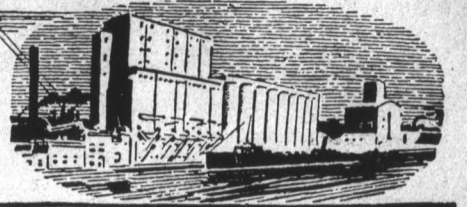


The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan



VOL. XI, No. 22

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1924

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



ALL READY FOR THE PARADE

BUTTERFIELD MAY TALK AT STATE GRANGE MEET

OPPOSITION to a state income tax may be challenged to debate the issue at the convention of the Michigan State Grange to be held at Petoskey, Oct. 28 to 31, according to information received from officers of the Michigan State Grange. The Grange is active in supporting the income tax amendment to be voted on at the November election.

Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president-elect of the Michigan Agricultural College probably will be one of the speakers at the convention. Dr. Butterfield formerly was editor of the State Grange paper and has been closely identified with this farm organization.

KETCHAM BILL FAILS TO PASS SENATE

THE Ketcham Bill, providing for extensions of agricultural foreign service and a codification of existing law relating to this work, failed to pass the Senate, although it was reached twice on the Senate Calendar. In both cases one or more Senators objected, and both cases occurred when the Senate was working under "Unanimous Consent" rules. The effort to secure this law was based on what appeared to be a self-evident effort of the Dept. of Commerce to secure in the Winslow Bill, a law which would give it sole jurisdiction over all agricultural agents in foreign countries, and wipe out the agricultural service abroad, except under the jurisdiction and control of the Secretary of Commerce. The Winslow Bill was fought to a standstill in the House and an effort to pass it under suspension of the rules was defeated. Senator Jones of Washington introduced the same measure in the Senate, but could not get it reported by the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. However, the same influences which were back of this measure were able to defeat the Ketcham Bill. The Ketcham Bill was passed by the House, and will be on the Senate Calendar for passage in December, but in the meantime six months to a year of time is lost in reorganizing this service. There is no doubt of a determined effort in December to defeat the Ketcham Bill and pass the Winslow Bill in its place.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE WANING

RECENT reports received by the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry in Washington show that the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in California is definitely on the wane. Accounts received from field headquarters up to June 10 showed no new cases of infection for four days, the longest period without new herds being reported since the beginning of the outbreak in February. Not only were there no new cases, but there were no condemned animals to be slaughtered. All infected premises have been cleaned and disinfected. So efficiently was the cleanup work carried on that no sooner was the disease discovered than crews were busy getting it under lime and earth. The situation now, says Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, is the most favorable yet reported. There will be no slowing up in the work of suppression and no relaxation in watchfulness until the plague is thoroughly eliminated and the country's livestock industry freed of all danger from this source.

237 GRADUATE FROM M. A. C.

THE 1924 graduating class at Michigan Agricultural College, number 237 students, is slightly smaller than the average number of graduates for the past few years but, satisfaction as to the condition of the school in this respect as compared with other land grant colleges is expressed by Miss Elida Yakeley, registrar of M. A. C.

The nation-wide depression in agriculture, while Michigan is one of the states suffering the least effects, according to state agricultural leaders, is reflected in the fact that the number of engineering graduates this year is greater than the number of agricultural graduates.

The engineering division leads in the number of graduates, with 71 students, while the home economics

Current Agricultural News

division with 64 and the agricultural division with 62 follow closely. Twenty forestry students, 14 in the applied science division, and six in the division of veterinary medicine complete the roster of graduates.

The success of the Applied Science division, which was established as the first non-technical branch of the college in 1921, is an indication of the effect which this division and the new Liberal Arts Course, which will be instituted at the beginning of the next school year, will have on the enrollment of the institute, in the belief of the college officials.

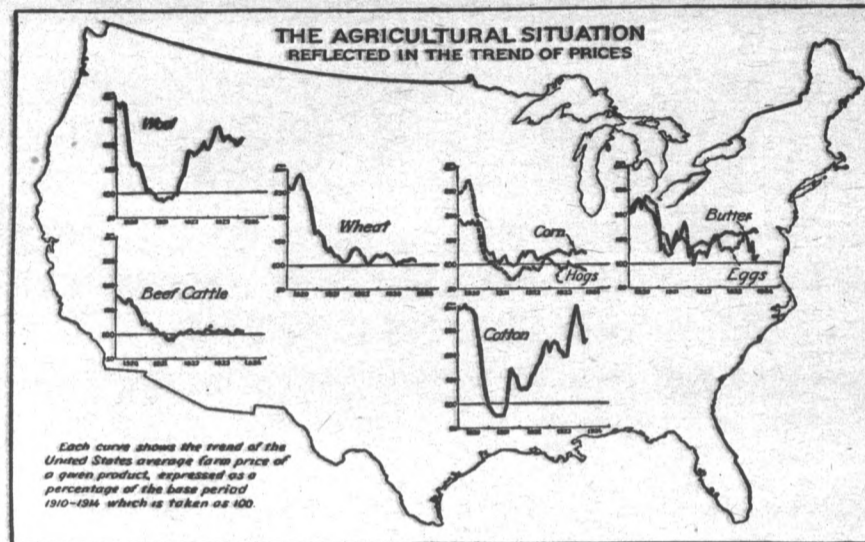
The class of 1924 is the first class to graduate from M. A. C. which has been practically free from the effect of war conditions. Last year's class included a number of students

who had entered with earlier classes and dropped out of school to enroll in the army, returning to graduate with the class of 1923.

