans and if so do they have inoculation for beans at the college?—A. S. V., Pigeon, Mich.

THE Bacteriological Laboratory at M. A. C. furnishes at cost inoculation for the various legumes. There are various kinds of legume bacteria, and, consequently, we have to know the crop being planted in order to furnish the right kind of inoculation. There is one strain of organism that inoculates alfalfa and sweet clover, and another strain inoculates the common clovers such as red, alsike, mammoth, and white. There are also special strains for beans, peas, cowpeas, and soy beans.

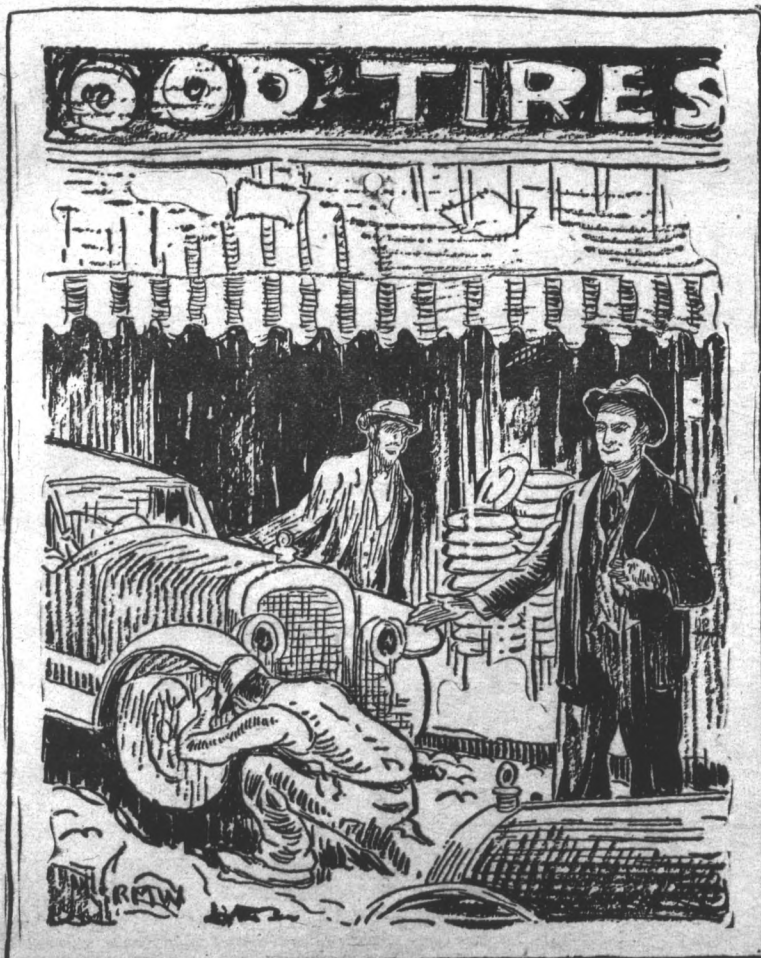
We feel it is desirable to inoculate field beans and all legumes in fact unless the farmer is confident that the field to be planted already contains the proper organism. If the field has produced a crop of the same legume within the past four years with a good nodule production, he may be fairly sure that the field still contains the bacteria in question. But if there is any doubt, it is desirable to inoculate.

One culture costs twenty-five cents and treats a bushel of seed. Orders and inquiries should be addressed to the Bacteriological Laboratory, Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Michigan.—R. M. Snyder, Res. Assoc. in Bacteriology, M. A. C.

## APPLY ACID PHOSPHATE

I have a piece of ground which I wish to seed to alfalfa or clover. The soil is a good gravel sand loam but has been cropped several times. It is good clover land as I have an eight acre lot in alfalfa, same kind of soil.—W. B., Bitley, Mich.

If you have grown good crops of clover and alfalfa on this land it is my judgement you could not increase your yield by use of lime. The use of acid phosphate at the rate of approximately 250 pounds per acre would probably be the most economical fertilizer you could use.—G. M. Grantham, Research Assoc. in Soils, M. A. C.



Young would send the fellow down to the shop and replace the tire free of charge.





## 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.)

### NEED NOT GET STATE LICENSE

Do I need a license to take orders and sell binder twine and fire extinguishers? If so where do I get it and what does it cost?—C. W., Sand Lake, Michigan.

**I**N reply will advise you that a person does not need a state license to take orders and sell binder twine and fire extinguishers. If a person intends to sell villages and cities he may be required to secure a local license. That would depend on the ordinances in the various cities and villages in which he might work.—Clare Retan, Deputy Attorney General.

### PROCEED AGAINST ENDORSERS

I am a reader of the M. B. F. and find it one of my best papers. I am pleased with the questions and answers to same. It is a great help to its readers. I have a question which I do not understand. A had an auction three years ago, B purchased team and tools to the amount of \$400. B has paid no interest. B has 40 acres which is in his wife's name but B signed his name to note and how can this note be collected?—C. M., Grand Ledge, Mich.

**Y**OU could proceed against the endorsers to B's note and try to collect from them, or you could bring suit against B on the note and levy on any property which he has in his own name, or garnishee his wages if he is working.—Asst. Legal Editor.

### MAKING CIDER VINEGAR

Is there any law against a farmer making sweet cider for home use? Can he make vinegar for home use? Would he have to have a permit if he operated a cider press and did custom work? Thanking you for your help, I am, An Interested Reader, Mason, Mich.

**F**EDERAL Regulations No. 60, revised March, 1924, Section 610, provide that any person may manufacture non-intoxicating cider exclusively for home use, either at home or at a custom mill, without permit. The same section provides that vinegar for exclusive home use may be manufactured from cider and other fruit juices, without permit. Also the juice made for home use which has fermented and is not required for home vinegar may be sold to a vinegar manufacturer, who has a permit.

Section 618 provides that neither permit nor bond is required for operating a custom cider mill if cider is removed immediately after pressing; that cider taken as toll may be sold for immediate removal or may be removed to the home of the proprietor of the mill.

Sections 630 and 631 provide that pasteurized sweet cider in closed sterile containers, and preserved cider and cider vinegar may be manufactured in a commercial way and placed on the market for sale, by obtaining a permit.

### CANNOT RAFFLE OFF AUTO-MOBILE

Is a person allowed to raffle off a car or any other implements; also is a person allowed to sell ice cream and lemonade along a country road without a license; if not, how much are the licenses and where can you get them?—E. G., Hale, Mich.

**I**T is undoubtedly a technical violation of the statute prohibiting games of chance to raffle off an automobile or other property. Any game whereby a person has an opportunity of securing more than the value of his money or where there is an opportunity to get no return for the money paid falls within the definition of a game of chance and is prohibited by statute.

We are not sure from your second question whether or not you have in mind the person peddling ice cream and lemonade along the country road or whether you mean the person is selling ice-cream and lemonade from a stand permanently located along the highway. If the party you have in mind is peddling

ice-cream, he would undoubtedly fall within the provisions of the Hawkers and Peddlers Act and would be required to secure a license from the state treasurer. The license fee provided for hawkers and peddlers is five dollars if person intends to travel on foot; if he travels with one horse, twenty dollars; if traveling with more than one horse, forty dollars. This is an old Act and no provision is made in it for traveling by motor vehicle. No license is required for maintaining a stand to sell lemonade and ice-cream along a public highway. A person would be prohibited, however, from maintaining one on a trunk line highway, except on private land.—Clare Retan, Deputy Attorney General.

### IS BANK ACCOUNT HELD JOINTLY?

Would you please answer these questions in your paper? If a man dies, leaving no will, what share will his wife get, if she has two small children? We have a farm and a little money also, would all the personal property go to the wife? If you have money in the bank in the name of Mr. or Mrs. would the money all go to the wife at death of husband? If the wife only gets one-third of property, what is she allowed to care for the children? Or does she have to care for them until of age out of her share? I want my husband to make some kind of a will but he says if he died all of the personal property and the money what we have in the bank and one-third of the farm would go to me, and I could keep the farm until the children were of age to support them. Is this true? Our farm was willed to my husband by his father, he hav-

ing to pay out his brothers' and sisters share at his mother's death, and he still has the old deed what his father had. Is this deed good or should he have a new one made in his name? Would his brothers have any claim on farm if he didn't have a new one made? He has paid them their share. These are quite a few questions but I sure will be very thankful if you will answer them. Don't use my name when you put this in paper.—Reader, Romeo, Michigan.

**I**F the money is properly deposited in the bank as a joint account of the husband and wife, the survivor would be entitled to the entire amount upon the death of the other. After certain allowances to the widow, of furniture, wearing apparel, etc., and for her support during the settlement of the estate, she would be entitled to one-third of the real personal estate and the children would be entitled to the other two-thirds.

Your husband would have good title to the land willed to him by his father, provided the will has been properly probated. You should consult your probate judge about this matter.—Asst. Legal Editor.

### NO WRITTEN CONTRACT NEEDED

Has the clerk of a township any right to pay any money out of road funds on road jobs where no contract has been drawn and signed and what is the penalty for so doing?—C. T., Lake, Michigan.

**I**T is not necessary to enter into written contracts for road improvements, unless the amount involved is more than \$500.00. See Section 4473 of the Compiled Laws of 1915.—H. Victor Spike, Assistant Attorney General.

### HOME NOT EXEMPT FROM TAXATION

Is the home of a widow of a civil war veteran exempt from taxes? My

first husband was a civil war veteran and after his death I married again and my second husband died. I have been told my home is exempt from taxation. Please tell me if that is so.—Mrs. L. D., Mt. Pleasant.

**I**N reply thereto, will say that in accordance with the former rulings of this Department, your question should be answered in the negative.—Clare Retan, Deputy Attorney General.

### ALWAYS HAVE ABSTRACTS EXAMINED

Enclosed please find check for my renewal of your valuable paper, also self addressed envelope and would like to know what the laws governing abstract offices are if any. Wonder why they are not kept in court house with other records and not by individuals to take advantage of.—P. K., Hastings, Michigan.

**C**OMPANIES are authorized to make abstracts of title, and keep them up to date. Abstracts should always be examined by a lawyer or other competent person before relying on them.—Asst. Legal Editor.

### OPERATE GROCERY STORE WITHOUT LICENSE

Could you tell me what it costs to secure a grocer's license for a small store?—Mrs. R., Leslie, Mich.

**T**HERE is no state license required to operate a grocery store unless the owner should be what is known as a transient merchant under the provisions of Section 7001 of the Compiled Laws of 1915. That Section defines a transient merchant as a person who is engaged in a temporary business at wholesale or retail in any township, city or village and who is using or occupying any building or room temporarily for the exhibition and sale of such merchandise. The fee for license under this act is stated in Section 7002.—Clare Retan, Deputy Attorney General.

**"MY success depends entirely upon the tires I sell and I recommend Fisk Cords with the confidence that comes from experience."**

**Fisk Cords are the best tires that one of the oldest and largest manufacturers can produce. Their finer quality gives them the strength and toughness that makes possible this extra long, reliable service. It really costs less to use Fisk Cords.**



Time to Re-Tire  
Get a Fisk  
Trade Mark Reg. U. S.  
Pat. Off.



**FISK**  
CORD TIRES



## Robbed of It's Last Kernel

Your grain crop is never subjected to heavy waste when threshed with a

## Red River Special

"No grain in the strawpile—all in the bins" is the invariable result of Red River Special threshing, as attested by thousands of signed reports from all sections where grain is grown.

Save the grain and time wasted by other methods—it will pay your thresh bill. "Wait for the Red River Special" should be your policy—it will certainly save you money.

The Big Cylinder and the famous "Man Behind the Gun" first tackle the work and go right along under conditions that would stop other machines. 90% of the grain is separated right at the cylinder. Then the Beating Shakers secure the rest.

You cannot make a mistake in buying or hiring a Red River Special. Write for circulars of the full line—there's a Small Red River Special for small jobs.

**Nichols & Shepard Co.**  
(In Continuous Business Since 1848)  
Builders exclusively of Red River Special Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders, Steam and Oil-Gas Traction Engines.  
Battle Creek, Michigan

## SAVE MONEY

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

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



Use HOOSIER TILE for permanent buildings for farm or city, dwellings, store rooms, garages, foundation and basement walls, hog barns, barns, poultry houses, etc. Combines beauty, durability, economy. Smooth Glaze or Mat Face finish. Estimates free. Buy now for spring building. Save time and money. Hoosier Bldg. Tile & Silo Co., Dept. MB-17, Albany, Ind.

**PERMANENT**

## Agents Wanted!

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

**Michigan  
Business Farmer**

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

**Circulation Manager**  
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

## What the Neighbors Say

### FAILS TO AGREE WITH MR. LITTLE

**T**O the Editor:—I read with considerable interest the bean article in last week's issue of your paper, by E. A. Little. My interpretation of that article is that it comes from a dealer who sold short beans rather than a survey of a magazine publisher who has carefully analyzed conditions.

If you will permit the suggestion, I would inquire of Mr. Little, by whom a part of that article was written, from what sources he obtains his information.

The encouragement given in that article for the planting of a large acreage again this year, and if the farmer accepted those recommendations and a large acreage was planted, it would furnish just the right kind of ammunition for present short sellers to tell the buyer that there will be plenty of old beans all summer at cheap prices, or until the new crop is harvested. They could also point to the acreage planted this year as being enormous, in support of their low price contentions, with the result that short sellers would repeat this year's operations.

A continuation of present low prices will discourage the farmer holder of beans and he will sell out shortly after planting time at prices probably lower than the present, playing directly into the hands of the short sellers of storage beans.

If there is a large acreage of beans planted again this year, and the farmer stores any beans with elevators who sell short, he is going to get stung again. The stored beans were responsible for heavy losses to many farmers the last two years. Why should he take another chance?

Here is another angle to the storage situation and a plausible reason for an elevator owner to encourage and even solicit storage beans, free of storage, free of insurance, and free of shrinkage—particularly the elevator owner who was financially weak and he had borrowed his limit from the bank. By getting farmers to store beans and selling them short, he is supplying his business with additional capital, without interest, that he could not otherwise obtain.

Everything goes well provided the market stays down or goes lower, and in the meantime he figures he has it all over his competitors—he can pay more and sell cheaper. But, suppose that some elevator (always keeping in mind he is financially weak) finds that for some reason beyond his control, the market advances, suppose a dollar a hundred-weight, and he had ten cars sold short, and a \$4,000.00 loss looking him square in the eyes!

How would the stored bean farmer come out? Who would eventually swallow the loss?—Art Goulet, Midland, Mich.

### RETROSPECTION

**S**AVE \$16,000.00 and lose \$3,200.00. Any school boy who has the first lesson of arithmetic mastered can prove it for you if you will give him the example—briefly the proposition is this.

Had Michigan come through on the Advertising Campaign our market would have been sustained at levels prevailing at the November basis, namely, \$5.50 to \$5.75, which is 1c a pound over the present level, or \$400.00 car lower price than prevailed when the Advertising Campaign was kicked over. No one disputes that Michigan will ship 8000 cars beans on this crop—so 400 times 8000 gives the sum of 3,200,000.

Viewing the problem from another angle—Michigan's share at \$16,000 would have been \$2.00 a car, making a total of \$32,000.00. Had it been decided to go no further than the minimum of \$16,000.00—there would remain in the Michigan Treasury a balance of \$16,000.00 to be used later—because under the St. Louis conference the assessment was to be about \$4.00 car based on 400 bags to a car, or a total of \$32,000.

In analyzing the remarks of the spokesman for the opponents, when the plan after having been adopted was again up for consideration, we

find these significant and hopeful word "Willing to pay five cents a bag for the beans we buy to be used in advertising Michigan beans." The rest of the country said "well fellows if you want to play a lone hand, go to it."

Now at 5c a bag a fund of \$160,000 would have been raised to advertise Michigan's Beans alone—and, of course, every section in the country would have benefited even though Michigan paid the entire bill alone. However, the opponents did nothing to go through with what they termed a sound policy—as against the St. Louis committee's plan, which they called unsound.

Today we all know what a lifeless, stagnant, unprofitable season the bean men endured with a steady declining market—and nothing has been done by the opponents to remedy this condition, which is clearly their responsibility.

I recommend that those interested should read from pages 35 to 51 of the report of the Michigan Bean Jobber's Association meeting at Detroit in September 1923. A careful study of this report will help you recognize quickly in the future the stalled automobiles in the road, which look perfectly good from the rear but are experiencing engine trouble. Don't wait in line in the future for them to start but pull out and around them with the progressive, constructive crowd and let the obstructors stay where they are—they will soon follow.

I believe that the opponents should be classified as all those who failed to sign their pledge card and send it in to headquarters when the subscriptions were being solicited for the Advertising Campaign Fund. Cordially yours,—Benjamin Gerks, Secretary of the St. Louis Committee.

### NOT MUCH CHANCE ON THE FARM

**D**EAR Editor:—Being an interested reader of your paper, also having done quite a little farming I can't help but notice the interesting articles that appear in this widely circulated paper. I am not farming, at present, because there is so little in it, except for the farmer who is well-heeled.

You state you have not sold out to big or little business, and confidentially, with the continued support of the better class of business farmers in Michigan, will never have to. Now, why not include all farmers, instead of the so-called better class? It appears to me, that you could support all likewise!

As for the weak-kneed, jelly-spined, and yellow-backed farmer, leaving the farm, I quite disagree with you, as I am from a Michigan farm, and while I am not flattering myself, understand, I say that it is the class-conscious, ambitious, broad-minded thinker, with wide-awake ideas of life, and what it should hold for him, who is determined not to slave 14 to 16 hours per day for 3 to 4 hours pay.

It is true we have a sturdy lot of business men, who are sticking to their plows and harrows, not because they have millions of dollars invested, but because they, at their age, have no other trade but farming, and dare not venture from it, for fear they cannot turn the sod. There is no form of labor, skilled or otherwise, that is not shamefully underpaid. Why? Because the labor market is controlled by big-moneyed interests, the same as the farmer is, has been, and always will be, so long as we, as a nation of supposed-to-be sturdy, educated people allow the present and past administrations to rule and control the land.

In regard to your answer to Mr. Jordan's letter, I must agree with him, as there are hundreds of people in cities and towns, who are unemployed, thousands who are working part time, and they are honest, hard-working men of clean mind and character. The present prosperity of the so-called "hunkies" was attained thru living like cattle; would we, of this advanced age do thus to attain some apparent prosperity? Needless to say, red barns and tall silos are not always tangible evidence of the farmer's prosperity, as

many farm homes are heavily mortgaged to erect such display of prosperity.

For less physical exertion, less time, we may receive our food, clothes, shelter, recreation, educational advantages, etc., in the cities. I should term it an insult to the farmer to call the necessities of life, luxuries. Most city workers have bath-rooms, pianos, "lizzies", etc., and apparently demand a higher living standard than the farmer. I repeat, these are more easily and quickly obtained in city than thru the drudgery of the farm.

The farmer has caused most of the present condition, by not recognizing his kinship with labor. Optimism is fine, but truth is truth, and there isn't much chance for an ambitious, broad-minded young person on the farm today. I would like to see other readers opinions on this subject, which is one of the most vital topics of the day.—Thomas T. Ames, Toledo, Ohio.

### BACK TO THE FARM

**T**O the Editor:—I've been to the city, I've been to work in the shop. But on account of my farm work I was compelled to stop. I'll go back to the farm now and drive old Jack and Kate. I'll be compelled to get up early and work until it's late. It will seem a little queer at first but will appeal to me. The shops are alright boys but on the farm you are free. You say there is no money in farming, that farming does not pay. But I put the farm up against the shop any day.

I'll get up the wood for summer. I'll plow and harrow and sow. Then we can sit in the evening and watch our crops as they grow. The cows need milking, the pigs will have to be fed. I'll turn the horses out to pasture before I go to bed. I'll be up in the morning before the break of day. You remember the saying of our grandfathers about the making of hay.

I'll have a fine garden, I'll keep it very clean. I've always been fond of a garden with everything fresh and green. I'll keep a flock of poultry of some good standard breed, and sit out the best plants that I can get and sow the best of seed. After the corn is planted and potatoes are in the ground, I'll have time to go fishing and do a little running around. Before I begin my haying and putting the wheat in the stack. No doubt I will often think of the factory but be glad I am not back. I buy me a binder and mower to cut my wheat and hay. I'll use them with care in harvesting then store them carefully away.

I have finished my story will send it to the M. B. Farmer. They may put it in print or possibly sent it where it is warmer.—J. I.

## 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.)

**The Cooperative Marketing of Farm Products.**—By O. B. Jesness, B. S. A., Chief, Section of Markets, and Professor of Markets, College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky. Former Specialist in Charge of Organization Work, Bureau of Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture. This book is the latest one of the series "Lippincott's Farm Manuals." Published by J. B. Lippincott Co. Price \$2.50.

**Good Health, How To Get It and How To Keep It.**—By Alvah H. Doty, M. D., author of "The Prevention of Infectious Diseases," "The Mosquito," etc. This is a very good medical book dealing with a great many ailments before the doctor is necessary. Published by D. Appleton and Co.

**The Story of the Bible.**—By Hendrik Van Loon, author of "The Story of Man-kind." The title of this book expresses very nicely what it is all about and it is very interesting for children. Most children cannot become interested in the Bible and it was with this in view that Mr. Van Loon wrote this book. There are over one hundred and fifty black and white line illustrations and sixteen full page plates in color and in etching effect, done by the author. Published by Boni and Liveright, New York City. Price \$5.

### Ex-actly

Sam—What am you doin' now?  
Bo—I'm an exporter.  
"An exporter?"  
"Yep, the sleeping car company just fired me."—John Hopkins Black and Blue Jay.



# RADIO DEPARTMENT

EDITED BY J. HERBERT FERRIS, R. E.

## WILL NOT WORK WITH LOUD SPEAKER

I have built a single circuit regenerative set with two stages of audio frequency amplification. It works fine when using the phones but as soon as I use the loud speaker I must put my fingers over the holes in the detector jack and the first stage jack in order to get any sound and as soon as removed all sound stops. This set runs on WD-11 tubes. On the plate of the detector 22½ volts and 90 on the amplifier. Would you please write me how I could get this set to work with loud speaker.—R. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.

**I** THINK that the trouble that you are having is due to the fact that possibly you are not using a condenser across your phone terminals which in some sets is necessary. Place a small capacity condenser of about .0005 mfd. across the primary terminals of the first amplifying transformer or if you have a variable condenser try this in place of a fixed condenser as it will enable you to use just the right capacity.

Try connecting your loud speaker and tune with it connected sometimes the difference in the capacity of the phone and speaker cords will make a great difference in a set.

If the above does not help you, let us know and we will try to help you, but be sure to send diagram of your hookup with your letter.

## CRACKLING AND SHORT WAVE RECEPTION

Will you please advise me as to what is the matter with my radio set? I use a Freshmen Variable grid leak and Rico Variable .0005 mfd. condenser in aerial circuit and wonder if trouble would be in these. I use two moulded variometers. At first I used fixed condensers and then changed to variable condensers. For a while I used a variable grid leak and fixed .0005 condenser in aerial and I fixed condenser over putting some paraffine on it and found it would not work only when working with a midget .005 condenser and an .00025 condenser in aerial outside of set. It also cut waves in half. I received a variable .0005 condenser Rico condenser a couple of days ago and connected it up and I could not get any higher waves than formerly. The variometers are supposed to receive waves from 200-600 but I only receive up to 400. I also have some crackling in reception occasionally and can not clear it up with grid leak.—C. B., Wayland, Mich.

**F**ROM your letter I am not sure exactly as to what your trouble is, but suppose that the crackling and short wave reception is what you wish to clear up.

The crackling, if not atmospheric or static, is caused by either dirt between the plates of your condenser, a very poor joint, but most likely a loose connection in the variometer or other part of circuit. This last look for carefully as it is hard to find at times. There may be another cause of the noise and that is old or defective B batteries.

To increase your wave length try some of the following—place your variable condenser in mutiple with your aerial and ground instead of in series. This will increase the wave length of the aerial and first variometer and enables you to tune

by varying the condenser capacity. Or place a small condenser across either one or both of the variometers, in mutiple and not series, using a condenser of about the capacity of .00025. This will increase the wave length of one or both variometers. In some case you may have to use condensers of greater value. Try different ones.

## SET PROPERLY GROUNDED

In the BUSINESS FARMER we saw where you said to ground a radio wire to attach it to a water pipe or well. My grandson has made a radio and he fastened the ground wire to the pipe of the pump in cellar. Now we have a flowing well in cellar, it flows into two tiles. This pipe goes into the water but not into the ground. It is not driven into the ground nor does not touch the ground. The wire is fastened to pipe with a clip, not soldered. Will you please tell me if this is safe and all right? If not please tell how to ground it. I thank you in advance. He has his aerial wire attached to peak of barn, but not very far from the lightning rod.—Mrs. F. A. C., Mason, Mich.

**Y**OU do not need to worry about the ground connection, the main thing is to get the wire "grounded" to the earth water layer, and a pipe that reaches into this water is much better than a piece of pipe driven into the ground that does not touch water. He has a very good ground, especially if the pipe reaches into the water for a foot or two.

The connection at the barn should be made by a piece of rope and not covered wire.

It is advisable at all times to use a lightning arrester connected to the aerial and ground wires at all times. This will save damage to the set from lightning and also prevent lightning damage to the house. We have shown in our previous issues how this should be connected.

## RADIO PROGRAMS

June 10—"What Federal Meat Inspection Means to the American Public," by Dr. W. N. Neil, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. "What's Doing in Illinois," by H. C. Butcher, Director of Information, Illinois Agricultural Association.

June 13—"Making Future Dairy-men," by Earl J. Cooper, Holstein-Friesian Association of America. "Among Our Neighbors," a regular weekly feature furnished by the Orange Judd Illinois Farmer—W. E. D. Rummel, Community Service Department, on "How Illinois Farmers and Business Men Co-operate." June 16-17—American Farm Bureau Federation Executive Committee.

June 20—"Queens of the Farm Home," by A. D. Folker, Montgomery Ward & Company. "Among Our Neighbors," a regular weekly feature furnished by the Orange Judd Illinois Farmer—Arthur C. Jage, Editor, on "The Rural Schools Situation in Illinois."

June 24—"Business in Live Stock Production," by Howard Leonard, Chairman of the National Live Stock and Meat Board. "How to Make More Money from Bees," by E. W. Atkins, G. B. Lewis Company, Watertown, Wisconsin.

## The Business Farmer RADIO ROUND-UP

Please enroll me as a member of The Business Farmer RADIO ROUND-UP.

My receiving set consists of.....

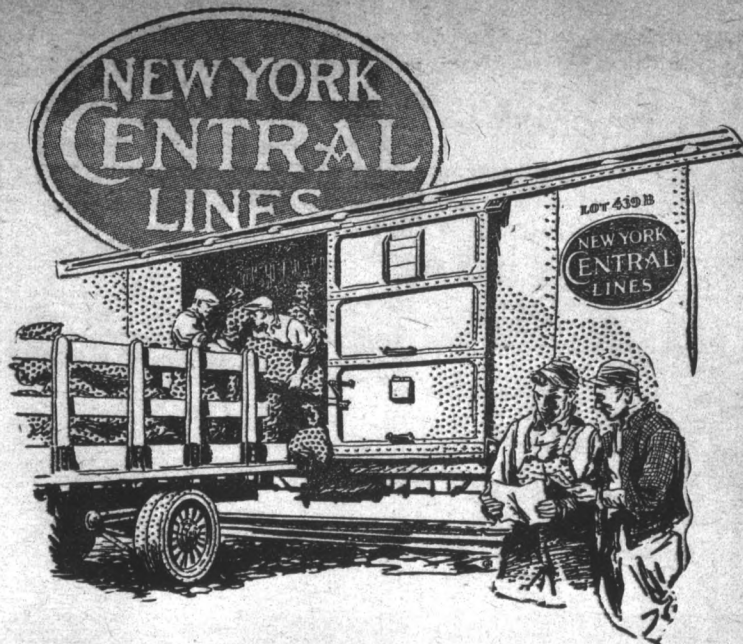
It cost me.....

My preference for radio programs is as follows:.....

Name.....

P. O. ....

Mich. ....



## Ship now—and insure against a car shortage

**I**DLE freight cars in the spring are no guarantee against a car shortage at crop moving time. But the use of available equipment now to make shipments in anticipation of fall and winter needs will insure against the costly delays that are the inevitable result of the periodical harvest time traffic congestion.

The railroads were never better equipped. They have made heavy outlays for new cars, engines and facilities. Operating morale is at a high level. Performance records reflect high credit on men and managements.

But railroad men are not supermen—and there is a limit to the amount of traffic that can be promptly handled in yards and terminals. Car shortages are the result of the slow movement of cars rather than the lack of cars.

Shippers who take advantage of the present ease of transportation to move fuel, raw materials and finished products that will be needed later in the year will not only protect themselves against business losses due to traffic congestion, but will help to insure the prompt movement of the crops to market.

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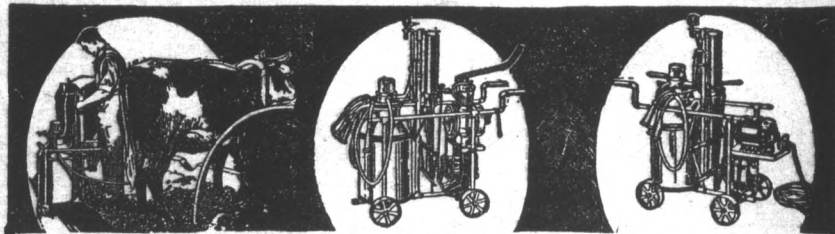
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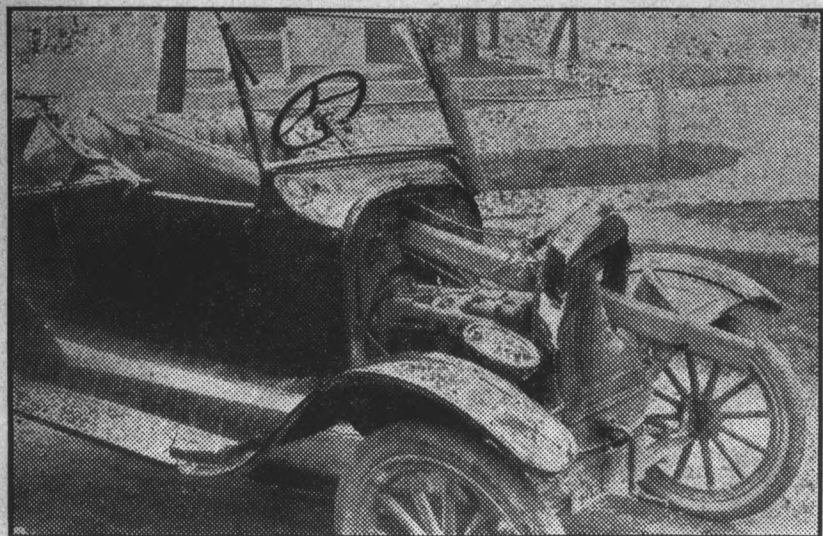
Also send me your Agent's Offer ☐

Name.....

Address.....



# Highway Danger!



**H**AROLD CRANDALL, who lives on a farm a few miles from Howell, while driving toward Howell on May 17, saw a runaway team coming toward him. He drove to the right side of the highway and stopped. One of the horses attempted to pass on the right side and the other on the left side, the wagon tongue going through the radiator and front of the car, just missing Mr. Crandall, who was riding alone. The horses broke loose, leaving the car badly wrecked.

Mr. Automobile Owner, can you take the risk on the highway today without proper insurance? The above automobile was insured with the Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance Company of Howell. The company is now starting its tenth season and with one annual premium, which is very reasonable, it has accumulated total assets of \$500,000 and paid over 19,000 claims since organization. It has an agency force in every county seat in Lower Michigan.

No automobile owner can take the chances on the highways today without keeping well insured.

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WM. E. ROBB, Secretary

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## Oh Money! Money!

by ELEANOR H. PORTER

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(Continued from May 24th Issue.)

**A**S near as I can judge, young Gaylord is Bessie's devoted slave—until Mellicent arrives; then he has eyes only for her, which piques Bessie and her mother not a little. They were together more or less all summer, and I think Hattie thought the match was as good as made. Now, once in Hillerton, back he flies to Mellicent.

"And—Mellicent?"

Miss Maggie's eyes became gravely troubled.

"I don't understand Mellicent. I think—no, I know she cares for young Gray; but—well, I might as well admit it, she is ready any time to flirt outrageously with Hibbard Gaylord, or—or with anybody else for that matter. I saw her flirting with you at the party last Christmas!" Miss Maggie's face showed a sudden pink blush.

Mr. Smith gave a hearty laugh. "Don't you worry, Miss Maggie. If she'll flirt with young Gaylord and others, it's all right. There's safety in numbers, you know."

"But I don't like to have her flirt at all Mr. Smith."

"It isn't the flirting. It's just her bottled-up childhood and youth bubbling over. She can't help bubbling she's been repressed so long. She'll come out all right, and she won't come out hand in hand with Hibbard Gaylord. You see if she does."

Miss Maggie shook her head and sighed. "You don't know Jane. Jane will never give up. She'll be quiet, but she'll be firm. With one hand she'll keep Gray away, and with the other she'll push Gaylord forward. Even Mellicent herself won't know how it's done. But it'll be done, and I tremble for the consequences."

"Hm-m!" Mr. Smith's eyes had lost their twinkle now. To himself he muttered: "I wonder if maybe—I hadn't better take a hand in this thing myself."

"You said—I didn't understand what you said," murmured Miss Maggie doubtfully.

"Nothing—nothing, Miss Maggie," replied the man. Then, with business-like alertness, he lifted his chin. "How long do you say this has been going on?"

"Why, especially since they all came home two weeks ago. Jane knew nothing of Donald Gray till that time."

"Where does Carl Pennock come in?"

Miss Maggie gave a gesture of despair. "Oh, he comes in anywhere that he can find a chance; though, to do her justice, Mellicent doesn't give him—many chances."

"What does her father say to all this? How does he like young Gray?"

Miss Maggie gave another gesture of despair.

"He says nothing—or, rather, he laughs, and says: 'Oh, well, it will come out all right in time. Young folks will be young folks!'"

"But does he like Gray? He knows him, of course."

"Oh, yes, he likes him. He's taken him to ride in his car once, to my knowledge."

"His car! Then Mr. Frank Blaisdell has—a car?"

"Oh, yes, he's just been learning to run it. Jane says he's crazy over it, and that he's teasing her to go all the time. She says he wants to be on the move somewhere every minute. He's taken up golf, too. Did you know that?"

"Well, no, I—didn't."

"Oh, yes, he's joined the Hillerton

Country Club, and he goes up to the links every morning for practice."

"I can't imagine it—Frank Blaisdell spending his mornings playing golf!"

"You forget," smiled Miss Maggie. "Frank Blaisdell is a retired business man. He has begun to take some pleasure in life now."

"Humph!" muttered Mr. Smith, as he turned to go into his own room.

Mr. Smith called on the Frank Blaisdells that evening. Mr. Blaisdell took him out to the garage (very lately a barn), and showed him the shining new car. He also showed him his lavish supply of golf clubs, and told him what a "bully time" he was having these days. He told him, too, all about his Western trip, and said there was nothing like travel to broaden a man's outlook. He said a great deal about how glad he was to get out of the old grind behind the counter—but in the next breath he asked Mr. Smith if he had ever seen a store run down as his had done since he left it. Donovan didn't know any more than a cat how such a store should be run, he said.

When they came back from the garage they found callers in the living-room. Carl Pennock and Hibbard Gaylord were chatting with Mellicent. Almost at once the doorbell rang, too, and Donald Gray came in with his violin and a roll of music. Mellicent's mother came in also. She greeted all the young men pleasantly, and asked Carl Pennock to tell Mr. Smith all about his fishing trip. Then she sat down by young Gray and asked him many questions about his music. She was so interested in violins, she said.

Gray waxed eloquent, and seemed wonderfully pleased—for about five minutes; then Mr. Smith saw that his glance was shifting more and more frequently and more and more unhappily to Mellicent and Hibbard Gaylord, talking tennis across the room.

Mr. Smith apparently lost interest in young Pennock's fish story then. At all events, another minute found him eagerly echoing Mrs. Blaisdell's interest in violins—but with this difference: violins in the abstract with her became a violin in the concrete with him; and he must hear it at once.

Mrs. Jane herself could not have told how it was done, but she knew that two minutes later young Gray and Mellicent were at the piano, he, shining-eyed and happy, drawing a tentative bow across the strings; she, no less shining-eyed and happy, giving him "a" on the piano.

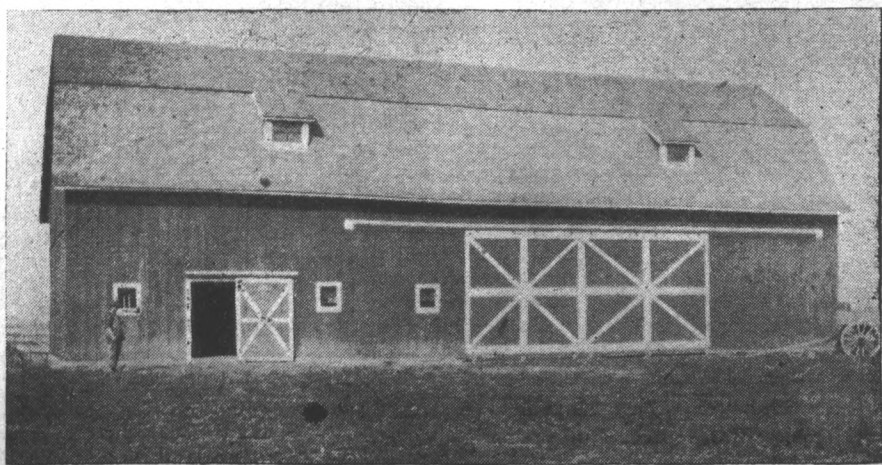
Mr. Smith enjoyed the music very much—so much that he begged for another selection and yet another. Mr. Smith did not appear to realize that Messrs. Pennock and Gaylord were passing through sham interest and frank boredom to disgusted silence. Equally oblivious was he of Mrs. Jane's efforts to substitute some other form of entertainment for the violin-playing. He shook hands very heartily, however, with Pennock and Gaylord when they took their somewhat haughty departure, a little later, and, strange to say, his interest in the music seemed to go with their going; for at once then he turned to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Blaisdell with a very animated account of some Blaisdell data he had found only the week before.

He did not appear to notice that the music of the piano had become nothing but soft fitful snatches with a great deal of low talk and laughter between. He

(Continued on Page 17.)

## OUR READERS' NEW BUILDINGS

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



BARN ON FARM OF SIMON REISS, R. 1, FREELAND, MICHIGAN.

This barn has been built longer than the average that has appeared in this department; it was built in 1922. It is located on the farm of Mr. Simon Reiss, R. 1, Freeland, Michigan, is 80 feet by 32 feet and cost \$2400. Send us a picture of your new house or barn for this department, won't you?