CROP CONDITIONS POOREST IN TWELVE YEARS

THE composite condition of all growing crops on June 1 was lower than on any corresponding date in more than twelve years, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

With the exception of some fruits and vegetables, no crops are up to the usual average for this time of year and the season thus far has been unusually unfavorable for corn, spring wheat, oats, barley and cotton. Pastures have been slow in starting and hay is showing less growth than



Relative prices tell the story of optimism or depression. With urban prices and wages from 60 to 100 per cent above pre-war level, producers of beef cattle, wheat, hogs, or other products selling at or below pre-war prices, are at serious economic disadvantage. This chart shows at a glance why the Far West is favoring sheep over beef cattle; why the Wheat Belt favors less wheat and more dairying; why the Corn Belt is increasing corn and reducing hogs; why the South has increased cotton acreage.

The Big Summer Holstein Round-up

EVERY summer, one big gathering of lovers of Holstein cattle," such is the plan of officials of the State Holstein Ass'n. Last year the large occasion was the "Round-up" at the farm of D. D. Aitken, of Flint.

This year the summer classic will be held at the farm of the Detroit Creamery Company at Mt. Clemens, on July First. This meeting will be under the joint auspices of the Macomb County Holstein Ass'n—the largest in the State—the State Holstein Ass'n, and the Detroit Creamery Company Farms. The program as arranged by these co-operating sponsors is as follows:

FORENOON—Meet at the Detroit Creamery Farms. This establishment is located one and one-half miles south of Mt. Clemens on Gratiot Avenue, or eighteen miles out of Detroit on Gratiot. Visitors will "get an eye full" as the Farms include 1800 acres, there are 24 silos, the milking herd numbers over 500, etc.

NOON—Picnic dinner at the Detroit Creamery Company Picnic Grove. Bring your "makings." The grove is well equipped with modern conveniences, water supply, tables, etc. Free ice cream will be furnished by the Macomb County Holstein Ass'n.

The feed will be followed by short, snappy talks by representatives of the National and local Holstein Associations. Prof. O. E. Reed, Head of Dairy Dept., M. A. C. has been specially invited to talk.

AFTERNOON—Huge Judging Demonstration at the farm of the Detroit Creamery Company by Bob Haeger, National Holstein Judge.

"Home in Time to Milk."

Are you acquainted with Mr. Bob Haeger? Just scan his pedigree. In the first place he is a breeder of Black and White cattle, having a herd of his own, numbering sixty head, at Algonquin, Illinois. Then, he is a veteran showman, having followed the fairs for years. His famous show cow Minerva Beets was five times Grand Champion Female at the National Dairy Show. Haeger

also showed a bull Paul Calamo Korndyke who won Grand Champion Bull three times. These champions represent the last word, the top notch in showing of dairy cattle. No other Holstein ever won distinction more than once. To sum up Haeger's rating as a show man, it can be said that he has won more prizes, including nine Grand Championships, than any five other breeders combined. And, in addition, Bob is a nationally known judge of Holsteins, having officiated during the last four years at leading fairs throughout the U. S. He is booked now to handle Holstein judging at Michigan State Fair in 1924.

Judge Haeger will not be crippled in giving his demonstrations for lack of material as the large herd of the Detroit Creamery Company will yield specimen from every class of females, at least. There are approximately 125 head of purebred Holstein females on the Farms, as well as four mature service sires.

Everyone is invited to this big meeting. You don't have to own pure-bred Holsteins to be eligible; if you are interested in the dairy business you are welcome. Young breeders and boys and girls interested in Calf Club Work are especially urged to accept this opportunity to learn from an expert the fine points of judging Holsteins.—J. G. Hays, Sec. State Holstein Ass'n.

(Editor's Note: The Holstein association of Macomb county was organized through the efforts of County Agent Murphy, a real "live wire", and at a meeting held this spring it was decided to have a dairy meeting and picnic, and the day and place was decided at that time. A committee got in touch with the state Holstein association and the M. A. C. dairy department and it was then decided to make the annual "Round-up" a part of this meet. Mr. Murphy urges all who are interested in dairying, especially those in Macomb county to attend. And he has made a special appeal for the boys and girls interested in club work to be on hand. Let's make a day of it.)

usual. The country east of the Rocky Mountains has had the third coldest May in thirty years.

Dry weather has prevailed on the Pacific coast and May was hotter than any previous May in thirty-seven years. Crops in that part of the country are much poorer than usual, particularly in Washington where crops, including fruits, are expected to produce only two-thirds as much per acre as usual with the result that the purchasing power of local farmers seems certain to be seriously reduced.

Wheat growers in Kansas are also facing an unprofitable season, the department says. In other parts of the country the final showing depends too much on late planted crops and on summer weather to permit any degree of accurate estimate of the final outcome, but the department says that present prospects are for somewhat lower crop yields than usual in nearly all parts of the country except in some of the fruit sections of the Eastern States.

An optimistic note is sounded, however, in the statement that in some years when spring has been late, yields have been unexpectedly good. Corn and cotton are still being planted or replanted and many fields of oats have only just come up. With good weather the usual acreage of crops may still be grown and in the country as a whole the usual number of bushels and bales may be harvested, the department says.