# THE HIDDEN FOE OF YOUR COMMUNITY

A SERMON BY REV. DAVID F. WARNER

Text: "But I fear lest by any means, as the serpent beguiled Eve in his craftiness, your pure minds should be corrupted from the simplicity and the purity that is toward Christ." 2 Cor. 11:3.

**S**ERPENT-LIKE, our crafty enemy steals upon us or lies concealed along our pathway. With his sinuous folds he presses in upon us from every side. He climbs lofty trees, swims widest rivers, and leaps from rocks over our head. And this subtle, writhing thing sometimes crawls into the hearts of meek-garbed Christians or hides itself on the lips of some feigned friend to fang us. How always present and vital is temptation! And how only can the habit of obedience to the simplicity and purity that is toward Christ save us!

But, for the purposes of this sermon, impurity is this hidden foe. So much for the growing purity of the nation's soul! But since the days of the first recorded sin, an under-current of impurity has been flowing in human life. Often, it has broken out into violent eruptions. Yes, I know, you are concerned little about it until some cess-pool of vice breaks out in your community, or the snaky thing gets some unfortunate victim of your family. The doctors use to tell us it was the impure blood stream that caused the eruptions on the skin.

I wonder if spiritual society has a greater foe today? But it has gone on so long vitiating the bodies, minds, and morals of our young people; demoralizing society; and menacing the church; that some regard it as an impregnable foe, as baffling resistance, as being here to stay, as a necessary evil.

"Vice is a monster of so frightful a mien,

That to be hated needs but to be seen.

But seen too oft, familiar with her face,

We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

But, on a "So-help-me-God" basis, there is no evil that is necessary. There is a remedy for this condition. And not to consider this remedy, with its unique power, is to cry out, "Woe is me. Who shall deliver me?"

But, first, what are some of the contributing causes to this subterranean current of filth and indecency? Subjectively, of course, it is due to a heart lusting. "Everyone that looketh to lust," says Jesus, "committeth adultery already in his heart." How many a boy who helped to hold the Germans at the Marne, afterward invited the tempter into his heart. He could stand up against the Kaiser's steel, but he falls at the feet of the red-dragon of lust. But the objective causes? Well, the Methodists, now in general conference at Springfield, Massachusetts, give out the word that immodest dressing in women is doing much to increase the divorce and social evil. But that is no indictment. The church has ever taught that the indecently clad woman is blighting to the tender flower of modesty and a contributing factor to the loss of purity of character in the lives of many men. A man is not a man until he is personally pure, but he has a tremendous fight in some quarters because of gross improprieties in the dress of women. Dress, primevally speaking, is the consequence of sin and the antecedent of respectability. Adam caught up a few fig leaves to cover his nakedness. Afterward God provided him a more adequate covering in the skins of animals. The sin-atoning element in dress is its covering-up or concealing feature. In this way it helps to obliterate sex distinctions in spiritual society. You will remember the Pauline teaching, that in Christ there is no sex, no male or female. Therefore any dress in man or woman which suggests sensuality must be avoided.

But all causes have been accentuated since the war. War tendencies for men to lose the sense of moral responsibility for chastity of character. We astonished the world by our strict army regulations

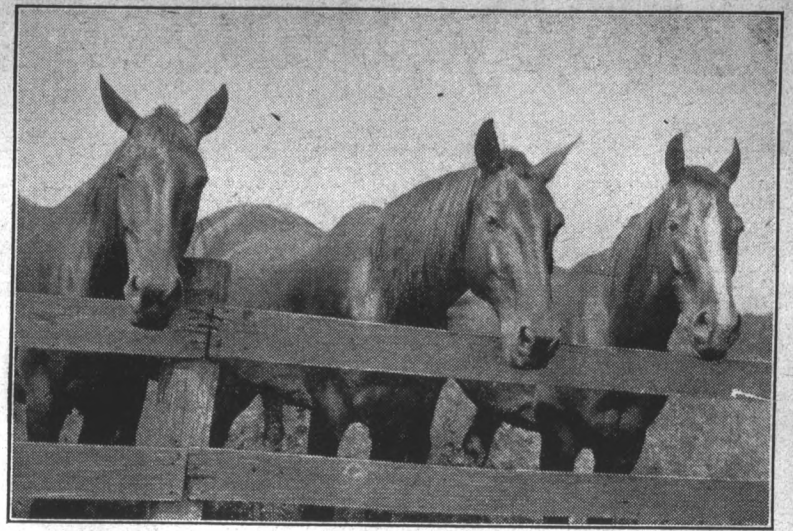
against venereal disease. But, notwithstanding, reports tell us that the results of illicit relations with women were, and are yet, terrible. These results were carried into every American community by the home-coming of the soldier boy. So, how widely extended and greatly increased is our sex problem!

But, again, walk into the popular book-store and ask the names of the best sellers. In pre-war days such books were read in stolen corners. Now, they are read openly, and are considered quite proper to talk about in social groups. And this vile fiction is doing its blighting work. But the stage and picture show are not one bit behind in their salacious tendencies. And then, the producers of this vicious fiction and art say they must pander to vice for profit's sake. What a reflection on sexual looseness in modern times! Well, when the social purity lecturer said that one girl falls every eight minutes and one boy every two minutes, and that ninety per cent of our children were human culls, physically, mentally, or morally; I felt he was over-reaching. But when I walked out and saw that group of cigarette-smoking, tobacco-soaked, booze-poisoned, and lewd-faced men standing in front of pool-rooms and on the street corners looking for leg-shows; and then, when I stepped into the theater and matinee and saw the dads of our Sunday school boys and girls feasting vulgar eyes on stage beauties, I felt, after all, if many such men were fathering our children, the lecturer might be right.

But what are we to do about it? Naturally and sensibly, apply the remedy for the sake of future generations. And that lies in throwing around our young life proper educational and environmental forces. The masses are ignorant. We must let in the light. We are fundamentally wrong in applying restraints unless we accompany with right education. We shall begin in the home. "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world." (But, methinks it will be rather poor ruling unless our girls learn more of mothercraft). It is the home responsibility to teach children simply and constructively about sex-life. Did you say you couldn't because of not knowing how? Well, there is helpful literature for you, but, anyway, use common sense and go at it. Better make a few mistakes than to keep criminally silent. The growing mind of the child leads naturally to such questions as "Where did I come from?" And, "How did I get here?" And one day in a little group by the road-side one says, "I'll tell you if you don't tell dad or mother." You see, because parents keep silent, the children think the secret is evil. Then, in the language of street or play-ground incorrect information is given. Be frank, parents. Life closes up in the teens.

Some of our public schools are undertaking sex instructions in courses in physiology. This scientific instruction is helpful, or should be. But the Sunday school with its millions of young people and a teaching force larger than the public schools, and with a message that always uplifts and purifies, can render distinctive service by giving needed religious sanction to this important work. A purity department in the Sunday school could be of measureless force. It must not be a venereal clinic where young minds are dragged thru a moral sewer, but a place of constructive purity teaching where light is let in and sex ideals raised. Along with this let us have a community play-ground near the community church, in its atmosphere, and under its sanction. (We are now building one at the writer's church.) In directed play, we learn of the impulses and aspirations of our children, and these are the raw materials out of which we are to build the finished produce in Christian character. It seems that body and soul develop together. An unclean body means a polluted soul. We must cleanse the body thru the refining processes of the spirit.

This is to say, Christianity alone is the remedial power. Purity is one of her many graces. "Blessed (Continued on Page 17)



## Kodak on the Farm

With spring plowing done and the team in pasture for a well-earned, Sunday's rest, there's a chance for a Kodak picture.

Story-telling pictures like this are plenty on the farm—you'll always be glad you have them. And for practical use in advertising and selling your cattle, horses, hogs, pictures are of obvious worth.

It's all easy, and fun, the Kodak way.

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DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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

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



# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1924

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The date following your name on the address label shows when your subscription expires. In renewing kindly send this label to avoid mistakes. Remit by check, draft, money-order or registered letter; stamps and currency are at your risk. We acknowledge by first-class mail every dollar received.

Advertising Rates: 45c per agate line. 14 lines to the column inch, 772 lines to the page. Flat rates.  
Live Stock and Auction Sale Advertising: We offer special low rates to reputable breeders of live stock and poultry; write us.

## RELIABLE ADVERTISERS

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

"The Farm Paper of Service"

## HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF

"For four years they had lamented over bad seasons. But their lamentations then were nothing to what they were now with a fine harvest. At the same time as a great portion of the abundant crop of the past year was unsold the foreign importation was in full flow; if it should continue, they saw no limit to the fall till the regulative price was reached. From every correspondent of the Farmers' Magazine came a passionate appeal to the legislature to avert the coming ruin, generally coupled with the assertion that theirs was the cause of the community, while nobody wanted low prices but 'a few commercial men' whose interests were opposed to those of all the others."\*\*\*\*\*

"The pressure on agriculture was not temporary, but 'arose from the operation of positive laws'—the system of taxation which 'operated almost exclusively upon the husbandman'; there were several taxes bearing excessively on the agriculturalist, such as the Malt Tax, which amounted almost to a prohibition—a tax which operated most cruelly on the industrious peasant who could not obtain a drop of that invigorating beverage necessary to the discharge of his laborious functions." In agriculture 'there was such a competition that the smaller farmers could not wait for a rise of price but must bring their goods to market immediately.' "

"The distressed state of agriculture was formally called to the attention of the House on March 7th., by Western. He cited the number of writs and executions and farms untenanted. He said the primary cause—and the obvious cause—was the "redundant supply in the markets, a supply considerably beyond the demand, and that created chiefly by the produce of our own agriculture." He recommends two remedies, an increased price of grain and diminished taxation."\*\*\*\*\*

WHAT you have just read above is not prophetic of an article which may be written some years from now, but is, in fact, statements made in the House of Commons in England following the close of the Napoleonic wars in 1814,—just one hundred and ten years ago!

There is an old adage which has been handed down through the generations which says "History repeats itself," and the older we grow, the more firmly we see the foundations on which these old axioms are laid.

It is rather encouraging, therefore, or should be, to find that the writer's account of this experience of five generations ago closed with these very succulent remarks:

"So ended for this year the discussions on agricultural distress, and indeed the debates lost their interest before they were over. For now wheat began to rise, and by December the price was exactly double what it had been in January. Undeterred by their previous experience, one reads that by April 'the rapid rise in grain has already occasioned many applications in the home counties to take farm abandoner by occupiers.' "

After you have read the above, unless you have fully digested its meaning to you, read it again; it is a fact borne out by history that may make you a more contented man and which will at least

endorse your good judgement in holding on and staying on your farm.

We sometimes wonder if, after all, man is the moulder of his own destiny. Time, tide, gravitation, the ceaseless procession of the seasons, the sweep of the scythe of time and the repetition of history make us question it!

## THE BEAN GROWERS' OPPORTUNITY

ON page four of this issue Mr. Goulet, a man who knows beans and who ought to know beans if any man in Michigan does, points out that there is still a good gamble for the bean grower in the present market situation.

It is the opinion of the writer that most of the beans still being held in Michigan are stored in elevators, but owned by the grower's and he also points out, that there are many bean buyers in Michigan who have sold short and that in their desire to cover they will have to purchase a great many thousands of bushels of beans from present growers. If the bean grower will "sit tight" his chances of making an extra profit on his present bean crop according to Mr. Goulet seems fairly good.

In the first place, let us point out that in printing opinions of this kind THE BUSINESS FARMER does not accept any responsibility, because when it comes to guessing on a future market if our market editor were infallible we would take his opinion on the future of the wheat, corn, or bean market and by knowing in advance what was going to happen it would not be hard to soon rival John D. or Henry Ford in wealth.

It is a fact, however that a man in the position of Mr. Goulet ought to know more about the bean market than the average bean grower who is not in touch daily with the market in all parts of the country and his advice reprinted in columns of a publication which reaches growers ought to be at least food for thought.

One thing is certain and that is, that everyone connected with the bean industry in Michigan knows that things are not right; beans are not being sold at the price at which they should be sold, although we must admit they show a profit to the grower this past year which is not measured up to by some of the old-line staple crops that come in more direct competition with the products of the rest of the world.

There is a coupon on page four that we would thank every bean grower who is a reader to return to this office. The information he sends us will be guarded and used only to the advantage of the growers themselves. If we can get the price of beans yet to be sold from the 1923 crop up one, two or three cents per pound we would make a good many million dollars for the bean growers in this state and nothing, we can assure you, would give us more pleasure.

It should not take very long to clip out this

## THOUGHTS FOR THE DISCOURAGED FARMER

(Written in 1889)

By James Whitcomb Riley

THE summer winds is sniffin' round the bloomin' locus trees;  
And the clover in the pastur' is a big day fer the bees.  
And they been a-swigin' honey, above board and on the sly,  
Tel they stut in their buzzin' and stagger as they fly.  
The flicker on the fence rail 'pears to jest spit on his wings  
And roll up his feathers, by the sassy way he sings;  
And the hoo-fly is a-whettin' up his forelegs fer biz,  
And the off-mare is a switchin' all of her tail they is.

You can hear the blackburds jawin' as they foller up the plow—  
Oh, they bound to git they breakfast, and they not a carin' how;  
So they quarrel in the furries, and they quarrel on the wing—  
But they peaceabler in pot-pies than any other thing;  
And its when I git my shotgun drawed up in siddy rest,  
She's as full of tribulation as a yellor-jacket's nest;  
And a few shots before dinner, when the sun's a-shinin' right,  
Seems to kindo-sorto sharpen up a feller's appetite!

They's been a heap o'rain, but the sun's out today  
And the clouds of the wet spell is all cleared away,  
And the woods is all the greener, and the grass is greener still;  
It may rain again to-morry, but I don't think it will.  
Some says the crops is ruined, and the corn's drowned out,  
And proph-ey the wheat will be a failure, without doubt;  
But the kind Providence that has never failed us yet,  
Will be on hands onc't more at the 'leventh hour, I bet!

Does the medder-lark complane, as he swims high and dry  
Through the waves of the wind and the blue of the sky?  
Does the quail set up and whissel in a disappointed way,  
Er hang his head in silence, and sorrow all the day?  
Is the chipmuck's health a-fallin'? Does he walk, er does he run?  
Don't the buzzards ooze around up there jest like they've allus done?  
Is they anything the matter with the rooster's lungs er voice?  
Ort a mortal be complainin' when dumb animals rejoice?

Then let us, one and all, be contented with our lot;  
The June is here this morning, and the sun is shining hot.  
Oh! let us fill our hearts up with the glory of the day,  
And banish ev'ry doubt and care and sorrow fur away!  
Whatever be our station, with Providence fer guide,  
Sich fine circumstances ort to make us satisfied;  
Fer the world is full of roses, and the roses full of dew,  
And the dew is full of heavenly love that drips fer me and you.

coupon, put it in an envelope, spend two cents and get it into your market editor's hands. Of course, you don't have to do it, but if you don't help us in these business moves you only cheat yourselves—not us! Don't count on the other fellow! Don't say "Oh, they'll get enough information anyway," but do your share by sitting down right now and sending in that coupon if you have a bushel or more of beans stored anywhere. At the same time we would appreciate the acreage information whether or not you have any beans stored.

## TAXES AND REFORESTATION

IN the present week's installment on taxation in Michigan by Mr. Stanley M. Powell, an interesting phase in its regard to agriculture is brought out in the discussion of reforestation. It is obvious that the present high rate of the general property tax leaves no possibility for the land owner to reforest his property at a profit to himself.

A measure was vetoed by the governor last season, because he did not believe it adequate, which would have made land under reforestation free from general taxation, a movement which had the support of every thinking man in Michigan, including, fortunately, both sides of the legislature.

Michigan is not unlike other states in that we have a great many thousands of acres which could best be devoted to the production of lumber. When it is considered, as Mr. Powell points out, that over fifteen million dollars was spent in freight alone, for lumber coming into Michigan, principally from the Northwestern states; it would seem perfectly clear that this is a subject which deserves attention and must be given it.

Some credit ought to be given to Senator James Couzens for the interest he has taken in this subject, being a member of the national committee and spending considerable of his time and energy on this important subject, not only in regard to Michigan but to the national situation at large.

Over seven hundred thousand acres, mostly of cut-over land, have already reverted to the state because of their owners' refusal to pay taxes, the land not being worth what it is taxed.

How can a state expect to exist when such a condition is continued?

Michigan once held a high place in the production of lumber in this country. We can grow the finest quality and on land which is not valuable at this time for any other purpose. Why then should we not be looking fifty or one hundred years ahead and providing for future generations a supply of lumber which will probably come at a time when the West faces a cut-over problem such as we in Michigan face today? The lumber supply out there cannot last always and we might as well be looking into the future, and if the state can help to this end it certainly should be willing to do it.

This is a subject which local farm organizations and granges should be taking up for active discussion during the present season. We will have more to say of it from time to time in these columns.

## BABY CHICKS

OWING to the lateness of the present season there is still ample time to order baby chicks and be assured of a strong, healthy brood, which will mature in time for a profitable market.

This has been an exceptional year in Michigan and we are from two weeks to a month behind in climatic conditions in practically all sections of the state. The month of June, therefore, becomes an ideal time in which to purchase, at the low prices which are offered by the many hatcheries, a quantity of these profit makers.

The importance of poultry and eggs as profit producers on the farms in this state have never been more emphasized than during the past year, when it is literally a fact that a great many families have found their chief cash return from the products of their poultry yards that were once considered "pin money" for the women and children of the house.

Poultry supplies have sold on the city markets in Michigan at a fair price and there is every indication to believe that this market will be strengthened during the present season.

Next to the dairy cow, the hen has become the most prolific gold mine on the farms of Michigan!

It is possible to buy from the hatcheries strong, healthy chicks which are delivered in good condition by parcel post within twenty-four hours to the door of practically any farm home in Michigan. If you have never bought baby chicks by mail try it once and in our opinion you will be through with the "old-mother-hen" method for the rest of your days. The baby chick method has become so popular with so many thousands of farmers, particularly in Michigan, that no state can rival us in number of successful commercial hatcheries, which are shipping to all parts of the United States.



## PUBLISHER'S DESK

### SIGN YOUR NAME

I WAS just talking with the circulation manager and he told me that hardly a day goes by that his department does not receive a letter from a subscriber containing money to renew his subscription and he FAILS TO GIVE HIS COMPLETE NAME AND ADDRESS. There is no way of telling who the subscriber is so we must wait until he writes. In the meantime the man who sent his money to us begins to think that we have his money and do not intend to send him his paper. Maybe after a few weeks he writes us a very threatening letter, or maybe he decides to "let 'em keep the money, if they can be bought that cheap. I'll have nothing to do with them in the future and try to keep them from robbing any of my friends." We want you to get your paper and will do anything within reason we can to get it to you but we must have YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS. And be sure to sign it plainly.

### NEW BAIT

I am asking you if you could inform me as to what kind of company, what its business is, by the name of "Empire Service Company", 106 East 18th St., New York, N. Y. I have two letters from them inquiring for persons saying they have a lost package to deliver to them. I don't know how they got my name and don't know the persons. Could you please tell me anything about them? It seems so funny that they would have a lost package for any one in Jackson who was never in New York. I did not know them and I wanted to know their business. Thank you.

WE wrote the above company two months ago, but nary an answer! That leads us to believe, that we have discovered a new bunch of sucker-bait which is being dangled here in Michigan. Sounds a little like the "lost-heirs" or "you-have-won-first-prize-in-our-contest" schemes, set to new music!

### MANICOPY TYPEWRITER COMPANY

I am writing to ask if you can tell me whether or not the American Manicopy Typewriter Company of Chicago is a reliable firm. They are sending out literature asking people to buy shares in it, offering 8% dividends immediately upon the issuance of stock. All checks are to be made payable to S. W. Cochran & Co., 29 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

I am a reader of THE BUSINESS FARMER and having read your advice to others, I thought perhaps you could advise me regarding this firm.

THIS is not the first inquiry we have had in regard to the American Manicopy Typewriter Company stock, which is being sponsored by the brokers named in this readers inquiry. Evidently they have showered the rural mail boxes of the state with their stock-selling literature.

One reader wrote that if he could only sell his farm he was going to put his all into this company and if they would pay 8% per annum on his investment as they promised, he could live very nicely in the nearby village.

Frankly, we know little about this company, its brokers or its

### The Collection Box

The purpose of this department is to protect our subscribers from fraudulent dealings or unfair treatment by persons or concerns at a distance.

In every case we will do our best to make a satisfactory settlement or force action, for which no charge for our services will ever be made, providing:

- 1.—The claim is made by a paid-up subscriber to The Business Farmer.
- 2.—The claim is not more than 9 mos. old.
- 3.—The claim is not local or between people within easy distance of one another. These should be settled at first hand and not attempted by mail.

Address all letters, giving full particulars, amounts, dates, etc., enclosing also your address label from the front cover of any issue to prove that you are a paid-up subscriber.

THE BUSINESS FARMER, Collection Box  
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Report Ending June 2, 1924  
Total number claims filed.....2488  
Amount involved.....\$24,195.77  
Total number claims settled.....1957  
Amount secured.....\$22,689.18

stock. We are under the impression however, that it is for the marketing of a new invention which it is hoped will become as common and profitable as the cash register or the adding machine. Maybe it will and if they have sold stock to farmers in Michigan, we certainly hope it will!

But the trouble with any new invention of this kind is that it may not prove a commercially profitable success. For every Burroughs Adding Machine Company or National Cash Register Company success there are a thousand dismal failures, many of which started with even more promise.

Why should the farmers of Michigan be called upon to finance a new office improvement? Why should they go up and down the highways and byways of Michigan looking for the small investor with from a hundred to a few thousands, when in the city of Chicago alone there are two or three hundred thousand men and women who work in offices, have small savings to invest and who are familiar with the demand for such a machine as this company claims it has?

We do not know whether or not the American Manicopy Company stock has been passed on the Michigan securities commission. We will find out immediately, but our readers must remember what Mr. Duff pointed out in his letter to this department only a few weeks ago, THAT A COMPANY MAY SELL STOCK BY MAIL IN MICHIGAN WITHOUT HAVING PASSED THE SCRUTINY OF THE SECURITIES COMMISSION!

There are many safe investments offered the farmers of Michigan who have spare funds to invest. Investments that are recognized by banks, trust companies and insurance societies as suitable investments where the maximum of security is present. There is no excuse for any farmer investing his funds in a new and unproven company, unless he is investing only a sum which he can well afford to gamble on. In that case, we suggest he go somewhere, where the lights are bright and the table green, where the wheel spins, the little ball rolls and he makes or loses on whether it lands in the black or red. There is at least excitement in that and you have practically a fifty per cent chance of winning, which is more than many an investor has had in a new company, a new gold mine or an old oil well!

### D. F. BUSH, MINNEAPOLIS

"WANTED to hear from an owner of a farm for sale. No agents," same old story! You'll find this and similar advertisements in the columns of country papers, city dailies, and even some farm papers that ought to know better.

We have told you about the scheme so often, but of course every week sees many new readers added to THE BUSINESS FARMER family, so here goes.

These advertisers are after a listing fee. They ask you to pay them from \$2 to \$20 to list your farm, promising you to send you buyers, advertise your farm in a new catalog they are printing, etc., etc. Some even get so excited about getting ahold of your money that they use the telegraph wires to tell you that they already have a buyer to send you and are only awaiting your listing fee.

Steer clear of all of them!

We have a standing offer that we will run an advertisement free at the head of this column to any so-called real-estate agent who can prove that he has satisfied one out of every hundred persons from whom he has taken a listing fee in Michigan. So far we have never had to run that ad at the head of this column!

Dear Sirs:—Relative to the information on the enclosed card I am pleased to state that this day I have received a check from the \_\_\_\_\_ for the original amount paid for the chicks. Feeling myself very greatly indebted to you for the service you rendered me in this matter, I remain, Respectfully yours, E. L. B., Howell, Mich.

## First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bonds

For a good many years farmers have known and dealt with this house. Never once has there been a dollar's loss of principal or interest.

Write for Booklet AG1230

Tax Free in Michigan  
Free from Federal Income Tax of 4%

7%

## Federal Bond & Mortgage Company

(1230)

FEDERAL BOND & MORTGAGE BUILDING, DETROIT

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

### Protective Sign and Certificate

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

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

### THE BUSINESS FARMER.

Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

Gentlemen:—

Check for either or both the certificate and sign.

☐ Please mail me a membership certificate free of charge.

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

Name \_\_\_\_\_

P. O. \_\_\_\_\_ Mich \_\_\_\_\_



## BEFORE AND AFTER MARRIAGE

By Anne Campbell

WE used to talk of so many things, Roses and summer and golden rings, Music and dancing and books and plays, Venice and moonlight and future days.

Now our chief subjects are food and bills, Genevieve's measles, and Johnny's ills, New shoes for Betty, a hat for Jane, Taxes, insurance, the mail, and rain!

We used to say that Romance would stay, We'd walk together a magic way! Though we don't talk as in days of yore, Strange, is it not, that I love you more! (Copyright 1924, by Detroit News.)

## HOW LONG DOES DISHWASHING TAKE?

HAVE you ever timed yourself washing dishes, to see whether there was any way of shortening the work? Or noticed what motions you make with your hands during this and other daily jobs? Or how many steps you take in connection with a meal, particularly when you are clearing the table and washing the china and other utensils used during the meal and its preparation? Every motion requires energy and unnecessary motions use up unnecessary energy, leaving one fatigued with no real gain. When actual minutes are saved, they can be put to more interesting uses than the routine of daily dishwashing.

Try the way you are now doing the work suggests the United States Department of Agriculture, observing as you go whether there are any motions made which could be eliminated, or if any part of the process could be shortened. Those who possess dishwashing machines expect to leave the dishes to dry themselves after being washed and rinsed with very hot water. This principle can be applied perfectly well to dishes draining in a basket if a kettleful of clean hot rinsing water is poured over them. The process of wiping can then be entirely eliminated, except possibly for the glass and silver. Fewer towels are thus used, so that the amount of washing of tea-towels is reduced.

Right-handed persons ordinarily hold what they are washing in the left hand, and apply the mop or dish cloth with the right, so that when the dish is set on a drain board at the left they do not have to cross their hands. In spite of this simple and obvious way of doing the work, it is common to find in houses offered for sale or for rent a right-hand drain board, installed probably by some masculine architect who did not think out the process of doing the work or consult any woman about it. Having two drain boards, or a drain board at the left and a level shelf at the right hand side of the sink for stacking the soiled dishes is even more convenient than having only one drain board.

When the housekeeper has to heat all the water she needs, steps may be saved by placing the sink fairly near the stove, and by bringing all the dishes from the dining-table into the kitchen on a tea-cart. Utensils that hang up should be put on hooks on the wall right over the sink; and if all the pots and pans were washed before the meal is served, the time for the entire job of dishwashing is greatly shortened.

When the clean dishes are set in a drain basket and scalded the task will be done, as nearly all of them will probably be wanted on the table for the next meal. If the china is to be put away, a set of shelves within reach of the sink will save many steps.

## MAKE THE MEAL INTERESTING

BECAUSE of the varied food needs there is a demand for contrasts between foods of the different courses or dishes of a meal. It is not wise to serve the same food twice in a meal, even though it is prepared in different ways, e. g. apple salad and apple bettles, or bean soup and baked beans. This leads to monotony rather than variation or contrasts. Neither is it desirable to serve the same preparation, e. g. scrambled eggs for breakfast and luncheon, or hash for breakfast and luncheon on the same day.

In case of breakfast for example, if fresh fruits cannot always be served it is better to alternate the fresh fruit with the canned or stewed rather than to have fresh fruit several days in succession followed

The Farm Home  
A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS:—I want to thank the many good readers of our department for responding so promptly to the various requests for help we have had recently. So far there has not been a request published in this department that has not been answered, and as a rule there has been several answers to each question. And each and every answer has been appreciated I can assure you. I want you to all feel free to use this department whenever it can be of value to you. Send in your questions and I will promise you an answer. I feel confident in making this statement because somewhere among my readers some one has the answer to your question and if your question appears in this department the answer will be sent in. The other day I received by parcel post a lovely bouquet from Mrs. Henry Cochran, of Alpena county, and I take this opportunity to thank her. She must know that flowers are one of my weak spots.

*Your Friend,  
Mrs. Annie Taylor*

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

by canned or stewed for a number of days. The same can be said in regard to cereals when both cooked and uncooked are used.

There should also be variety in the flavor of the food selected as well as in the materials used. For example, potato, rice, and macaroni, are all high in starch and also resemble each other too closely in consistency and texture as well as being all bland in flavor. Bland dishes should be supplemented with more highly flavored dishes to relieve monotony.

When two or more vegetables are used in the same meals they should be different. Sweet potatoes and white potatoes do not belong in the same meal though they are often served together. It would be much better to serve contrasting vegetables such as spinach or cabbage.

In addition to the contrasts the foods should have flavors that go well together. This is where the provider's "imagination" comes into play for the best results.

Contrast and harmony in color in general appearance makes the meals more interesting.

A combination of moist and dry foods, e. g. creamed potatoes is not as good a combination with a meat stew as it is with a broiled steak.

Contrast in temperature of dishes also adds interest.

## CULTIVATING HEALTH ON THE FARM

A SHORT time ago two sons of a leading farmer were taken sick with infantile paralysis. One died within a few days; the other still lives, but is completely paralyzed below the waist. A survey of that farm showed that the barnyard contained all kinds of farm animals, including some hogs that spent most of their time in the shade by the house. Flies were found in great numbers. Judging from the best knowledge we have, flies may have carried the disease. Conditions on many farms, even if not dangerous to health, are unsightly, and should not be tolerated by self-respecting families.

The laws of health are simple, but they must be well learned. A little knowledge is often dangerous.

In some respects the work of public health has lagged behind in the rural communities. In large measure this is due to the apparent difficulty in securing sufficient results to make it pay; in part it is due to more or less blind faith in the efficacy of pure fresh air. In Hygia Dr. C. M. Siever gives some really practical suggestions for developing rural health districts, and good reasons why public health work is so important. He says: "The human body is in one way similar to any piece of machinery. It must be given proper fuel in proper amounts and protected from all harmful outside influences. It is well known that a machine will not last long if it is not properly looked after. For this reason the owners of fine machinery find it cheaper to employ the most skilled engineers at high prices than to trust it to unskilled hands at cheaper rates. Just so the human body needs looking after, and it should be done by men who are qualified and who are watching and

studying the movements of the machinery all the time.

"This does not mean that all the work need be done by the health officer, but it does mean that the health officer must be on full time, that he may direct the work and see that it is all done. It means further that in the near future all physicians will be devoting more time to the prevention of disease instead of to the attempt to cure it."

## Personal Column

Getting Rid of Bed Bugs.—Many of our readers sympathize with Mrs. C. R. of Adrian if the number of answers I have received to her question published in this department is an indicator. Every answer is greatly appreciated and I am publishing several of them below for the benefit of Mrs. C. R. and others who might be interested:

As I am interested in your paper and a regular sister helper I write for the benefit of Mrs. C. R. of Adrian, Mich., how to get rid of bed bugs. Take about 1 quart of kerosene oil and add 1 tablespoon of carbolic acid and mix well. Put in an oil can with a long spout and pour in all cracks or places where the bugs can get. This will kill all bugs or eggs. Take a brush and brush some of the mixture around the baseboard and on the floor out to about six inches from the base board as they inhabit the floor as well as the beds. This leaves no stain and does no harm.—Mrs. L.

As I was looking over The BUSINESS FARMER I noticed the request for a bed bug recipe. I will send you the recipe of what I used to get rid of the ones we had in our house. It was an old house that wasn't plastered and we tried about everything without success. My nephew brought me a quart of Peterman's Bed Bug Discovery from Saginaw. It can be purchased from either Montgomery Ward and Co., or Sears, Roebuck and Co. Apply it with a small oil can with a long spout on it. It not only kills the bugs but the nits. If you have the catalogues of the two mail order houses you will find it advertised on page 263 in the Montgomery Ward and Co. catalog and on page 482 in Sears, Roebuck and Co. catalog. It works wonders. It will not leave a spot on the wall paper very long.—Mrs. G. F., Coleman, Mich.

Oil of Cedar is a sure exterminator of bed bugs and you will not have to use it very often. They will never appear again.—Mrs. E. G., Montrose, Mich.

I see one of your readers would like to know how to get rid of bed bugs. I find that elm dissolved in water and put on with a feather or little brush will soon kill them.—Mrs. J. W., Weldman, Mich.

Just buy the insect powder that is put up to kill flies and squirt it on the beds and in the crevices. It is a sure remedy.—Mrs. T. T., Merritt, Mich.

If Mrs. C. R. will apply denatured alcohol with a machine oil can on bed, springs, mattress and on the floor where beds stand, as well as any place where she thinks the bug might be, I am sure they will disappear at once.—Mrs. B. M., Charlotte.

I got the following from a furniture dealer; and used with success: 14 ozs. formaldehyde and 2 ozs. permagnate potash. Place in a gallon jar and set on bricks and leave in the house or room for 6 or 7 hours, then open doors and windows.—Mrs. F., Clayton, Mich.

Wants Part For Phonograph.—I have an Edison phonograph that plays 2 minute records and I would like to know if you could help me find a 4 minute repro-

ducer.—Rudolph Hansen, R. 1, McBride, Mich.

Salad Dressing.—I noticed a request from Mrs. J. E. S., Manistee, for a salad dressing that would keep. Am sending recipe for one that I never knew to spoil. 2 eggs well beaten, 1 cup vinegar, 1 teaspoon mustard (powder), one-half teaspoon salt. Set in hot water and cook. Cool before using. Thin with cream or milk as desired.—A Friend of BUSINESS FARMER, Elsie, Mich.

Another Salad Dressing.—3 eggs, 1 cup granulated sugar, 1 cup vinegar, small piece butter, scant tablespoon prepared mustard, 1 tablespoon of flour. Stir sugar flour and mustard until smooth, add vinegar, butter and beaten eggs and cook in double boiler stirring until thick and smooth. Thin just what you use at one time with rich milk. Will keep a long time in a cool place.—Mrs. O. A. K., Gobles, Mich.

Gloves and Mittens.—I see Mrs. Horton's request for canvas, etc. If she is just making them for her own men's use any woolen or overall goods would do. I always save the wrists from old canvas gloves and turn inside out and sew to upper part. I rip an old glove for pattern and if I have no wrists on hand I use upper ribbed part of men's hose doubled and sew on. I also make all my men's mittens of new or partly worn wool goods, and for real cold weather line them with odds and ends of warm goods. This saves many a dollar during the season for my men husk corn. Hoping this will help her and others.—Mrs. G. M., Vicksburg, Mich.

To Take Hair Off Upper Lip.—Please let me know if there is anything that will take hair off on upper lip? Can any of the readers give me this information?—Miss F.

Page Getting Better.—Our page is getting better and better. I can hardly wait until my next number comes.—Mrs. M., Vicksburg, Mich.

## —if you are well bred!

The Fork: It's Proper Employ.—The fork is, first of all, the vegetable table implement. Accepted custom practically everywhere regards the following fork facts as socially warranted: The best American usage shows the increasing tendency to follow the English custom and take the fork in the left hand to raise food to the mouth (on the outer edge of the prongs) the knife assisting, avoiding the necessity of shifting the fork to the right to lift food which has been cut.

Food should be raised to the mouth on the upper, not the lower side of the prongs.

The fork prongs when eating should give no more audible indication of their presence than the spoon of the soup bowl. Meat is always impaled on the downturned prongs of the fork to be carried to the mouth; the implement must not be employed spade fashion.

To raise vegetables to the mouth, the fork is used with prongs up-turned.

The fork is never used to mash food on a plate.

When not used the fork (or knife) always lies on the plate, never with its prongs on the plate-edge and its handle on the cloth.

When butter is taken for baked potatoes, it should be "scooped" by the tip of the fork: the knife is not used for this purpose.

In case of soft meat dishes, i. e., where meat appears in the shape of meat- loaf, patties, croquettes, hash, etc., the fork is used both as a fork and as a knife. It cuts or parts the crust or form with its edge, knife-wise, and is then turned in the hand and used as a fork proper.

When eating lettuce the fork is used to fold over the leaves and carry them to the mouth. When a leaf is too large to fold, the blunt edge of the fork may be used to cut it. Lettuce is never cut with a knife.

Fork and knife, when the eater has finished using them, should be put close together on the plate. The handles should be turned toward the side of plate; the fork should be turned up and the knife-blade in, toward fork. The handles of knife and fork should extend an inch or so beyond the rim of the plate. It is in this position that they also appear when the plate is sent back for a second helping at a meal.

## Menu for June 7th

Bolled Salmon, Egg Sauce	
Creamed Potatoes	New Peas
Dressed Lettuce	
Cheese	Crackers
*Chocolate Bread Pudding	
Coffee	

\*Chocolate Bread Pudding.—¾ cup bread crumbs, 2 cups scalded milk, 3 squares melted chocolate, 2 eggs, 1 tablespoon fat, salt to taste, ½ teaspoon vanilla, ¼ cup cold milk, ¾ cup sugar and ¼ cup Sultana raisins. Mix all ingredients in order given. Pour into a greased baking dish, set into pan of hot water, and bake 1 hour in moderate oven; stir twice during baking to keep chocolate from rising to the top.



## RECIPES

**Bean Salad.**—One quart cooked beans (the red kidney), three eggs hard boiled, six cucumber pickles (use ones ready for the table), two onions chopped fine. Grind pickle, onion and egg through food chopper. For dressing use two eggs, one cup sugar, ½ cup vinegar, one tablespoon butter, salt and pepper. Cook dressing in double boiler until smooth.—Mrs. O. A. K. Gobles, Mich.

**Apple Dumplings.**—The baking powder biscuit dough (2 cups flour, 2/3 cup milk or water, 4 teaspoons baking powder, 2 tablespoons fat, ½ teaspoon salt) may be rolled into a thin sheet, and cut into pieces for apple dumplings. One half a large apple, peeled and quartered is enough fruit for one dumpling. Fold the dough over the fruit. Bake 30 minutes in not too hot an oven. Peaches or cherries are excellent when used the same way. Serve with whipped cream and sugar or fruit sauce.

**Griddle Cakes, Corn Meal.**—1½ cups flour, 1 cup cornmeal, 2 cups water, 4 teaspoons baking powder, 2 eggs, 3 tablespoons fat, 1 teaspoon salt, ½ cup sugar. Cook the corn meal and water five minutes. Add milk, dry ingredients and eggs well beaten. Stir well. Bake on hot griddle.

**Hot Cross Buns.**—One cup scalded milk, one-fourth cup sugar, two tablespoons butter, one-half teaspoon salt, one-half yeast cake dissolved in one-fourth cup of lukewarm water, three-fourths teaspoon cinnamon, three cups flour, one egg, one-fourth cup raisins stoned and quartered or one-fourth cup currants. Add butter, sugar, and salt to milk; when lukewarm,

add dissolved yeast cake, flour, cinnamon, and egg, well beaten: When thoroughly mixed, add raisins, cover, and let rise over night. In morning shape in forms of large biscuits, place in pan one inch apart, let rise, brush over with beaten egg, and bake twenty minutes: Cool and with ornamental frosting make a cross on top of each bun.