26 CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BILLS PENDING

TWENTY-SIX co-operative marketing bills, or bills dealing with some phase of the co-operative marketing problem are pending, none of them being given a hearing in either House or Senate. Without a hearing the Senate Committee on Agriculture reported both the Smith Bill and the Curtis Bill. Late in the session Congressman Tinchler introduced a bill which provides for voluntary government registration of co-operatives, examination of their financial accounts, increased work by the Department of Agriculture in establishing grades, standards, and inspection service. It is understood that co-operative organizations generally have made representations against action on any of the pending bills, until they can have time to examine them in detail, and to be heard for or against them. It is altogether likely that the first big task the House and Senate Agricultural Committees will take up in December, will be this problem and the pending measures relating to it.

STRAWBERRY PRODUCTION DECLINES

TWO million and a half fewer quarts of strawberries were eaten by Americans last year, than were consumed a quarter of a century ago, due to a decreased acreage rather than a decrease in the public appetite. The strawberry remains the most popular of all small fruits, but a scarcity of berry pickers has made profits uncertain, according to Samuel R. Guard, Director of the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation.

It is found that in the twenty-four years between 1899 and 1924, the strawberry acreage in the United States has been reduced 21 per cent. For the last two years, acreage figures have been considerably higher than during the previous five year period. This year the estimated acreage is again low, totaling only 113,250 acres, as compared with 119,395 acres in 1919; 143,045 acres in 1909, and 151,363 acres in 1899. Twenty-five years ago there were 257,427,000 quarts of strawberries produced. In 1909, the production had decreased to 255,702,000, and in 1919 to 176,932,000 quarts, a 30.3 per cent reduction in the twenty year period. Last year there were 254,691,000 quarts reported, which is a considerable increase over the 1919 crop figure, but more than two and a half million quarts under the crop of 1899. The crop forecast this year in the five second early states—Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia—which furnish most of the strawberry shipments of this season, is 83 million quarts, or about the same as a year ago. This is 20 per cent under the production figure of 1922, which was an unusually heavy crop year.

SATURDAY

June 21st
1924

VOL. VI. No. 22

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

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

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

The Only Farm Magazine Owned and Edited in Michigan

Published Bi-Weekly
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

TWO YEARS \$1

Entered as second-class mat-
ter, August 22, 1917, at the
post-office at Mt. Clemens,
Mich., under act of March
3rd, 1879.

The Growing Menace of Tax Exempt Securities

By Purchasing Bonds Exempt From Taxation Idle Rich Eludes Tax Collector

By STANLEY M. POWELL

(Lansing Correspondent of The Business Farmer.)

IN concluding our recent article on fair assessment of property for tax purposes, we advocated the adoption of such taxation reform measures as would insure not only the more just appraisal of property, but would result in placing additional property, especially personal property, on the tax rolls. This method is beyond all doubt one of the easiest ways to reduce the tax rate and secure a more equitable distribution of the tax burden. When the tax rate goes down it has been the universal experience that personal property quite generally comes out of its hiding places and begins to turn in revenue to the government thus relieving the burden on real estate.

But in the consideration of this situation, we are immediately confronted with the fact that a large amount of tangible property is in the form of bonds and securities, which have been made in whole or in part tax-exempt.

The Vicious Circle

Now that the income tax idea is firmly established as a means of raising revenue for our national government and since the rate has been made progressive, that is higher for the larger incomes, it is proving true that these so-called tax-exempt securities are becoming more and more popular with the wealthy classes. This popularity increases the demand for this type of investment, which in turn stimulates the issuance of tax-exempt bonds and encourages municipal and governmental extravagance, and thus the vicious circle rolls on and on, while the man with the small income, the general property owner, carries the heavy burden of governmental support and the idle rich smugly and complacently elude the tax collector—with official sanction.

The enormous unfairness of this situation is rapidly becoming so apparent that popular opinion, backed up by the best thought of America's leading economists and statesmen, is clamoring insistently for reform to wipe out this flagrant injustice.

What Is the Remedy?

As the first step toward remedying this deplorable condition, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon recommended an amendment to the Constitution to prevent any further issuance of tax-exempt bonds by municipalities, but that was voted down by Congress. If it is a sound principle of taxation that "subjects of every state ought to contribute toward the support of the government as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective abilities," where is the justice in a situation which allows people of large means to actually escape taxation through the purchase of bonds bringing in a net yield of 4½ per cent to 4¾ per cent?

Can anything be more fantastic than the Government of the United States solemnly declaring its purpose to take fifty-eight per cent of a man's income and then provide the means whereby he will pay no tax at all? What is the sense of talking about the rich tax dodgers when the United States Government considerably provides isles of safety on which men of wealth can find complete security from state and federal taxes?

Former President Harding clearly saw the menace of tax exemption back in 1921 when he said in his message to Congress:

"Many of us belong to that school of thought which is hesitant about altering the fundamental law. I think our tax problems, the tendency of wealth to seek non-taxable investment, and the menacing increase of public debt—Federal, State and Municipal—all justify a proposal to

change the Constitution so as to end the issue of non-taxable bonds. No action can guard against future encouragement of capital's paralysis, while a halt in the growth of public indebtedness would be beneficial throughout our whole land."

A Many-Headed Monster

Lemuel S. Hillman, writing in the February 15, 1924, issue of the Old National Bank Bulletin, published bi-weekly by the Old National Bank of Grand Rapids, says: "Tax-exempt municipal bonds are unsound and vicious because their effect on the present condition tends to produce the following four bad results:

"It deprives the treasury of revenue which it has a right to expect from men of large means.

"It shifts the burden of taxation to men of smaller financial circumstances.

"It hampers industry by diverting capital which under other circumstances would be invested in public utility, railroad and industrial enterprises.

"It encourages extravagant municipal financing."

In order to realize the tremendous importance of this matter of tax-exempt securities and the very real menace which confronts our tax payers if this situation is not speedily remedied, let us examine a few figures which trace the development and present status of the tax-exemption evil.

No less an authority than Hon. Ogden L. Mills, Congressman from New York and member of the Committee on Ways and Means, address-

ing the recent meeting of the National Tax Association, declared:

"For every dollar expended in 1914 for household budgets, labor department figures show the expenditure in 1922 was \$1.60, but for every dollar expended in governmental cost in 1914, the preliminary census figures indicate that \$2.50 was spent in 1922. But this is not all. States and municipalities have been and are increasing their bonded indebtedness at an even greater rate, in many instances to cover current expenditures, and in more numerous cases for the purpose of financing improvements, whose life is only too frequently exceeded by that of the securities issued. State and municipal issues in 1913 amounted to 591 million dollars; in 1922 to 1 billion, 675 millions. In 1913, the securities outstanding amounted to 3 billions, 822 millions. Today they exceed 11 billions.* * *

Government's Loss Huge

"Tax-exempt securities constitute, in my judgement, the greatest evil in the whole field of taxation—an evil so far-reaching in its consequences, both social and economic, as to be deserving of the most serious and immediate attention on the part of the people of the country. Of one thing I am perfectly sure: a progressive income tax at high rates and tax-exempt securities cannot exist side by side. Tax-exempt securities must inevitably destroy the progressive income tax, and I am by no means certain that the evil has not already reached such proportions as to make any possible action too late

to save our present federal income tax. Tax-exempt securities, gentlemen, are absolutely indefensible, whether you study them from the standpoint of the fiscal needs of government, from the economic or from the social standpoint. Let us consider the fiscal problem first.

"The Treasury estimates that there are \$11,000,000,000 of wholly tax-exempt securities outstanding, and that they are being issued at the rate of \$1,000,000,000 a year. There are, in addition, some \$20,000,000,000 of partially exempt United States securities. If we assume that this \$10,000,000,000, more or less, of wholly exempt securities and the \$20,000,000,000, more or less, of partially exempt securities are held in the following percentages by the following classes, I can give you an estimate of what it is costing the Government.

"Assuming that 37 per cent of these securities are held by corporations, that 23 per cent are held by people who pay no income tax, and the balance by people whose average rate of income tax is 35 per cent, tax-exempt securities are today costing the United States Government \$242,000,000 a year.* * *

"Theoretically, this loss should be offset by the lower rate of interest which the Government has to pay by reason of the tax-exempt privilege granted the investor, but this, under our system of government and taxation, is only true to a very limited extent. Thus the Federal Government derives no benefit whatsoever in so far as state and municipal securities are concerned. In the second place, even with respect to its own securities, it is unable to capitalize the reduced taxes, first; because the rate is uncertain; second; because it is progressive.

Here's How It Works

"There is no question but that if we had a flat, uniform and reasonably permanent tax, tax-exempt securities would command a price in the open market which, as compared with the price of taxable securities, would be higher in proportion to the exact extreme represented by the tax-exempt privilege; that is to say, they would sell at a price high enough so that the net yield of the bonds would be equal to the net yield of the taxable bond, after the payment of the tax. The Government would, of course, get the benefit of the increased value. But with the progressive rate we have a very different situation.

"Let us assume that a man with an income of \$10,000 bought in 1920 a 5 per cent taxable bond which yielded him a net return of 4.58. Had he bought a tax-exempt bond and paid 105.17, it would have yielded him 4.58 net. In other words, he was equally well off whether he bought a taxable or a non-taxable security at that price. But assuming that the non-taxable security was selling at 106, then he was obviously better off if he bought a taxable security. This meant that under the 1918 Revenue Act the \$10,000 man dropped out of the tax-exempt security market at 106.

"Apply the same line of reasoning to the other income classes, you will find the \$20,000 man dropping out at the somewhat higher figure, and so on down the line. The million-dollar man could have afforded to pay 143.80 for the non-taxable as compared with the taxable 5 per cent bond. As a matter of fact, he obtained the non-taxable bond at a much lower figure, by reason of the fact that the other income classes dropped out long before the bond had reached a price where it would be

(Continued on Page 17)

—Courtesy of Grand Rapids Press.
UNTO THEM THAT HATH.

Simple Instructions on Dehorning the Calf

Art of Dehorning Simple and One Should Be That Way When He Approaches Matter, and Calf, Says Expert

By JIMMIE HAYES

Dairy Extension Specialist, M. A. C.

ABOUT one year ago I struggled to my feet at a banquet telling my fellow Holstein breeders numerous valuable points about our noble calling. Among the regular gems trickling through my somewhat irregular teeth were a few remarks concerning the technique of dehorning a calf.

Some of my auditors (Is that the word I want, "auditors," or should it be "Creditors?") I am more familiar with the latter; anyway I mean them there folks what had to be polite and listen), said I should write your paper the formula or performance or whatever it was. So I resolved to do so and here, 10 months later, I get to the point just about the way we farmers do our writing, eh? Or transfer our Holsteins?