## The Runner's Bible

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Behold, I make all things new. Rev. 21:5.

Physiologists tell us that every cell in the human body is replaced by a new one every few months, that we are actually, wholly remade. We are further informed by scientists of another sort that whether or not the new cell is perfect, rests entirely with us—with the "mind of the flesh"—its character is determined by that which we hold in our thoughts. Thus if health and perfection are in our consciousness, health and perfection will be manifested. If, however, we picture disease and imperfection—then these things are likely to appear.

## 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.

118—Pattern quilt block, "Sage Bud" for 2 spoons black thread, No. 40, or others.—Mrs. Geo. Morgan, R.R. Vicksburg, Mich.

## AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

BE SURE AND SEND IN YOUR SIZE

**4731-4651-4658. A Jaunty Suit and Blouse.**—This suit is comprised of Ladies Blouse 4731, Ladies Skirt 4658 and Ladies Jacket 4651. One could use alpaca or tweed for Jacket and Skirt and silk broadcloth or crepe de chine for the Blouse. The width of the Skirt at the foot with plaits extended is 2½ yards. The Skirt is cut in 7 Sizes: 26, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches waist measure with accompanying hip measure, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 inches. The Blouse is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The Jacket is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. To make the Suit (Skirt and Jacket) material 40 inches wide, for a medium size, will require 5½ yards. To make the Blouse of 32 inch material will require 2½ yards.

**4742. A Stylish Dress for Mature Figures.**—Here is a model with new features, comfortable lines and good style. It may be finished with or without panels, and may have the sleeves in wrist length, or very short. The vest and collar may also be omitted. This is a good model for crepe weaves, linen, ratine and alpaca. The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 5½ yards of 36 inch material. Without vest and collar 4½ yards are required. With short sleeve 4½ yards are required. The width of the dress at the foot is 2½ yards.

**4740. A Neat and Pretty "Apron Frock."**—Gingham, the season's popular material, was chosen for this garment. In green and white or brown and white gingham, this would be very pleasing with trimming of linene and rick rack braid in self color or white. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 4½ yards of 32 inch material. The width at the foot is 2 yards. For band on pocket, and at the opening, and for belt ½ yard of contrasting material 36 inches wide is required.

**4745. A Practical Apron Model.**—This style is good for percale, gingham, unbleached muslin, lawn or sateen. It may be trimmed with bias binding or with rick rack braid. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 3 yards of 36 inch material.

**4754. A Smart Frock for the Growing Girl.**—To the girl who likes something different, this style will appeal. It has the hip band extensions on the waist, and the popular side closing. The sleeve is very attractive in wrist length and equally pleasing in its brevity. This model is nice for the new prints and crepe weaves. It is also attractive in gingham and linen. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10 year size requires 3½ yards of 32 inch material, if made with long sleeves. If made with short sleeves 3½ yards is required.

**4736. A Cool, Comfortable Play Suit.**—Linen, chintz, printed voile, pongee or percale could be used for this model. The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. An attractive development would be henna and white checked gingham with white bands finished with lines of henna cross-stitching for trimming. To make this model for a 6 year size requires 2½ yards of 32 inch material.

**4746. A Pretty Frock for Many Occasions.**—For afternoon or evening wear this model is delightful. It is pretty in changeable taffeta, crepe de chine, chiffon or in the new printed voile or figured silks. The puff sleeves may be omitted. The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18 year size requires 5½ yards of material 32 inches wide. The width at the foot of the dress is 2½ yards.

**4756. A New and Charming Bathing Suit.**—Alpaca, pongee, jersey crepe or flannel may be used for this comfortable bathing suit. The panels may be omitted. This Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 3½ yards of one material 40 inches wide. For the breeches of contrasting material ¾ yard 54 inches wide is required.

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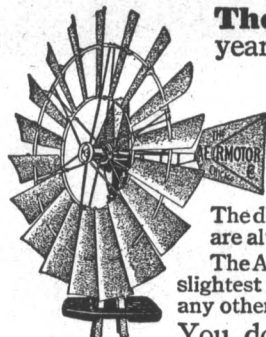
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## MOTHER

Oh cherish ye your mother!  
You may not have her long  
To add to your joy and comfort,  
And aid your feet along  
Life's long and troubled pathway.  
Then love her while you may.  
Her smile your heart may not gladden,  
All along the thorny way.

If you leave her, write a letter,  
That will fill her heart with light.  
Let her know that you still love her,  
Though far away from her anxious sight.

You will find there is no other,  
That can help you more than she.  
Do not weigh her down with sorrows,  
Which perhaps need never be.

Keep no secret from your mother.  
Make her everything to you.  
Save her all the toil and trouble  
It is in your power to do.  
God gives many things twice over,  
But only a loving mother once.  
Don't be angry or cruel with her,  
Comfort and aid her, Love her much!

After her life's great work is ended  
And she is laid to her last long rest,  
You'll not be sorry you helped to aid her,  
Remember, you're the one that she loved best.

'Twas a mother's loving, willing fingers,  
That rocked your cradle, soother your woe.

A mother's heart not one can fathom  
Except the God who loves us so.

—Iola E. Hardy.

**DEAR girls and boys:**—Vacation time is here for most of you, especially those going to the country schools; and those who are going to high school will soon be out. I know about how all of you feel. You are glad that school is over for another year and you can get out of doors for a while away from your books. But is school over for you forever? Do you intend to go back to school this fall or are you through with school? Think well before you answer because your future depends on your decision. And after you have thought it all over say "Yes, I intend to go back to school, not only this fall but every fall, until I graduate from college."

To become a success in this world you do not need a college education but it is much harder and takes many years longer to become successful without the college training. You may think, "Oh, I am going to be only a farmer and a farmer has no use for a college education." You are wrong. The farmer needs a college education just as much as anyone else, and more than many business people. The farmer has a business that he owns and operates requiring considerable capital and the business is conducted at a great risk. He must know how to produce at the lowest cost and sell at a profit.

You girls and boys who are growing up on the farms will some day take the places of your mothers and fathers but you cannot expect to farm the same way. No, the world is going forward and you must go forward with it or lose out—become a failure, and none of you want to be a failure. Resolve that you are going to high school and then to our M. A. C. Be prepared to fill your place in this world of ours. But have a good time and rest this vacation that you will be ready to go back this fall.—UNCLE NED.

## OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned:—Hello, everyone! My, isn't it hard to stay in the house just now? I love spring, but I wonder if there is anyone who doesn't? Was certainly pleased to see my letter in print, and was surprised also. Am writing now to send in some poetry which I wrote at the age of thirteen years to mother. She seemed pleased with it, has kept it ever since, and wishes me to send it on to you. Please excuse the erasing. Mother and I were talking and I left out about one half of



# The Children's Hour

what I wanted to say. Believe I will say farewell now, until next time. Cousins—I promise, on my honor to answer every letter received if more of you will write. Wishing success to all of you, I am.—Iola E. Hardy, Mayville, Mich., R. 3.  
—Your poem to "Mother" is very beautiful and I am publishing it in this issue at the head of this department.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I become a member of the merry circle again? I have written before and have had some of my letters in print but I thought I would write again. Well it will soon be summer again so we can go to the lakes camping. How many of you have written on the state examinations yet? I wrote yesterday (May 15) and today I wrote at our school in history, arithmetic, and grammar so I am all through and do not have to go to school for awhile. I will now describe myself. I have light brown hair (which is bobbed), blue eyes, and a light complexion, I am thirteen years old. I cannot tell what grade I am in because I don't know myself as I haven't heard yet from my standings. We are going to have our school picnic next Tuesday, we are going to a lake but I expect it will be too cold for us to go in bathing. Can you swim, Uncle Ned? I can swim, and I think that and dancing is great sport. I have something all together different this time then the boys and girls are having to guess, and this is: Where am I writing this letter? This will be fun because there are so many places that you could be writing a letter. The one that guesses the funniest place will get a booby prize. If you would rather tell me when your birthday is I will send it to you then. Now remember you can only have two guesses. Well I guess I had better close as it is getting dark. Now can you guess? I guess I fooled you this time. You try too Uncle Ned. Your niece.—Miss Ruth Nelson, R. 2, Grant, Michigan.  
—Yes I can swim some.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Hello! How is everybody? I thought I would try my luck again. Mr. Waste Basket got my other letter. Hold on! I guess I had better describe myself before I say any more. I am twelve years old, have black hair, grey eyes, dark complexion and am 5 foot 6 inches tall. I have been a silent reader of the M. B. F. for quite a long time. I weigh 140 lbs. I just wonder how many of the boys and girls can beat that in being heavy? I will be 13 years old the 3rd of June. School is out now. It was out the 28th of April. I passed my grade. I am a 5th grader. I have four brothers. I live just 30 feet from Walloon Lake. That is quite near a lake isn't it?

## Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

## NOT FEELIN' VERY GOOD

**MY** good friends, I ain't been feelin' very good for quite a long spell—kinda off my reg'lar health you know—an' I've been to doctors an' sim'lar—they've told me a lot of things, things I don't believe an' you wouldn't either. Why don't you see, I've got everything 'at any human bein' ever had—adenoids, bad tonsils, yellow liver, decayed kidneys, and a lot of other things too numerous to mention. Well, I've let 'em take out most every thing—adenoids, liver an' such—now I have a bad headache, what will the doctor take out to stop that?

I wonder if we don't sometimes kinda 'magine a lot of these ailments? Of course I know we feel bad some times—I do, so do you. But a doctor can talk you into worse sickness 'n you've ever known of. An' if he don't your dear friends can do it—yes they surely can! And while I thought I was awful sick, shucks I wasn't so bad any of the time as I thought I was. I had a good doctor an' he told me just what to do—gave me medicine to take an' I took it folks. I wuz in my bed jest about 3 weeks and then I got kinda mad. I sez to myself, "I don't believe any such stuff." Doctor wanted me to have an operation—tumors in the stomach he said an' an operation was the only thing 'at would save my life. Think of it folks—one little ol' life up agin' two or three doctors an' I took a chance of livin' without bein' cut into. An' I'm livin' yet an' that's more'n lots can say 'ats let the doctors cut 'em up.

Well let's talk 'bout somethin' else. Spring is here an' beautiful ain't it? An' summer is comin'

Oh! I forgot to tell you that my hair is bobbed. But I guess I had better stop my scribbling for Mr. Waste Basket looks pretty hungry. Ha! Ha! Will some of the boys and girls write to me? I will answer all letters I get, even if it is a hundred. Good-bye, your-want-to-be-niece.—Hulia E. Weller, Boyne City, Mich. Route 2.

—So you will answer all the letters you receive. Well, if the cousins are in a writing mood I can see how you will spend your vacation this summer.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I enter into your merry circle? I am 11 years of age. We have 2 horses, 5 cows, 56 hens, 30 chicks, 4 pigs and live on a 40-acre farm. I wish some one would write to me. I will answer them. I have light brown hair, blue eyes. It is Sunday evening. I cannot draw a picture because I do not know how. We got 27 eggs today. There are 25 children in our school. I am in the 5th grade. My height is 4 feet 7 inches. Your nephew.—Clare Crittenden, Breckenridge, Mich., R. 4.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I thought I would write again as I wrote one before and my letter must have gotten in the waste basket as I did not see it in the paper, though that was quite awhile ago. I live on a forty-seven acre farm a little east of Leslie with my father, mother and my 10-year-old brother. My brother and I go to the Leslie public school and we have only a mile to go. I like school very well and I also like my teacher very well. I am in the sixth grade. I am four feet and eight inches in height, weigh about seventy-three pounds, have medium brown hair and it is bobbed. I have blue eyes, have a light complexion, and am twelve years old and will be thirteen the tenth of September. I wonder if I have a twin? I would like to have some of the readers of the Children's Hour write to me and I will gladly answer their letters as I enjoy receiving letters from boys and girls. I think it would be interesting to have some of the children that write stories to write about some of the things that they used to do when they were small. Something that they used to be afraid of or some comical things that they used to do. I am sending a composition about some of my early fancies. It is a copy of the one I wrote for school. Your want-to-be-niece.—Ruth Esther Blackmore, Leslie, Michigan, R. 4.

## Some of My Early Fancies.

Grandma used to sell stockings and she had stocking-sample books with all kinds of stockings in them and after she was through with the books she gave them to Lee and I. We were always asking grand-

ma if she had some more stocking books for us. After she gave them to us we would take them out doors where the chickens were and showed each one the different kinds of stockings and would ask them which kind of stockings they would like to buy and told them the price of each. We would act like agents just getting orders for the stockings. We used to have lots of fun playing agents. We had many chickens named so we would call them by name when we ask them if they would like to buy some stockings. Among the ones we had named were Picky-Picky, Grandma Hen, Henny Penny, Speckle Biddy, Yellow Biddy, Red Biddy, Brown Biddy, and Mother Hen.

One evening I was sitting on papa's lap on our front porch watching the lightning bugs down by the ditch on the lower land just north of our house. I asked papa what they were and he told me that they were lightning bugs carrying lanterns. Then I kept asking him about them as I got so excited about it. I usually got so excited about anything like that anyway so to get my mind off from that he said, "Let's talk about the beans that papa is going to raise to eat this summer."

Then I said, "Papa, papa, I didn't know that lightning bugs carrying lanterns ate beans!"

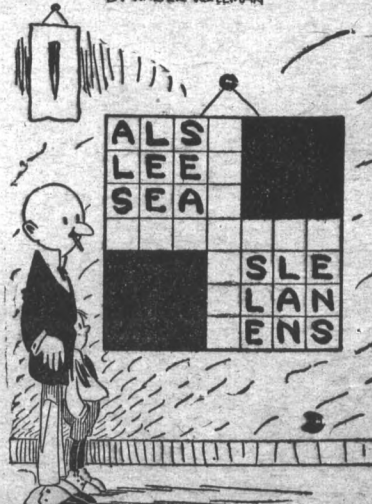
I was always afraid of flies, bumble-bees, wasps, and all other insects. If mamma put me on the front porch and I saw an insect of any kind I would begin to cry for her. And one day when I was out on the front porch two men were going by with a horse and buggy and I began to call to them saying, "Shies, bumble-bees, wasps." They just looked around and laughed at me.

I was very afraid of automobiles as there were only a few then. Mamma had always taught me not to go out in the road or would get run over so every time I would see or hear one coming I would start and run out back of the house if I was in front of it. And one time I heard a car coming so I began to run out back of the house and I just got half way around when I stubbed my toe and fell down and then I began to scramble around to get up and run again and just then I looked up and saw the automobile just going by, then I said, "Well, there it goes."—Ruth Esther Blackmore.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I come in? I should like to very well. I will describe myself. I am 5 feet 2 inches tall, have blonde hair (bobbed of course) and grey eyes, I am between 10 and 16 years of age. Now all of you must guess my age, the one or ones who guess it correct will receive from me a nice long letter and besides will receive a nice gift. I live on a 60 acre farm. We have 5 cows, 5 horses and 12 sheep. For pets I have a dog and 2 cats, one is spotted, and one is coal black so I call him "Nig". We also have one little brown and white spotted calf and 2 little twin lambs. I can play some music on an organ but I do not play by note, I play by ear. We also have a phonograph. I have two sisters and two brothers living and one brother and one sister dead. Well I must close for my letter is getting long. From your want-to-be-niece.—Florence Coleman, Ithaca, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I wrote once to the Children's Hour and saw my letter in print, and wrote again but I guess it found the waste basket. Amber Holmes was the only one that guessed my name right. It is raining awfully hard here tonight. I guess we aren't going to have any summer. I and my cousins and my sister and brother went about 2 miles last Sunday gathering May flowers. We got a nice lot. There is some trailing Arbutus around here too. Now I will close hoping that this letter doesn't go to the waste basket like my last one. I am.—Bernice Durfee, R. 1, Alger, Mich.

## IT'S A BIRD



All you have to do is to print the name of a large bird in the horizontal column, and the same name in upright column. If you print the name of the right bird, you will have a continued square, in which all the words will read from left to right the same as they do downward. What is the bird?



## FARMERS HURT MARKET BY STORING BEANS AT ELEVATOR

(Continued from Page 4)

farmer with the stored beans and he will probably sell out and enable the short seller to get the profit.

The farmers have the present situation partially in their own hands. If you make a survey of the storage bean situation and it develops as we think it will that the great bulk of beans estimated left in Michigan belong to the farmer and the farmer will sit tight and not sell them it might be the means of helping the market.

The present season starts out more unfavorable than a normal season. Should the weather remain cold and a heavy frost occur around the 10th of June it might result in serious damage to the early planted beans and this together with a decreased bean acreage in the sugar beet growing sections might work out to the advantage of the owner of beans. The farmer who has held his beans until this time and offered \$3.80 to \$4.10 for them it would appear to us that if by sitting tight until later might help the market at least it would be worth a trial. The short seller of beans might be able to bear the market lower but not as easily as when farmers are selling freely. If the bears did succeed in pounding the market down and, if it did go 25c lower which in our opinion is not probable if the farmer will sit tight—he could help better his own condition and we are sure there are dealers in the state who, would welcome any assistance that the growers might give them that would strengthen the market at least to a reasonable price and get it out of bear control.

Last Friday morning one of our brokers wired us that their broker competitors were soliciting business at \$4.50 per cwt. delivered on fancy screened beans in a city that takes a freight rate of 37c from Midland. We told him to buy them as we could not afford to sell that cheap. Figure it out yourself. That price would leave \$4.13 for the beans, deduct 12c for the bags, deduct 6c for brokerage and the shipper gets \$3.93 for beans that cost him \$4.10 per cwt. There is not a farmer in Michigan who can not see that any elevator who sold beans on a margin of 16c cwt. but what in a very short time would be out of business. But the elevator who sold short stored beans could to keep the market down sell two or three cars at what looked like 16c cwt. margin if by so doing he could break the market 10c or 15c per cwt. on 25 cars previously sold short.

We appreciate that many farmers having stored beans will need some money before the new crop but selling the stored beans would not be necessary. Their banker would loan reasonable amounts on storage receipts of reliable concerns and the banker would be quite sure the beans were on hand in the elevator before he loaned the money and if they were not on hand somebody would have to get busy and get them and that would not hurt the market any.

There is only one place to store beans that is on the farm and when beans come to the elevators they should be sold then the elevators who put their hard cash in them is not going out and try and bear the market on himself as can be done selling short stored beans owned by farmers in which the dealer has none of his own cash invested in them.

## OH, MONEY! MONEY!

(Continued from Page 10.)

seemed interested only that Mr. Blaisdell, and especially Mrs. Blaisdell, should know the intimate history of one Ephraim Blaisdell, born in 1720, and his ten children and forty-nine grandchildren. He talked of various investments then, and of the weather. He talked of the Blaisdell's trip, and of the cost of railroad fares and hotel life. He talked—indeed, Mrs. Jane told her husband after he left that Mr. Smith had talked of everything under the sun, and that she nearly had a fit because she could not get one minute to herself to break in upon Mellicent and that horrid Gray fellow at the piano. She had not supposed Mr. Smith could talk like that. She had never remembered he was such a talker!

The young people had a tennis match on the school tennis court the next day. Mr. Smith told Miss Maggie that he thought he would drop around there. He said he liked very much to watch tennis games.

Miss Maggie said yes, that she liked to watch tennis games, too. If this was just a wee bit of a hint, it quite failed of its purpose, for Mr. Smith did not offer to take her with him. He changed the subject, indeed, so abruptly, that Miss Maggie bit her lips and flushed a little, throwing a swift glance into his apparently serene countenance.