Today I had a special reminder to enlighten you as per aged resolve, when at a little gathering I was telling the dairy farmers how to lose money gracefully in the cow business, and during my harangue one certain person in the bunch would smile every time I caught his eye. I concluded I surely had a dairy convert in him. And when I momentarily subsided this person asked me a question. "What makes a cow's horns drop off?" Now I wonder was he a convert or was he like the cow's horns? Anyway his question reminded that I really should be writing you about how to dehorn a calf.

It is a very simple procedure. Each and every farm press article on the subject admits that it is simple. One should be that way when he approaches the matter, and the calf.

First you enter the pen where the 3- to 5-day-old calf is circulating, boot him off to one side and deposit in the lightest corner of the pen a nice bunch of straw which I forgot to say you were carrying.

Then you go to the medicine cupboard and dig out the glass bottle in which you interned your stick of caustic potash last year when you used it last. And you find that your stick isn't a stick at all but a bunch of powder. So all is off until you happen to be in town and after being there a couple of times you happen to remember to buy a stick of caustic.

Ready now for a new start, a few days later. It is true, you find the procedure still very simple. You carry into the calf pen a big armful of dry straw, dump it in the lightest corner, flop the sniffling calf thereon and camp astraddle of his writhing frame. And remember that you should have brought along the clippers to cut his forelock away from the horn buttons. So up you rise, go back to the medicine cupboard, teta things out right and left and

OF COURSE you know Jimmie Hayes, or have heard him talk at some meeting. If you have never heard or met him you have missed something. He knows live stock from A to Z and, in addition to being in the Dairy Extension department at the M. A. C., owns a farm known as "Komboss Farm". In this article, which appeared in the Holstein World, he tells how to dehorn a calf. If you do not know how to perform this "simple" operation we advise you to read this article carefully. And even if you have had experience with this "simple art" don't miss this article; you'll get some new ideas. The article is just as witty as his talks and if your sides do not ache before you get through it you better call a doctor.

finally find your clippers, not there at all but over at the house where you used them Sunday for cutting the boys hair.

When you reenter the calf pen you find the calf a trifle wary after having been flopped once, but you finally get him cast again on the dry bedding and you gnaw off the hair around the horn buttons, with the clippers—not your teeth. You have no trouble locating the horn buttons because the calf is maybe 10 days old by this time and his horns are more stubs than buttons.

And you find the clipping simple, although there do appear to be a couple of teeth gone out of the clippers, and the calf seems to dislike playing Samson and blats frequently.

Now tuck your clippers in your wampus pocket along with your handkerchief and bagstrings, nails, baling wire, burrs, etc., with which all good farmers are ballasted. Take out your bottle containing the caustic, removing the cork with your teeth. This is good practice because it permits of your using one



Take out your bottle containing the caustic, removing the cork with your teeth. This is good practice because it permits of your using one hand to thrust the calf's head into the bedding, also any trace of caustic on the bottle top getting on your lips will indicate whether or not the caustic is active, fresh and worth the dime it cost you.

hand to thrust the calf's head into the bedding also any trace of caustic on the bottle top getting on your lips will indicate whether or not the caustic is active, fresh and worth the dime it cost you. Lay the cork carefully down on the straw.

About now you recall that you should have brought along a can of water to use in moistening the horn buttons. But you hate to go after it, as you are "sitting pretty" on the throbbing calf, and so you spit on your right forefinger and daub one horn button good and proper. After shaking the bottle the caustic finally flies out into the straw. You recover the biggest piece you can, grasp it securely in your right hand and start rubbing it firmly but gently on the moistened horn button.

And directly, Kotyledenous Korn-dike and Merciful Mercedes! The caustic starts after the wet forefinger you used as a brush; you drop everything you used and rush to swish your burning finger in the cool water of the barnyard tank. It occurs to you at once that you should have donned a glove or else wrapped the caustic stick with a piece of paper.

Among the miscellaneous gloves in the woodshed you eventually discover one meeting the requirements, that is; for the right hand and with no hole in the finger and you go blithely back to the calf pen.

Meanwhile the calf, freed of his incubus, has been going blithely, too. Pleased at your precipitate removal from his neck he has been tripping gaily with wild abandon about his quarters. The dry pile of bedding, caustic, bottle, cork and all are scattered in every direction. You finally locate a small length of caustic, the calf does not impede your search by sucking your ear as you crawl about searching, nor does he playfully bunt any exposed area. No, he holds apace, his confidence in you severely strained he retreats from your advance with suspicion, so that you must run him down and sprawl him out any old place in the pen, dry or otherwise. You continue where you left off.

From now on the procedure is fairly simple. About the only difficult part is to locate enough saliva, for by this time you are prone to be overheated and dry-mouthed by the excitement.

In the fast waning light you do, however, at last get each horn-stub lubricated, rubbed firmly and unmistakably with the pea-sized stick of caustic, turning a deaf or deafening ear to the calf's outcries and striving always to keep his thrashing feet out of your pants legs, until the skin over the horn just starts to peel. That's the time to call it a job, a simple job at that.

Michigan Beans May Go Above \$5 Per Hundred Pounds Before New Crop

By GERALD HULETT

NO one ventures any very logical reason why Michigan beans should be selling below the cost of production at a time when there is virtually no competition. The old bug bear of foreign beans has been effectually eliminated by a dollar seventy-five cent tariff. California has steadfastly and successfully held large and small whites at a level far above the market on Michigan pea beans until now their crop is about exhausted.