Miss Maggie herself, in the afternoon, with an errand for an excuse, walked slowly by the tennis court. She saw Mr. Smith at once—but he did not seem at all interested in the playing. He had his back to the court, in fact. He was talking very animatedly with Mellicent Blaisdell. He was still talking with her—though on the opposite side of the court—when Miss Maggie went by again on her way home.

Miss Maggie frowned and said something just under her breath about "that child—flirting as usual!" Then she went on, walking very fast, and without another glance toward the tennis ground. But a little farther on Miss Maggie's

## SIX CALVES IN ONE YEAR IS COW'S RECORD

HERE'S a record that would be hard to beat. Mert Smith of Bellevue, Michigan, owns a cow that gave birth to six calves in one year. Less than a year ago she presented Mr. Smith with a set of triplets, and two of the three are still living. Just the other day triplet heifer calves were born to her, and the three arrivals are reported to be doing nicely, all being perfectly formed.

step lagged perceptibly, and her head lose its proud poise. Miss Maggie, for a reason she could not have explained herself, was feeling suddenly odd, and weary, and very much alone.

To the image in the mirror as she took off her hat a few minutes later in her own hall, she said scornfully:

"Well, why shouldn't you feel old? You are old. You are old!" Miss Maggie had a habit of talking to herself in the mirror—but never before had she said anything like this to herself.

An hour later Mr. Smith came home to supper.

"Well, how did the game go?" queried Miss Maggie, without looking up from the stocking she was mending.

"Game? Go? Oh! Why, I don't remember who did win finally," he answered. Nor did it apparently occur to him that for one who was so greatly interested in tennis, he was curiously uninformed.

It did occur to Miss Maggie, however. (Continued in June 21 issue.)

## THE HIDDEN FOE OF YOUR COMMUNITY

(Continued from Page 11)

are the pure in heart for they shall see God." Purity is the window of heaven to the soul, and we shut out the face of God when we close this window by pulling down the blind of obscenity and profanity. Now, this is an era of conservation of natural resources for the existence and comfort of the human family. This is fine. But now it is proposed that we spend a like energy in conserving the moral and spiritual health of our children by combating the hidden foe of impurity. To keep our boys and girls in the image of God, is to keep their minds unsullied and their bodies clean.

## MEANING OF GENESIS 2:21

We are very well pleased with your sermons that we read in THE BUSINESS FARMER. As I believe you are very well learned in the Bible, I would kindly ask you the meaning of Genesis, chapter two, and verse 21.—E. J., Curran, Mich.

THE creation accounts are not given to us in terms that satisfy the modern scientific mind. But does this story have to be scientifically accurate to be true? Certainly not, since the writer did not have this in mind. We must judge the truth of the account by the object the author has in view. In Genesis 2:21, the first object seems to be to set forth God's creative relation to woman thru the man. But, again it indicates the complimentary relation of man and woman. Cf 1Cor. 11:8, 9. In this scripture the author describes the process of creating the woman in language which he knew to convey, and in language which could be understood in that pre-scientific age. To instruct Little Bobbie we must use words he can understand. And tho the language of the verse in question is mysterious, the least advanced in learning may understand its creational and social significance. And this is why it is in the Book.—D. F. Warner, Religious Editor.



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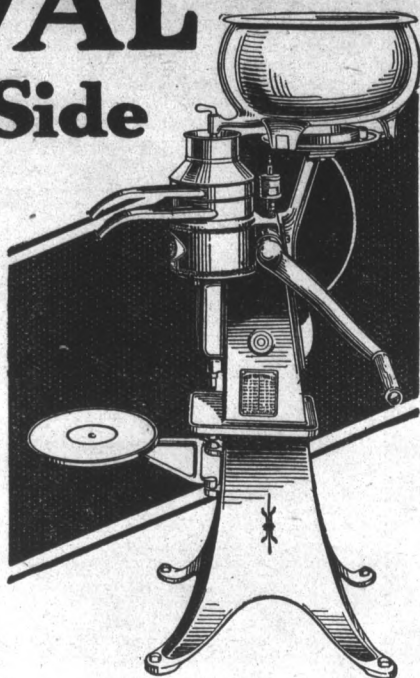


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**HAMPSHIRE—BRED GILTS AND BOARS** at bargain prices. Write your wants. 12th year. **JOHN W. SNYDER, St. Johns, Mich., R. 4.**

# DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

## CLINTON FARMERS TO CONTINUE TO TEST

**THE** North Clinton County Cow Testing Association has successfully completed its first year. Operations began in March, 1923. After two changes of testers Mr. Ford Morgan of Kinde, Michigan, took up the cow testing duties. He completed the work successfully. Mr. Morgan closed the association year with a complete membership and the association, at a reorganization meeting held at Maple Rapids, April 16th, decided to continue the C. T. A. work for a second year. Twenty-two of the original members are continuing the work in this association and a few new members have been located in the neighborhood.—A. C. B.

## VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

### BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

A friend of mine bought a registered Holstein cow at a public auction that had been tested a few days previous for T. B. by the state tester. In about 40 days after she was tested she died. We had her examined by a veterinarian who said her death was caused by T. B. He said if a cow is too far gone with T. B. she will not react. Is this true? Is there any redress? Will they have to pay for this cow?—A. H., Dryden, Mich.

**IT** is true that occasionally an animal is encountered which is so badly infected with tuberculosis that it will not react to the tuberculin test. This is due to the fact that the animal is saturated with tuberculosis material and will not respond to the irritation produced by tuberculin when injected. Fortunately such animals are not numerous and can usually be eliminated by physical examination. And further, if such an animal has been in the herd for any length of time, there are almost sure to be other animals infected as the result of association. Numerous

slight lesions in a herd, without any good explanation as to cause, usually leads to an investigation which would reveal a spreader if present.

In the effort to eliminate tuberculosis more is necessary than the mere mechanical application of the tuberculin test. It should be kept in mind that in referring to the tuberculous animal that will not react to the test we are dealing with a rare exception and not with a rule. If the animal died as you indicate and was actually tuberculosis, there would be no redress. When a tuberculin test is applied, every effort is made to locate all of the tuberculous animals but tuberculin is not an immunizing agent and it cannot be foretold what may happen to an animal after the test is applied. Forty days is a short time in which to develop tuberculosis in an advanced stage but it is usually conceded that the disease is not hereditary and cases are on record of calves eight weeks old which have been condemned on account of generalized tuberculosis. It is also possible that the animal in question may have been exposed or even infected before the test was applied but the disease had not developed sufficiently at the time of test to cause a reaction.

There are other conditions which may resemble tuberculosis and the veterinarian who made this examination should have confirmed his diagnosis by submitting material to a laboratory for examination. In any case where there is a question as to the accuracy of the tuberculin test, this should always be done.

The question of who shall pay for the cow would depend upon the arrangement or agreement at the time of purchase. If the purchaser was not absolutely sure of the health status of the animal or the herd from which it came, he should have asked for a 60 day retest privilege. Practically all pure bred owners who purchase valuable animals now specify that a satisfactory retest must be passed at the expiration of 60 or 90 days.—B. J. Killham, State Veterinarian.

## Prizes in 1924 Ton Litter Contest

**THE** Michigan Ton Litter Club announces the prizes to be awarded to the winners in this year's contest. Liberal contributions from the leading packing companies slaughtering hogs in Michigan and from swine registry associations make possible attractive awards for swine breeders and feeders who excel in raising large litters of pigs and in feeding them to an early market weight.

Cash was contributed by Hammond Standish, Parker Webb and Sullivan Packing Companies of Detroit and the Pontiac Packing Company of Pontiac to provide for a gold medal to every producer of a litter weighing one ton or more at age of 180 days, and cash prizes as follows:

\$25.00 to producer of heaviest litter at age of 180 days; \$20.00 to producer of 2nd heaviest litter at age of 180 days; \$15.00 to producer of 3rd heaviest litter at age of 180 days; \$10.00 to producer of 4th heaviest litter at age of 180 days; \$5.00 to producer of 5th heaviest litter at age of 180 days.

The Detroit Packing Company offers one piece of choice bacon and 100 pounds high grade tankage to each producer of the five heaviest litters in the contest.

Newton Packing Company of Detroit offers a choice ham to each of the producers of the two heaviest litters and a piece of choice bacon to the producers of the 3rd and 4th heaviest litters.

The above prizes may be won by any Michigan farmer complying with swines.

Special prizes offered by breed registry associations: By National Duroc Jersey Record Association:

\$50.00 to producer of heaviest Duroc Jersey litter, and an extra \$50.00 if heaviest of all breeds.

By American Duroc Jersey Association: Bronze Medal to producer of the Duroc litter making the ton mark, who matures and carries

through to the 180 days the largest number in his litter.

By Chester White Record Association: \$25.00 to producer of heaviest Chester White litter sired by a registered boar and produced by a registered dam; an additional \$50 if heaviest litter of all breeds.

By the O. I. C. Swine Breeders Association: \$25.00 to producer of heaviest litter from a registered O. I. C. sire and dam, and an extra \$25.00 if heaviest of all breeds.

By the Hampshire Swine Record Association: Large silver loving cup to producer of heaviest litter, all breeds competing, provided that the litter is sired by a pure bred Hampshire boar.

In order to qualify for the cash prizes, a good picture of the litter must be obtained near the end of the contest. The prizes will be awarded at the Michigan Swine Breeders Association meeting held during "Farmers' Week" at the Michigan Agricultural College.

Sixteen men won gold medals by producing more than a ton of pork from one sow in six months last year in Michigan. Although market values have discouraged many swine feeders, it is believed that fully as many growers will prove the efficiency of their strain of breeding stock and their system of feeding by producing ton litters this year. Raising large litters produces pigs at low cost per pig and rapid gains are nearly always relatively cheap gains. Ton litters usually demonstrate the best systems of management and are of interest to both breeders and market pork producers.

### 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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S. C. English	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$42.50
White Leghorns	5.50	12.00	57.50
Anconas	5.50	12.00	57.50
Barred Rocks	5.50	12.00	57.50

100% live delivery guaranteed. Investigate our proposition before buying. A postal will bring full information.

STAR HATCHERY,  
Box 23, Holland, 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 Bred 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, R. 4, Charlevoix, Mich.

### BARRED ROCKS

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS FROM 9 pound males \$1.10 per 15; \$2.00 per 30.  
Mrs. Frank Milikin, Roscommon, Mich., R. 1.

### GESE

FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED TOULOUSE Geese and Buff Rock Cockerels. Blue Ribbon prize winners. Buff Rock eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$8.00 per 100. Goose eggs 40c each.  
BALDWIN & NOWLIN, Lainsburg, Mich., R. 4.

TEN EGGS FROM PURE TOULOUSE GESE, \$4.75. Fifteen eggs R. I. Reds, \$1.25. Insured parcel post prepaid.  
Mrs. Amy Southworth, Cassopolis, Mich., R. 2.

### 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.

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

## SAVE ONE-HALF ON YOUR MAGAZINES

Reduction Offer No. F-1  
The Business Farmer 1 yr. All For  
Pathfinder, 26 Issues 6 mos. \$1  
Fruit, Garden & Home 1 yr.  
Today's Housewife 6 mos.

Michigan Business Farmer,  
Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

Gentlemen: For the enclosed \$.....send the Michigan Business Farmer and all Magazines in Club No.....

My Name.....

Postoffice.....

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

## FERTILE EGGS CAUSE LOSS TO FARMERS EVERY SUMMER

A LARGE part of the loss caused by eggs spoiling in warm weather can be prevented by producing only infertile eggs during the late spring and summer. This loss, which is conservatively estimated at more than \$15,000,000 a year, falls almost entirely on the producer. Not only does he lose the value of the eggs which spoil, but the producer suffers a further material loss in the reduction of the number of eggs consumed caused by people getting bad eggs among those they purchase.

This loss can be entirely prevented by producing infertile eggs during warm weather. This is accomplished by taking all male birds out of the flock after the breeding season is over. The rooster has no influence on the number of eggs produced, and should either be marketed or killed—the meat can be canned—or he should be kept penned up.

### TURKEY PRODUCES SOFT-SHELL EGG

I have pure bred Bourbon Red turkeys and one nice large hen seems to be and acts all right, only she lays a long flat egg, soft shelled. Four of them were open when she left the nest. After she leaves the nest she stands with her wings to the ground for a half day, after that she seems all right. She has only laid six eggs. Sits on the nest several times but fails to lay any more. She is tame. They have gravel all around, oyster shells I keep out by the water dishes. I thought you would know what to give my hen in this condition.—Mrs. R. N., Freeport, Michigan.

UNDOUBTEDLY this turkey hen has developed some internal disturbances affecting the reproductive organs, more especially the oviduct. The oviduct is not functioning properly, otherwise a normal egg would be produced. This trouble is frequently caused by an over fat condition which may result from corn feeding during the winter months. Some turkey hens are more disposed to take on fat and require careful feeding in order to avoid this condition.

Free range and exercise with limited grain feeding should gradually correct this condition. A dry mash consisting of wheat, corn, oats, with ten per cent meat scrap could be fed in an open hopper available at all times. There is less danger of stock becoming over fed on the dry mash method of feeding than where heavy grain feeding is practiced.

The expulsion of the soft shelled egg would be a severe nervous and physical strain on the turkey hen which would account for the fact she stands with wings drooping, for several hours after the egg is produced. A teaspoonful of castor oil if given at intervals of two or three days may assist in correcting this trouble.—E. C. Foreman, Prof. of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

Average sale prices of purebred dairy cattle for the year ending December 31, 1923, ranged from \$123 for bulls under one year to \$268 for bulls over three years of age, according to reports submitted by breeders to the United States Department of Agriculture. The breeds included were: Ayrshire, Guernsey, Holstein, Jersey, and Brown Swiss. More than twice as many animals were disposed of at private sale as were sold at auction. Auction prices, however, averaged from \$25 to \$50 per head higher than those realized in private sales. Aged bulls were an exception, such animals bringing more in private sales than at auction.

### New on the Wire

He was newly arrived in this country and was none too familiar with the use of the telephone. So he took the receiver and demanded:

"Aye want to talk to my wife."  
Central's voice came back sweetly: "Number, please?"

"Oh," he replied, perfectly willing to help out, "she bane my second vun."

### Too Cool

"Tell me," said the lady to the old soldier, "were you cool in battle?"  
"Cool?" said the truthful veteran, "why I fairly shivered."—Christian Register.

### Could He?

"Well, doctor, do you think it anything serious?"

"Oh, not at all, it is merely a boil on the back of your neck, but I would advise you to keep an eye on it."



# Special Sale

## 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.

Variety	Prices on 50	100	500
English Barron S. C. White Leghorns	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$42.50
S. C. Mottled Anconas	4.75	9.00	40.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	5.75	11.00	50.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	5.75	11.00	50.00

### ASSORTED LOTS OF CHICKS

\$75.00 per 1,000	-	-	\$8.00 per 100
\$38.50 per 500	-	-	\$4.25 per 50

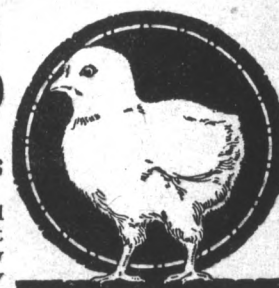
Chicks sent by Insured Parcel Post prepaid to your door. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Sixteen years of experience in producing and shipping Chicks giving absolute satisfaction to thousands. Write for valuable illustrated free catalog and price list. Get lowest price on best quality Chicks before placing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

Holland Hatchery & Poultry Farm, R. 7, Holland, Mich.

# CHICKS

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 Park's Barred Rocks  
R. C. & S. C. Rhode Island Reds

### VARIETY STOCK AFTER JUNE 2

Variety	Prices on 25	50	100	500
English Barron S. C. White Leghorns	\$2.50	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$40.00
S. C. Mottled Anconas	2.50	4.75	9.00	40.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns (Heavy Dutch Type)	2.50	4.75	9.00	40.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks (Parks Strain)	3.00	5.75	11.00	50.00
S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds	3.00	5.75	11.00	50.00

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 June 1, at low prices.

Reference Holland City Bank

KNOLL'S HATCHERY, R. R. 12, Box B, Holland, Mich.

## FIRST CLASS CHICKS \$7.00 PER 100 AND UP

We are big producers of pure-bred chicks from heavy laying flocks. Postpaid to your door. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Flocks on free range. Culled by an expert.



Varieties	Prices on: 25	50	100	500	1000
English White Leghorns	\$2.50	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$85.00
Brown Leghorns, Heavy Type	3.25	6.00	11.00	50.00	95.00
Barred Rocks, R. C. & S. C. Reds	3.00	5.75	11.00	50.00	100.00
Mixed Chicks	2.00	4.00	7.00	35.00	...

Reference: Zealand State Bank. You take no chance. Order TODAY with full remittance and get them quickly.

HUNDERMAN BROS. Poultry Farm, Box 30, Zealand, Mich.

## BIG REDUCTION FOR JUNE

On our high quality Chicks from heavy laying strains of certified stock. Flocks well mated and on free range. Order direct from this ad and get chicks when you want them.

	Per 25	50	100	500	1000
White & Brown Leghorns	\$2.25	\$4.25	\$8.00	\$40.00	\$75.00
Anconas	2.25	4.25	8.00	40.00	75.00
Barred Rocks & R. I. Reds	3.25	6.25	12.00	57.50	110.00
Broiler Chicks	2.00	3.75	7.00	35.00	70.00

Shipped by Parcel Post Prepaid; 100% live delivery guaranteed. Reference: Winstrom Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Box A-5, Zealand, Michigan.

## GARLOCK - WILLIAMS CO., Inc.

2463 RIOPELLE ST., DETROIT, MICH.

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

Our commission is 5%.

References: Wayne County and Home Savings Bank, Bradstreet.

## Ship Your Poultry Direct to DETROIT BEEF CO.

Write for our shippers guide, how to ship live poultry, how to dress and ship dressed poultry.

DETROIT BEEF CO.,  
Detroit, Mich.

## REDUCED PRICES FOR JUNE

write

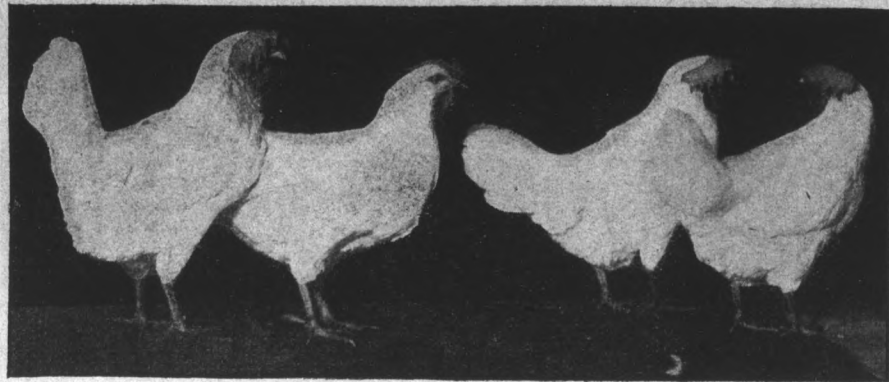
DeKoster's Hatchery  
Box 100 Zealand, Mich.

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.