Unofficial but trustworthy figures place the marketable yield of Michigan beans in 1923-4 at 8,200 cars of 40,000 pounds each. The estimate of cars shipped from Michigan up to May 1st is conservatively 6,500 cars, leaving on May 1st only 1,700 cars. During May there have been shipped I believe very close to 700 cars and June 1st will not see more than 1,000 cars in the state.

1,000 cars to care for trade demands during June, July and August is a startling modest supply. Weather conditions to date indicate a grave possibility that there will be no new crop of beans available until late September as rain has so far prevented any attempt at planting the new crop. This means that on

THIS is a letter written to us by Mr. Gerald Hulett just prior to June 1st. Mr. Hulett is associated with a firm that deals in beans and this fact should be taken into consideration when you read the letter, but he has taken conditions as they are, added them up and given the ultimate results. To us it looks as though he had given the correct answer to the future of the market. He fully believes in higher prices for Michigan beans and recently told us that the farmer cannot long continue to raise beans for less than cost of production. Even the selfish dealer realizes that he will soon be out of business if the farmer cannot make a profit on his crop.

June 1st Michigan will have to market only a possible 250 cars of old crop per month.

Consider that one large dealer alone claims to have handled in one month on this crop more than 500 cars and you can visualize quite something of a scramble for beans during the next ninety days.

The scarcity is already being felt in the state and with a growing demand quite customary at this time of year the market is looking infinitely better.

Rumors are abroad that elevators

have sold short the beans stored with them by farmers. If this be true, and the stories are from such sources that there must be a measure of foundation for them, there is right now a tremendous short interest in this bean market. We are of the opinion that beans held in Michigan today are in strong hands and cannot be dislodged by any absence of demand created by bear dope broadcasted to the trade.

The canners cannot have supplied their requirements up to the new crop deliveries. Business in general

is at low ebb and the number of unemployed is great. At such times bean consumption always increases as the housewife is looking for a cheap nutritious food.

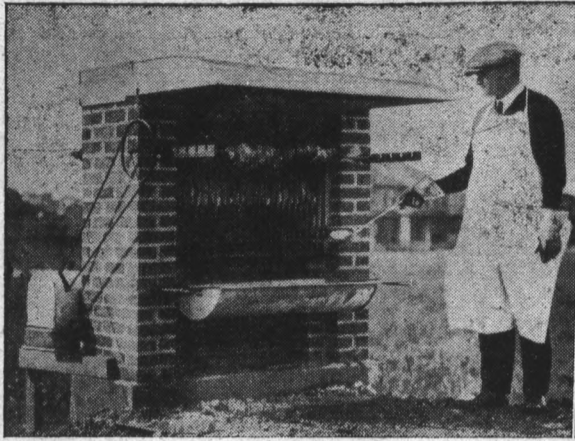
Every feature in the bean situation today points toward higher prices for Michigan beans and it would not be surprising to see a dollar advance in the market before new crop.

Sent In the Coupon Yet?

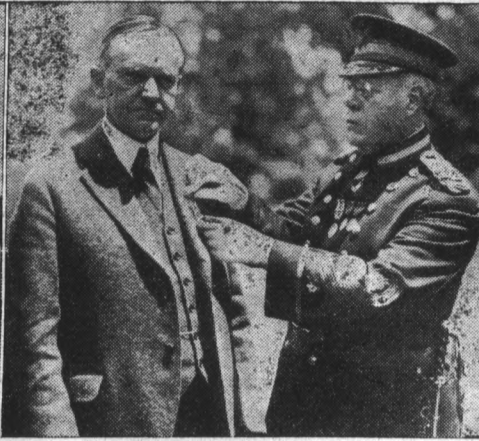
Have you clipped, filled out and mailed the coupon that appeared on this page in our last issue or have you been too busy to get to it yet? Please send it in at your earliest convenience so that we can get the information all together and then we will be able to give you some valuable facts.

Our readers are giving our request their prompt attention, as they always do, and the number received each day shows an increase. It does not matter whether you have any beans stored or not, fill out part of the coupon regarding your acreage both 1923 and 1924, because we want that information just as much as the other.

PICTURES FROM FAR AND NEAR



THE LATEST IN BARBECUES.—R. W. Wiggins of Cincinnati, Ohio, hit upon the novel idea of putting up this grate along the main highway, and supplying passing motorists with hot roast beef and ham sandwiches. The spit is operated by an electric motor. This might be worth trying here in Michigan.



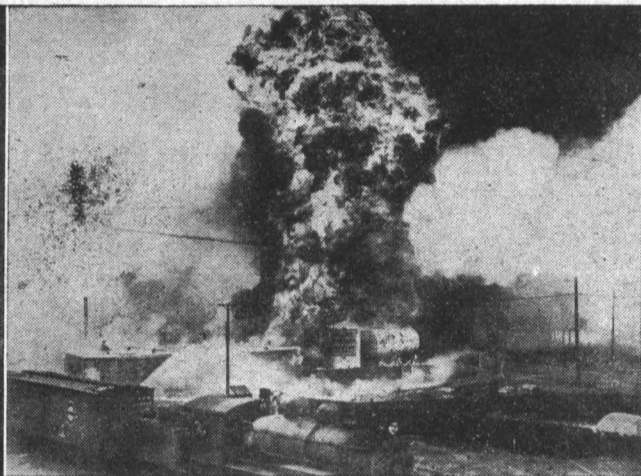
COOLIDGE MADE MEMBER OF ANCIENT MILITARY COMPANY.—President Coolidge was unanimously elected an Honorary Member of the Ancient Artillery Company of Mass. Photo shows Col. Willis W. Stover pinning on the Honorary Medal.



ELECTIONEERING DE LUXE.—A candidate in a recent French election had a new way of talking to his constituents. He spoke into the transmitter in his auto, and his words were thrown out of a big horn on top, in great volume, reaching all his hearers and not giving himself a sore throat from loud talking.



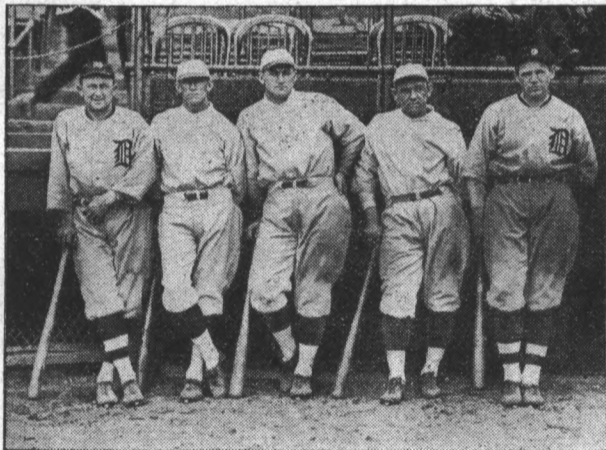
BIG FACTOR IN LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—Miss Florence Wilson of Philadelphia, head librarian to the League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland, has a real job. She has to supply, at a moments notice, any information asked by the League, relative to their meetings.



A REAL FIRE.—A spark generated by the scraping of a lid on a tank started this fire in St. Paul, Minn., where 6 men were burned, 2 fatally, and more than one million gallons of gasoline destroyed, ending in a loss of about a half million dollars. Flame and smoke rose in a column 300 feet in the air.



EX-SENATOR'S SON CHOSEN AS TYPICAL-AMERICAN BOY.—Thomas P. Gore, Jr. 13 year old son of the former senator from Oklahoma, has been chosen as the juvenile resident of the National Capitol as best typifying the "Spirit of American Youth."



SOME HEAVY HITTERS.—This picture was taken the last time the Detroit Tigers played at Boston, Mass. And the list of leading league batters shows that 5 of the leading eight were in the city that day. Left to right: Ty Cobb, of Detroit; Rip Collins, Ike Boone, and Harris, all of Boston; Hellman, of Detroit.



CLAIMS DISCOVERY TO PREVENT CANCER.—Prof. Gaetano Fichera, Director of the Institute of Pathological Surgery, of the University of Pavia, Italy, reports his perfection of a sure cure for cancer.



SOMETHING NEW IN ADVERTISING FROM THE CONTINENT.—Here is the latest thing in advertising in Europe; sandwich-men mounted on their curious wheels. One is on a diminutive bicycle while the other is riding on a single wheel, with as much aplomb as if he was walking.



TO ATTEND PRISON CONFERENCE.—Mrs. Maud Booth, of the Volunteers of America, has been designated by Gov. Smith of New York and President Coolidge as the American representative to the International Prison Conference at London.



FROM CHICAGO TO ROME BY CANOE.—G. H. G. Smyth, Canadian sportsman and Henry Fitzgerald, traveler and soldier, are making this trip. They are paddling their way to New York from where they ship to London. From there they will paddle down the Thames, across the Channel, Oise, Seine, Saone, Durance, and Mediterranean to Rome.



INDIAN CHIEF AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Chief Joseph Strongwolf of the Ojibway Indian tribe, World War veteran, and 40 years old, is studying Anthropology at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

CHAPTER VIII

DURING the winter of my second year in the town "looking after my aunt's affairs" I made the acquaintance of a fellow who was supposed to be a lawyer. He had a little old office down next to the post office and the boys used to gather in Blake's office and talk over the war and politics and other weighty questions. Blake, that was the attorney's name, never seemed to be extra busy and finally one day, when he and me was in the place I up and asked him what his business amounted to.

"Well, sir, I'm a patent attorney," says he.

"And what's a patent attorney?" I asks, "anything like a patent medicine?"

Blake laughed in his usual manner and proceeded to tell me just what he did. It appeared that a lot of people that had ideas were always wanting to get a patent so Blake took advantage of the opportunity and would get the records straight for them and see that a firm of attorneys for whom he worked in Washington got the red tape unwound and a patent issued. Blake got a good commission for all business he sent in and he always collected \$10 or \$15 for his own part of the job. Blake had the way of making every one feel that whatever he did for them was worth about twice what he charged for it and after a lot of talk on the subject I had another of my bright ideas.

As long as I had to stay in the town to take care of my aunt's business, why not be making a little cash on the side? The more I thought of it the better the plan looked so one day I drops in on Blake with the following plan.

My scheme was to organize the American Patent Corporation. Blake was to be the attorney and I was to be the company. With my capital we opened a Washington office and I took charge. Didn't have to be their all the time as we found a place where their was a nice clerk who would forward us any mail addressed to our Washington office for a few dollars a month.

We started a lot of advertising literature in the various papers telling of the fortunes that had been made in simple patents and advised anyone with a contraption to send it to us. We were to examine it and tell them if it was worth patenting or not. After we had advised that it was (for we always did) we asked them to send us \$25 which would cover all charges of investigating and other details and in return we sent them a swell engraved certificate which was nothing but a bluff as all it said was that the person named on the certificate was a customer of the American Patent Corporation.