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



# 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.

Special Star S. C. White Leghorns & S. C. Anconas	100	500	1000
Extra Selected Chicks, S. C. W. Leghorns, S. C. Br. Leg. & S. C. Anconas	12.00	\$57.50	\$110.00
Selected Chicks, S. C. W. Leg. & S. C. Br. Leg. & S. C. Anconas	10.00	47.50	90.00
Barred Rocks	8.00	40.00	75.00
Mixed or Broiler Chicks	12.50	60.00	115.00
Terms 10% with order, balance a week before shipment. Reference, Zeeland State Bank.	7.50	35.00	70.00

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



## PURE BRED BABY CHICKS

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

	Prices on 25	50	100	500
Eng. White Leghorns	\$2.50	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$40.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	2.75	5.25	10.00	45.00
Wh. Rocks and Wyandottes	3.00	5.75	11.00	50.00

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.



## 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.

## ROYAL EGG BRED CHICKS

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS AND BROWN LEGHORNS.		EXTRA SELECTED MATING	
Per 25	\$2.75	Per 25	\$3.00
Per 50	\$5.00	Per 50	\$5.50
Per 100	\$9.00	Per 100	\$11.00
Per 500	\$47.50	Per 500	\$52.50
Per 1000	\$95.00	Per 1000	\$105.00

Mixed for broilers \$7.00 per 100  
100% live delivery guaranteed. Order direct from prices to save time. You make no mistake in placing your order for these Egg-Bred Chicks.  
ROYAL HATCHERY & FARMS, S. P. Wiersma R. 2, Zeeland, Michigan.



## Great Northern Hatchery

## LOW JUNE PRICES

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

Varieties	50	100	500	1000
Wh. & Brown Leghorns, Grade A	\$6.00	\$10.00	\$47.00	\$92.00
Barred Rocks (Aristocrat) Grade A	7.00	12.00	\$7.50	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.



## REDUCED PRICES—CERTIFIED CHICKS

From World's Best Laying Strains  
For JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST DELIVERY

Breed	25	50	100	500	1000
Tanored 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

## BABY CHICKS—SPECIAL PRICES JUNE

and July. Delivered anywhere. White Leghorns \$10 per 100. Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds \$12 per 100. All flocks culled and inspected. Our own breeding flock of large type American White Leghorns. Laying and standard qualities combined. 13 years breeding, hatching and marketing experience. Modern plant. Live delivery guaranteed. Order from this advertisement to insure prompt shipment.

DEAN EGG FARM AND HATCHERY, BIG BEAVER  
MAIL ADDRESS, BIRMINGHAM, MICH., R. 4.

## The Home of 1,000 Leghorns

We offer for June 8, 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 adv. 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

## BUY YOUR CHICKS NOW!

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.



## CHICK FEEDING

"A LACK of grit of the right size for baby chicks will oftentimes cause indications of leg weakness and anemia, and in some cases a condition which looks like roup," says Mrs. George R. Shoup, poultry specialist of the west Washington experiment station.

"When preparing grit for small chicks one should be careful to see that it contains a large percentage of grains the size of pin heads and larger. This, of course, applies to chicks up to the age of three weeks. After that age it can be coarser, perhaps one-half the size of a grain of wheat. When chicks run with the hen they usually get enough grit unless they are on clay soil. When they are being raised by artificial means they should be supplied with grit where they will have it handy.

"The question often comes to us about the feeding of infertile eggs," continued Mrs. Shoup. "Some people wonder if there is danger from white diarrhea, but our experience does not show any trouble of this kind developing if the eggs are properly boiled. An Ohio bulletin gives the results of experiments which shows that boiling for one-half an hour will destroy all bacteria.

"After boiling, the eggs can be run through an ordinary meat grinder, shells and all, mixed at the rate of 20 or 30 per cent by weight with dry mash. A feed of this kind supplies the necessary amount of protein and vitamins as well as minerals. It is essential, however, to feed some form of greens during the chick's every life, especially when they are not getting outside range. This can be done by the use of lawn clippings, chopped kale or sprouted wheat.

"Perhaps the most convenient plan is to sow wheat in boxes or a long trough along one side of the brooder room, which is covered with one-inch wire mesh. By sowing several days before the chicks are hatched the wheat will be green when it is needed. The first few feedings will need to be cut and placed before the chicks. After about 10 days, however, the chicks will jump onto the netting and eat the wheat as it grows through the wire.

"Wheat can even be sprouted in an ordinary sprouter by spreading it out only two inches deep in the trays. It then can be cut two or three times in one season.

"Bread crumbs can be supplied by saving all scraps from the family table or the bread box and placing in pans to dry out in the oven. They should not be baked, but just left long enough to be crisp and slightly brown. The pieces can then be run through the meat grinder with very little trouble. This makes a very high-quality feed which is relished by the chicks.

"Some people prefer to grind a few crusts in this manner immediately after they have ground the infertile eggs, as this process will clean the meat grinder in fine shape."

## POULTRY HOUSE PAID FOR BY WELL CULLED FLOCK

THE results obtained by Mrs. F. L. Kruse of Clinton County, Iowa, through poultry culling under the direction of the county extension agent should be an encouragement to any one who may have hesitated to cull the home flock to get rid of "boarder" hens.

In July, 1921, when Mrs. Kruse had 210 hens, she called in the extension agent and with her assistance took out 80 "loafers," which were sold while the price was good. A number of neighbors attended the culling demonstration. The egg production was not cut down after the culling. The culs were watched for 4 days, but laid no eggs.

Mrs. Kruse kept a record of eggs produced and sold during the year, but did not include those used in the home, which amounted to a good many dozens. The flock has more than paid for a new poultry house built last fall from plans furnished by the extension agent. Eggs sold during the year brought \$477.59, the old hens sold for \$77.80. Several cockerels were sold for breeding purposes, and the rest were marketed while young, bringing in considerable additional money.

## Wingarden Strain WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS

EGG BRED for 18 YEARS

Buy Chix now when Prices are low. Sell eggs in November when you can get the most profit.

Such results can be depended upon when you buy Wingarden 260-289 egg strain, English type, White Leghorn chicks. Developed by years of careful breeding and culling. In our Brown Leghorns and Anconas also, you get the best breeding possible. Purchased now they are sure to make a handsome profit for you. Catalog free.

Order now from these low prices

SELECTED MATINGS—Per Per Per  
English W. Leghorns, 50 100 1000  
Br. Leghorns, Anconas \$4.50 \$9 \$80

EXTRA SELECTED MATINGS, same breed 5.50 11 100

SPECIAL STAR MATINGS, English W. Leghorns 6.50 13 110

ODDS AND ENDS—(broilers) 7 60

(500 lots at the 1,000 rate.)

100 per cent live delivery guaranteed.

Wingarden HATCHERY & FARMS ZEELAND, MICH. Box B



## Chicks for You

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

Varieties	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.

## 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 8 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 best-to-day 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.

## 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 13c; Buff Orpingtons, White or Silver Wyandottes 15 1/2c. Large Brahmans 18c. Heavy mixed broiler chix 1 1/2c. 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.

## 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.

## S. C. White Leghorn

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

BABY CHICKS—REMARKABLE FOR SIZE and strength. Reasonable prices. Leghorns, Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Spanish, Brahmans.  
TYRONE POULTRY FARM, Fenton, Michigan.

BABY CHICKS FROM BRED-TO-LAY FARM Flocks. Barred Rocks, Reds, English White Leghorns. Now hatching orders for May delivery. 100% live delivery. Chicks 10c each and up.  
GORET'S POULTRY FARM, Corunna, Michigan.

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



## Importance of Growing Alfalfa in Michigan

(Continued from Page 4)

alfalfa seed on a field that was planted to a mixture, of alfalfas most of which had winter killed. In a few places on the Thumb and other localities, local farmers are depending upon alfalfa in the same way as other farmers depend upon clover. They raise their own seed and sow it in regular farm practice. This is the most hopeful sign of the times that I know, and will eventually place alfalfa on the Michigan map on the same basis as other crops. When all our farmers can go to their neighbors for seed, they can then depend upon getting a variety that has already succeeded under their climate and conditions. That is, when enough alfalfa seed is produced in Michigan to satisfy the needs of the state, the alfalfa industry will be on a sound basis.

When that time comes it appears to me that June clover will be crowded to the wall. One hay year and perhaps a little pasture is all that can be obtained from the ordinary red clover. Whereas real acclimated alfalfa is good for just as many hay years as the farmer desires. Clover and alfalfa hay take a large amount of lime out of the soil, and with larger yields of alfalfa the farmer will need to put on more lime. But lime is cheap plant food. Some farmers have been trying to grow clover without this food and have "worn out their land growing clover." Such land will not be suited to grow alfalfa until the lime is supplied. We note that the alfalfa which succeeds under Michigan conditions is getting more and more pedigreed. It is being more highly bred year by year.

What is a pedigreed, that is an improved variety? It is what we have said it is in the case of oats and barley. It is a variety that is able to produce greater yields or better quality under the same conditions. Any farmer knows that a good milch cow can not produce her best unless she has proper food and in large enough quantities. Neither can an improved alfalfa, clover or other farm crop produce its best without the proper plant food supplied in large enough quantities. Alfalfa breeding at M. A. C. has been going on since 1906. Thousands of individual alfalfa plants were set out from 104 different sources of seed during the season of 1907 and 1908. The plants in that nursery were in hills two feet apart each way. One does not realize how large individual alfalfa plants will become until he gives them a chance to develop. Within three years a good alfalfa plant will cover a piece of ground two feet in diameter if given all the space it can use. There are enough seeds in a pound of alfalfa, so that if scattered over an acre, there will be five seeds on each square foot. It probably takes five seeds for each square plant. Some seeds will fail to germinate and many plants will die in infancy. Thus five pounds of seed per acre should if properly planted, place five plants on each square foot. That is better than more plants even for hay production, and is far too thick for seed production. Just think of placing five plants on each square foot, when a good plant could in three

years cover four square feet! What chance do you suppose the individual plants have to produce seed? None.

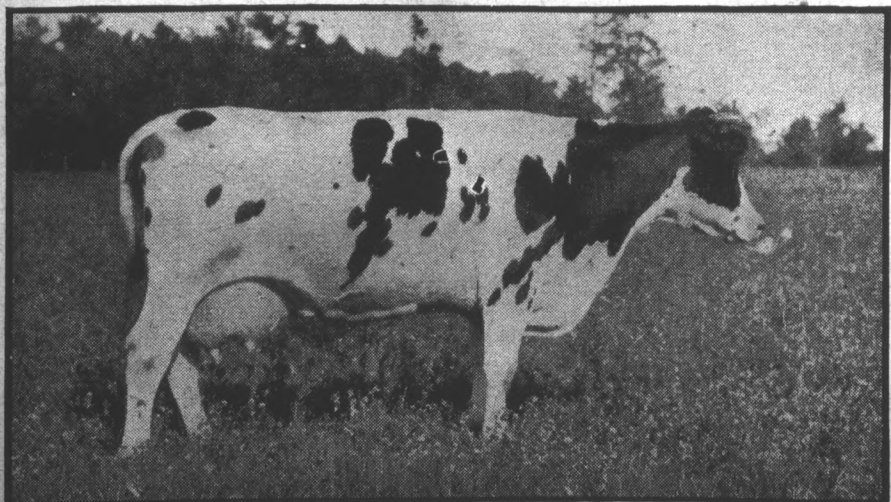
This of course, is on the assumption that all the plants are hardy and each is capable of production. Listen to the breeding story at M. A. C. Those 104 different sources of seed included only one or two lots, from the Northwest. One of these was Grimm. More than half of the plants in that nursery were winter killed within two years, and perhaps a half of the remainder died of crown rots during the summer. Individual yields of hay and seed were taken with the survivors. The result was that only nine plants produced enough seed in 1908 to set out a progeny nursery in 1909 and none of these lines have survived up to the present time. In 1911 I was fortunate enough to obtain pedigreed strains of alfalfa from alfalfa breeders in the West. One of these original foundation stocks was picked up by Professor Wheeler near Baltic, South Dakota, and sent to Mr. P. K. Blinn of the Colorado Experiment Station. Mr. Blinn sent me some of the seed that he grew in Colorado. The 1909 and 1911 nurseries were heavily thinned by winter and summer killing but our attention was attracted toward a number of individual plants in the 1911 nursery coming from the Western sources. A new nursery was set out in 1913. One of the 1911 plants coming from the lot that Professor Wheeler obtained in South Dakota proved to be exceptional as seen by its progeny in the 1913 nursery. Its progeny was able to set leaves back on the old stems after the leaf-spot disease had taken the leaves off the nursery. The off-spring of this individual plant was distributed in 1919 under the name of the Hardy Michigan Alfalfa. Some one reduced this name to Hardigan and this is the name under which it goes at the present time.

Mr. Olef Nelson of Aloha, Michigan (produced 6½ bushels of Hardigan seed on an acre in 1921 and the following year five acres of new planting were drilled on his farm, the balance being sold to other farmers. Both of these plantings were in drill rows 28 inches apart and cultivated. His success no doubt is because he had light land.

The expansion of Hardigan would have been greater had it not been for the Hubam clover. At least one man, Mr. L. L. Lawrence of Decatur, Michigan, who had a Hardigan seed crop in 1921 allowed the seed to shatter off on the ground while he was taking care of his Hubam crop.

According to the hay yields obtained from several sources of seed, the Hardigan alfalfa has proven itself a better hay producer, as well as a much better seed producer under Michigan conditions, than the common sorts even including the Grimm. Michigan farmers who desire to try alfalfa seed production will do well to obtain some of the registered seed from the Michigan Crop Improvement Association.

However, the 1923 crop of Hardigan is entirely sold out at the present time, and new seed producers must wait until another crop of seed can be produced.



Community Inks Queen DeKol, a purebred Holstein, owned by Dr. T. C. Tiedebohl of Coloma, Mich., was high cow in the 1923 Cow testing Association Work in Michigan. Her record was 23,141 pounds of milk and 869.8 pounds of fat. She is 6 years old. Many fine records are established through the testing associations and members are boosting the work.



Member of International Baby Chick Association and Michigan Baby Chick Association.

## DOWNS' 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**

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**W. A. DOWNS,** Washington, Mich.  
R. F. D. 1



## 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
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Our Best Mating	50 chicks	100 chicks	500 chicks
	\$5.50	\$11.00	\$55.00

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## WOLVERINE HATCHERY

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

## BIG JUNE-JULY-AUGUST CHICK SALE, \$8 per 100 and up.

Our BIG, FLUFFY, WELL HATCHED chicks will please you.			
Varieties	Prices on 50	100	500
Wh. S. C. & Buff Leghorns	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$47.00
Eng. Wh. Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Anconas	6.50	12.00	57.00
Bk. Minorcas, S. C. R. I. Reds	6.50	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 references. Hatched 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.			



## 500,000 CHICKS

BIG, STRONG, FLUFFY 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.

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



## 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.

## SUNBEAM HATCHERY



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

Varieties			
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	\$2.75	\$5.00	\$10.00
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	3.25	6.00	\$7.50
Wh. & Sil. Wyandots, Bk. Minorcas	3.75	7.00	14.00
White & Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks	3.75	7.00	14.00
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.			

### Certified White Leghorn CHICKS

Hollywood mated, 13c  
Rural strain, 10c; Brown Leghorns, 10c; Anconas 11c; Barred Rocks 14c; mixed broods 7c.  
Discount 1c per chick on lots of 1,000. 1/2c on 500.  
10 weeks old pullets \$1.10 at 90 cents.  
Wire orders accepted.  
Large, illustrated catalog free.

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### 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.

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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.**

### QUALITY New Prices

Prompt Free Live Delivery. Per 100 Leghorns, \$10; Rocks, \$15; Assorted, \$7.00. Free Catalog gives quantity prices.

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Stock Eggs for hatching and Baby Chicks. May chicks \$20.00 per hundred. Hatching eggs \$8.00 per hundred. June Chicks \$16.00 per hundred. Eggs \$7.00 per hundred. Hatched chicks on request.

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### STURDY CHICKS—BRED-TO-LAY AND

exhibition flocks, culled by experts. Reasonable prices. Catalog free. Single Comb White Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, White Wyandots. 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.**

### QUALITY BABY CHICKS: SINGLE AND ROSE

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100% arrival. Priced right.

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**"It Fills the Bill"**  
"SELF-SERVE" Chick Feeder  
Holds 12 quarts. Can't clog. Chicks can't roost on special cover nor touch feed with feet. Grown fowls cannot steal feed. Price \$1.50 plus postage. Send for free booklet.

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





# MARKET FLASHES



## FOOTE'S MARKET LETTER

BY W. W. FOOTE

### Busy Times on Farms

**P**LANTING started in southern parts of the country weeks ago and has been working its way northward as fast as weather conditions would permit, much remaining to be done. The spring is late, and cold and wet weather caused serious delays while in many parts of the southwest lack of rains caused apprehensions concerning the winter wheat crop, but welcome rains came later and helped out the situation. To a very great extent the influences of grain statistics have lost their force in making prices, and attention is centered largely on the crop outlook. Plenty of grain for all requirements is offered on the markets of the country, and farmers are overdoing it in marketing their hogs, causing a lower scale of prices, but recent marketings of fed western lambs and spring lambs have been on a small scale most of the time, with a later increased movement. First arrivals of Idaho spring lambs in Chicago this year are chronicled, the opening of the season being an interesting event for sheepmen. The band consisted of 538 extra fancy handy weights, averaging 68 pounds, and they brought \$17.15 per 100 pounds. The outlook favors spring lambs, provided they are prime in quality, but killers have little use for others, and they are sure to sell at a big discount. Conditions in the hog trade have changed much, with increased marketings just at a period when things were beginning to look brighter, and prices naturally declined. Cattle prices have had their ups and downs, with sales of the best lots at much lower prices than several weeks ago.

### Our Export Trade

American exports of manufacturers ready for consumption increased nearly \$20,000,000 in April, over the corresponding month last year, according to the commerce department. Exports of crude foodstuffs fell off from \$17,736,000 in April, 1923, to \$13,336,000 last month. Manufacturers ready for consumption exported were valued at \$147,574,000, against \$128,493,000 for April, 1923. Total American exports were \$346,859,000, against \$325,492,000 the same month a year ago.

### Rapid Farm Development

One of the chief obstacles to profitable farming in this country arises from opening up of large tracts faster than increased agricultural products are required to meet the needs of the people and the wants of foreign buyers. The federal government and state governments have always been prompt to encourage the opening up and settlement of more lands, and this has in many instances worked out unfavorably by causing overproduction and unsatisfactorily low prices.

### Features of Wheat Trade

For a long period corn was the leader in the speculative trading on the Chicago Board of Trade and the produce exchanges of the United States, but within a short time wheat has taken the lead, and it shows signs of continuing so. Crop news is very closely watched, and prices have advanced on reports of lack of rains and declined when the wheat areas had fair rainfalls. Very fair exports of wheat and flour have been made from North America in recent weeks, but the principal shipments to foreign countries consisted of Manitoba wheat. At times the milling demand for cash wheat has shown more animation, and the visible wheat supply in this country has kept on decreasing steadily, although more in sight than a year ago. Unusual interest is manifested everywhere in the crop outlook, but harvest time is a good way off, and about all that can be known definitely is that all reliable reports are that the acreage is much lowered from that of last year, while crop conditions look somewhat improved

## MARKET SUMMARY

Wheat weak. Corn and oats unchanged. Rye quiet. Beans firm. Eggs higher. Butter wanted. Old potatoes firm after recent advance. Good supply of poultry and prices lower. Dressed calves firm. Cattle dull to steady. Sheep lower. Hogs active and 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.)

of late. There has been a phenomenal movement in Canadian wheat, and a short time ago it was announced that the Canadian visible wheat stocks had been reduced of late nearly 30,000,000 bushels. No marked improvement has taken place in wheat prices, and quotations are far lower than in recent years, May wheat having sold in the Chicago market a little more than two years ago as high as \$1.38½. Late sales were made on the Chicago Board of Trade of May wheat at \$1.05½, comparing with \$1.21 a year ago.

### Corn, Oats and Rye Markets

Recent weakness has been developed in the corn market, with speculators at times quite bearish and it seemed evident that traders were counting upon much larger receipts of corn in the near future, as has been customary in other early summers. Prices have undergone very large declines from the high time of a year ago, but a little more than two years ago sales were made in the Chicago market for May delivery as low as 60 cents, while at the same time May oats sold as low as 36½ cents. There is no heavy export movement in corn, oats or rye most of the time, although at times exports of rye make a fair showing, prices for this grain being singularly low. After corn planting is over much increased marketing of that cereal is expected, and in the meanwhile greatly lessened consumption of corn on farms is sure to take place, as pasturage is now satisfactory everywhere. Furthermore, there are reported to be 5 per cent less cattle and 11 per cent less brood sows on feed and on farms than a year ago. Late sales were made of May corn at 78 cents, comparing with 82½ cents a year ago; May oats at 46 cents, comparing with 41 cents last year; and May rye at 67 cents, comparing with 69½ cents a year ago.

### The Cattle Market

During recent weeks the demand for prime beefs has not been large enough to maintain the extreme prices paid in the Chicago market several weeks ago, at which time the best long fed steers sold as high as \$12.50 per 100 pounds. Price fluctuations have been much greater in the middling to good steers than in the commoner light weight yearlings, prices for the latter being strengthened by the good demand for desirable thin stockers and feeders to ship to feeding districts. One unsatisfactory feature of the cattle market of long standing continues, that of a glutted Monday market, with consequent slumps in prices on that day, and on the opening day of last week prices for steers fell 15 to 25 cents on arrivals of 22,073 head, with the highest sale at \$11.30. The bulk of the sales of beef steers recently took place at \$8.50 to \$10.75, with the best offerings of long fed, weighty steers selling at \$10.50 to \$11.50 and a limited number of long yearlings up to \$10.75. No good steers went below \$9, and sales all the way down to \$6.75 to \$7.75 for the commoner light steers and inferior little steers selling for \$4.50 to \$6.70. Butcher cows and heifers had an outlet at \$4 to \$9.50, canner and cutter cows at \$2 to \$4 and bulls at \$3.50 to \$7.75. The calf market was lower at \$5 to \$10. The stocker and feeder trade was animated, the demand running on fair to prime lots, with sales largely at \$6.25 to \$8.60 and choicer feeders at \$8.75 to \$10. One sale was made of eleven car loads of Montana feeding steers

averaging from 973 to 1257 pounds at \$8.10 to \$9.80. These steers were mostly choice Shorthorns that had been fed on hay all winter and on ground barley and wheat for the last 75 days. For the year to late date the aggregate receipts of cattle in twenty markets aggregated 5,041,000 head, comparing with 5,023,000 one year ago and 4,698,000 two years ago. A year ago common to prime beef steers sold at \$7.25 to \$10.90, and nine years ago at \$7.10 to \$9.50.

### Large Hog Movement

Recent liberal numbers of hogs in the Chicago market resulted in a lower scale of prices for everything offered and especially for the fast increasing runs of the commoner class of light weights. As usual, the Monday supply was excessive, causing a break of 10 cents, the receipts aggregating 60,000 hogs. Later in the week the buying was especially good, with large purchases by eastern shippers. This is a time when large runs are expected, and it was a little more than a year ago when a day's arrivals on the Chicago market footed up 74,491 hogs, the largest on record for May. Recent receipts averaged 237 pounds, equaling the highest since last October and the same as a year ago. There has been a marked widening out in the range of prices, and the bulk of the hogs sell at a spread of 40 cents, with the best heavy butchers at the top, these selling 15 cents above the best light bacon hogs. Combined receipts in twenty markets this year amount to 19,042,000 hogs, comparing with 18,211,000 a year ago and 13,875,000 two years ago. A year ago hogs sold for \$5.75 to \$7.30. Recent sales of hogs were made at \$6.40 to \$7.50.

### Enormous Provision Exports

More meat was exported from the United States in 1923 than in any other year since 1920—1,037,000,000 pounds, valued at approximately 150 million dollars. This figure does not include lard. Notwithstanding the drop in prices owing to the 30 per cent increase in quantity exported, the total value in 1923 was 11 per cent higher than in 1922, according to an analysis of world trade in 1923 by the Foreign Commerce Department of the Chamber of commerce of the United States.

### Marketing Idaho Spring Lambs

The season for marketing Idaho spring lambs has opened with some good sized consignments which averaged well in quality and found ready buyers at advancing prices in the Chicago market. Shorn lambs sold off sharply, with transactions at \$11 to \$15, woolled lots of sheep and lambs selling \$1 to \$2 above quotations for clipped. Shorn yearlings sold at \$11 to \$13, shorn wethers at \$6.25 to \$10, shorn ewes at \$5 to \$7.25 and clipped bucks at \$3.50 to \$4.50. Spring lambs sell at \$12.50 to \$17.45, Idaho at the top.

### BEANS

There is little change in the bean market although there is a feeling that prices are too low and the Detroit market advanced 5 cents last week. Some of the dealers have enough faith in the future of the market to hold a good supply believing that prices are sure to advance to a better level. So far receipts have been too liberal and demand too quiet to enable sellers to advance prices. Do not miss the article about beans on page 4 of this issue by Art Goulet.

## POTATOES

An active demand prevails in the Detroit potato market and both old and new stock are higher in price. At New York and other eastern markets new stock is selling at good prices but old potatoes are dull. A steady tone is noted at Chicago.

## HAY

Good hay is scarce and the markets are strong on this class of stock under an active demand. The bulk of offerings are of medium and low qualities and although this hay is not generally desired, buyers are forced to take it owing to the shortage of good grades. Trade as a whole is narrow, and although receipts are light, they are sufficient to satisfy trade requirements except as to quality.

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

### Wheat

Detroit—Cash No. 2 red, \$1.12; No. 2 white, \$1.14; No. 2 mixed, \$1.13.

Chicago—Cash No. 2 hard, \$1.50 @ 1.09.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 red, No. 2 white, and No. 2 mixed, \$1.28½.

### Corn

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

Chicago—Cash No. 2 yellow, 74 @ 78c; No. 2 mixed, 77 @ 77½c.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 yellow, 89c; No. 3, 88½c; No. 4, 86c.

### Oats

Detroit—Cash No. 2 white, 53c; No. 3, 51c.

Chicago—Cash No. 2 white, 47c; No. 3, 46c.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 white, 48c; No. 3, 47c; No. 4, 45½c.

### Rye

Detroit—Cash No. 2, 72c.

Chicago—Cash No. 2, 67c.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2, 75c.

### Beans

Detroit—C. H. P., \$4.35 @ 4.40 per cwt.

Chicago—C. H. P., \$4.90 per cwt.

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

### Potatoes

Detroit—\$2 @ 2.50 per cwt.

Chicago—\$1.40 @ 1.60 per cwt.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, \$1.26 @ 1.33 per cwt.

### Hay

Detroit—No. 1 timothy, \$23.50 @ 24; No. 2, \$21 @ 23; No. 1 clover \$21 @ 23; standard and light mixed, \$22.50 @ 23 per ton.

Chicago—No. 1 timothy, \$26 @ 28; No. 2, \$23 @ 25; No. 1 clover, \$21 @ 23; light timothy and clover mixed, \$24 @ 26 per ton.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, No. 1 timothy, \$17.50 @ 18; No. 2, \$15.50 @ 16.50; standard and light mixed, \$16.50 @ 17; No. 1 clover, \$13 @ 14 per ton.



### Week of June 8

**T**HIS week in Michigan will average warmer and drier than the seasonal normal. The week opens with pleasant weather but will become overcast and threatening during Monday and Tuesday. Local thunder showers may be expected at this time. For the remainder of the week, or until about Saturday, the weather will again become pleasant, hazy and summer-like.

Beginning at the end of this and running into the beginning of next week the weather in this state will become more unsettled with a little more rain and strong winds.

### Week of June 15

Rain and wind will be more or less general in Michigan during first part of this week. By the mid-



dle part of the week, the sky will have cleared off and several days of pleasant weather will follow. However, the temperatures during the night will generally remain cool for the season. About Saturday storm conditions will again be in evidence in the state and the week goes out with showers and thunder storms general.

#### First Real Hot Weather in August

From about 23d to 24th of June a sharp reaction to warmer will generate some severe electrical and wind storms and moderately heavy rains, especially in local centers.

Following the storm center during middle part of the last full week of June, temperatures will again show a falling tendency that will continue until early part of July.

The real hot weather of the year, however, will not begin until early part of August.

#### ALLOWING FORESTRY THROUGH SUITABLE TAXATION

(Continued from page 3.)

taxation of farm woodlots and commercial timber tracts has been conceded by all to be a very important but most perplexing problem, and especially so in Michigan where there is such a large acreage which should logically be used for timber production.

#### Farm Woodlots Important

Now farm woodlots are an important part of American agricultural interests. The woodland now included in our farms totals more acres than all the state and national forests. One-third of the forest-growing lands of the United States is at the farmer's back door. In ten, twenty, oftentimes one-hundred acre tracts and more, they form part and parcel of practically every farm unit in the United States.

In Michigan at present only about 4,000,000 acres of virgin timber in the hands of the lumbermen remain to be cut, while census figures indicated that over 3,000,000 acres are devoted to farm woodlands.

Out of the state's 36,000,000 acres, nearly a third are idle and non-productive. If this land is to be reforested and used for timber production, the farm must have the assurance that the taxes will not be confiscatory and force him to harvest his timber before it is really ready for marketing. With such assurance, commercial reforestation appears to be a safe and attractive proposition.

#### Timber Market Looks Strong

During the last 80 years, the price of lumber has advanced three and a half times as fast as the average price of all staple commodities and there is every reason to believe that the market for forest products will continue to be very strong—in fact, grow better year by year. For as Louis Lamb points out in an article in Commerce and Finance:

"Virgin forests in the United States once covered 822,000,000 acres, more than a million square miles. There remains 137,000,000 acres, less than one sixth of the original. Towns and farms have filled nearly half the cleared spaces; the remainder is either idle land or bears inferior quality second growth timber. We consume 25,000,000,000 cubic feet of timber yearly, only one-fourth of which is being replaced by new growth.

"The decade of 1880-1890 saw 45,000,000,000 feet of white pine cut and sold in Michigan alone. By 1895 the cream of the Michigan stand was gone and Wisconsin was on the way to the 'cut out' stage.

"We have left about 2,215,000,000,000 of standing saw timber in the United States, about one-fifth of the inheritance received from primeval nature, by the colonists of 1620 and 1688."

#### Big Demand for Timber

So far has this program of forest depletion been carried on that 28 states now import more lumber than they produce while many of the eastern states which formerly were large exporters now are large importers. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace announced at a recent hearing before the Senate Committee on Reforestation.

This situation is very true in regard to Michigan. \$15,000,000 is spent annually for freight on lumber imported into Michigan. This proves conclusively that timber production in our state is falling far behind our own domestic requirements, and the situation is steadily growing worse.

At present rates of lumbering, some twenty years will see the commercial hardwood forests of Upper Michigan exhausted as the pine forests are already exhausted.

Saginaw at one time cut 600,000,000 to 700,000,000 feet of pine per year. Yet when Ex-Congressman J. W. Fordney recently built a splendid new barn he ordered three cars of lumber and a carload of shingles from Aberdeen, Washington, within sixteen miles of the Pacific Ocean.

#### Tax Reform May Be Solution

So the future looks bright for timber production, but as already pointed out, there is little hope of commercial reforestation as long as the general property tax takes an annual toll while the growing timber is bringing in no return. To promote reforestation, therefore, some better taxation system is required.

Michigan already has a fairly good farm woodlot tax law, although it must be admitted that it is not very generally used by farmers. The law provides that out of a 160-acre farm of which 80 acres is cultivated, a tract of not more than 40 acres if kept well stocked with trees may become a "private forest reservation" and, having been listed with the county treasurer, is thereafter assessed and taxed at a valuation of \$1 an acre plus a five per cent harvest tax on the stumpage value of any products harvested.

While this law takes care of the small farm woodlots, it does not apply in the least to commercial forests. Therefore, after an exhaustive study of the whole timberland taxation problem and a careful analysis of Michigan's forestry needs and opportunities, a representative committee of Michigan forestry experts drafted the act for the taxation of Michigan's commercial timberland which came so near being a law.

#### Theory of Forest Taxation

The proposed law was carefully drawn and was rather lengthy, but the heart of the whole matter is simple. It provided that timberland should be assessed at 5 cents per acre annually while the timber itself should be subject to a harvest tax at the time of cutting.

Now there doesn't seem to be anything radical about this. There is ample precedent for such a system. In fact, that is the way we tax farm crops. The farmer is taxed on his land and on the proceeds from the sale of his crops, but the crops themselves are not taxed before they are ready for market. In all justice a similar arrangement should be provided for the grower of timber crops.

Under the general property tax, at least in theory, a stand of eighty year old timber will have been taxed eighty times, and each time on the sum of its growth to date, so that the compounding of taxes and interest eats up all profits long before the timber is ready to cut. That, as remarked by the Chief of the United States Forest Service, is equivalent to taxing a field of growing wheat every few days through its whole growing season.

"When the states recognize by their tax laws", the U. S. Forestry Chief recently declared, "that those engaged in growing trees should not have a property tax imposed each year on the trees amounting in the end to confiscation, progress could be made in reforestation."

Farmers and owners of commercial timber tracts or lands suitable for reforestation should not cease their fight until a just and workable forest tax law is enacted. And in their effort they should have the support of all who wish to see Michigan reach its greatest possible development.

The relatively low price of slaughter hogs and comparatively high price of corn during 1923 apparently affected the price of purebred swine inasmuch as combined prices of all breeds of the latter were lower during 1923 than in 1922, according to reports from breeders to the United States Department of Agriculture.

A grocer called to collect his bill frequently, but without success. Finally he said in desperation:

"Mr. Jones, I must insist that you make some definite arrangement with me."

"Why, certainly," replied Mr. Jones, agreeably. "Let's see—well, suppose you call every Thursday morning?"

Customer: "I like this piece of checked goods, but are you sure the colors won't run?"

Clerk: "Madam, this is a certified check."

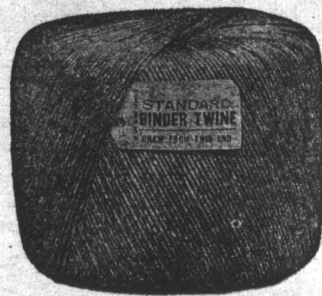
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eggs in 14 days in  
December from 86 June  
hatched White Leg-  
horns; Herman Broe-  
geler—Bought 100  
Ancona chicks, raised 69 pul-  
lets, 30 cockerels, F. R. Wallis—  
Ordered 100 chicks, received 103,  
raised every one. This wonder-  
ful vitality and laying ability  
shows why, as this is written, our S.C.W. Leg-  
horns lead in Michigan's international laying  
contest. Our strains are Tom Barron Imported and  
Hollywood S. C. White Leghorns, Sheppard's Famous  
S. C. Mottled Anconas and Parks Bred to Lay Barred  
Rocks. Chicks shipped postpaid, 100¢ live delivery  
guaranteed. Big illustrated catalog sent Free.  
Silver Ward Hatchery, Box 10 Zeeland, Mich.

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\$1.25; ten \$2.00; pipe and recipe free, pay  
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This sign will serve as a warning to crooks, fakirs, quacks, and grafters, to keep away from a farm which is affiliated with The Business Farmer Protective Service Bureau.

Only a few thousand of these signs have been ordered and we are going to mail them to our friends—first come—first served—at actual cost, only 25 cents. We already have had advance requests for hundreds of these signs—Fill in the coupon below, so as to be sure you get your sign before they are all gone.

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You get the net result of hundreds of laboratory and field tests.

## Tractor Chart of Recommendations

TRACTION	Motor Oil	TRACTION	Motor Oil
Trade Name		Trade Name	
Adaptable.....	H.	Monarch.....	H.
Allis-Chalmers, 6-12.....	H.	Nelson.....	S. H.
Allis-Chalmers, Other Models.....	S. H.	Oil-Gas.....	E. H.
All Work.....	S. H.	Peoria.....	E. H.
Andrews-Kincaid.....	E. H.	Pioneer.....	E. H.
Appleton.....	S. H.	Reed.....	S. H.
Aultman-Taylor, 15-30.....	S. H.	Rix.....	S. H.
Aultman-Taylor, Other Models.....	S. H.	Rumley, Oil Pull, 12-20, 16-30	S. H.
Automotive.....	H.	and 20-40.....	E. H.
Avery, C. & Road Racer.....	H.	Rumley, Other Models.....	E. H.
Avery, Track Runner.....	S. H.	Russell.....	S. H.
Avery, Other Models.....	E. H.	Samson.....	S. H.
Bates Steel Mule, Midwest		Shawnee.....	H.
Motor.....	S. H.	Square Turn.....	E. H.
Bates, Other Models.....	H.	Stinson.....	S. H.
Bear.....	S. H.	Titan.....	S. H.
Best Tractor.....	E. H.	Topp-Stewart.....	S. H.
Big Farmer.....	E. H.	Toro.....	H.
Case, 10-18, 12-20 and 15-27.....	H.	Townsend.....	E. H.
Case, 22-40.....	S. H.	Traylor.....	H.
Case, Other Models.....	E. H.	Trundar.....	S. H.
Cletrac, F.....	H.	Twin City, 12-20 and 20-35.....	S. H.
Cletrac, W.....	S. H.	Twin City, Other Models.....	E. H.
Coleman.....	E. H.	Uncle Sam.....	S. H.
Dart.....	S. H.	Wallis.....	S. H.
Eagle.....	S. H.	Waterloo Boy.....	E. H.
E-B.....	S. H.	Wetmore.....	S. H.
Ellwood.....	H.	Wisconsin.....	S. H.
Farm Horse.....	E. H.		
Fitch.....	E. H.	<b>CULTIVATORS</b>	
Flour City, Junior and 20-35.....	S. H.	Acme.....	H.
Flour City, Other Models.....	E. H.	Aro.....	H.
Fordson.....	S. H.	Avery.....	H.
Fox.....	E. H.	Bailor.....	H.
Frick.....	S. H.	Beeman.....	H.
Gray.....	S. H.	Bolens.....	H.
Hart-Parr.....	E. H.	Boring.....	H.
Heider.....	S. H.	Centaur.....	H.
Holt, 2-Ton.....	H.	Do-It-All.....	S. H.
Holt, Other Models.....	E. H.	International.....	H.
Huber.....	S. H.	Kincaid.....	H.
Indiana.....	H.	Merry Garden.....	M.
International.....	H.	Motor Macultivator.....	S. H.
J. T.....	E. H.	New Britain.....	H.
Klumb.....	E. H.	Red E.....	H.
La Crosse.....	E. H.	Spry Wheel.....	E. H.
Lauson.....	S. H.	Utilator.....	H.
Leader.....	S. H.		
Leonard.....	S. H.	<b>KEY</b>	
Liberty.....	E. H.	L.—Polarine Light	
Lincoln.....	S. H.	M.—Polarine Medium	
Little Giant.....	S. H.	H.—Polarine Heavy	
McCormick-Deering.....	H.	S.H.—Polarine Special Heavy	
Minneapolis, 12-25 and 17-30.....	S. H.	E.H.—Polarine Extra Heavy	
Minneapolis, Other Models.....	E. H.		
Mogul.....	S. H.		
Moline.....	S. H.		

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

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