When we had a bundle of applications on hand Blake would hop a train for Washington and spend a day looking up prospects of patents and talk things over with the Washington attorneys and he generally came back with a bundle of patents covering all kinds of devices from flea catchers to anti-cow kicking attachments.

Our next step was to notify the owner of the patent we had secured that he had an unusual device and there was a fine chance of his making a lot of money out of it, if he could only get the right firm to start making them. Here's where the American Patent Corporation came in. For an additional \$20 we would place the patent in the hands of our sales department and he would personally visit manufacturers and try and sell the device. We got most of the gang in on this scheme and after a while we announced that we had been appointed representatives of the Grand Patent Exposition to be held in Boston or New York and that the chairman of the exposition was very much impressed with a number of our patents among which was the one of the fellow we were addressing. It would be a great pleasure on our part to exhibit this patent and we wanted to and desired the permission of the fellow to do so. Of course it would cost \$10 for space to fix up a proper demonstration. The owner of the patent generally felt the high honor we had imposed on him and the ten bucks was soon in our possession. Of course we never exhibited the layout. There is a patent show each

FORTY YEARS OF FAKING

The Memoirs of a Gaffer—By Himself

THE Master Gaffer, Pete Dexter, who changed his name as often as most of us change our minds, got away with a lot of deals in last week's installment. He even got away from the police and although he left most of his money he got such a bad scare he decided to beat it back to his aunt's home and live quietly for a while.

If you have been following Pete's career as he has outlined it during the past weeks you can see that faking is all right part of the time and while a fellow can get away with people's money some of the time, sooner or later the long arm of the law reaches out and gathers him home to prison. Pete was beginning to feel this way every time he got in a close deal and as he stated, a set of "nerves" is a bad thing to have when you are living off of illgotten wealth.

But Pete has a few tricks left up his sleeve. You can bet that it was a good one that finally caused him to come to grief and it's really funny how easily he was caught napping. He just couldn't reform and this week he tells how he managed to keep up appearances and do a job which was about as honest as any he has handled.

year in the cities but we didn't worry about it. Most of our gang were located far enough away so they never turned up and besides, we always made sure whether they expected to attend or not in advance. Blake kept track of these fellows pretty well and he managed to satisfy the few that came, entertaining them so royally in the city they generally forgot what they came for.

Next step was to notify the gang that their device had been awarded a prize for excellence and we would forward a letter telling about the committee's decision and this permitted the owner of the patent to send \$5.00 for a handsome diploma and if he cared to secure a handsome bronze medal which the Patent Exposition was awarding that could be arranged for \$5.00 more.

Being a pretty good writer and knowing what got the eye, I handled the mail business. With the aid of a local printer we prepared some swell letters, diplomas and the like and a local stamping company made us some medals for a small price.

With Blake and me working most of the time sending out answers to the inquiries to our ads in a lot of country papers, we hardly had time to get our checks in the banks. A lot of fellows heard about our exhibiting patents at the big shows

and they asked permission to send us money so they could get in on the deal. At the end of our first six months we had to move to a larger office and hired several clerks to keep our business from swamping. I didn't realize how easy money was to get. It just rolled in. This was right after the war when everyone was flush and fellows who had ideas that they had been carrying around for years began to draw plans and send the stuff to us. The money came in so fast that I was just a bit suspicious. I was afraid we might get snagged by the post office department but Blake was a pretty shrewd lawyer and he was sure we were safe.

At the end of two seasons I had a case of nerves and one day when Blake and I had a little argument I offered to sell out. It seemed that he had a friend who was anxious to get in the business and so Blake took me up. I turned over my interest to him for a good price and placed my money on ice. My luck had come back and I felt that for a fellow of my age I was going good. Besides I had run onto another plan that looked better to me and the chances for better profits appealed to your truly.

I had been noticing, while hanging around the post office, that there was a big business in baby chicks

going thru the mails. I talked to a fellow about it and he told me how one firm in Cleveland was doing a half a million dollar business each year. I had investigated and found much to my surprise that I didn't need a thing to get into this business but a little advertising copy and a connection with a hatchery. I could be a chicken broker. All the orders I got I could turn over to a hatchery and let them ship the chicks in my name. It looked honest enough to me and I couldn't see where I could get into trouble so I decided to take it up.

So I organized another company. I made a trip to a western section of the state and contracted with a fellow who had a big factory to furnish the chicks. Then I had a lot of cards printed telling about the Mongolian Hatcheries. I stated that I could furnish 57 different breeds, and of course I managed to get my prices below any other person in the business.

When I got an order for 100 Rhode Island Red chicks, I sent the order out to my western representative, and he filled it. This man, I knew, wasn't filling the orders with real blooded chicks, but I did not care. For the price you couldn't buy chicks like I was selling from anyone. It sure was funny how people fell for my circulars. The only thing they saw was the price, and they never worried about quality—that is, not just then. Things went fine. I sold thousands of chicks of all breeds that spring, and both the fellow running the incubators and myself made money.—(Concluding chapter in July 5th issue.)

MICHIGAN STANDARDIZATION PROGRAM SHOWS RESULTS

STANDARDIZATION of fruits and vegetables has been making rapid progress in Michigan during the past year. Growers and shippers, recognizing the importance of standardization and the absolute necessity of shipping sorted and graded products, have been eager to cooperate with the Michigan State Bureau of Foods and Standards, Lansing, in the enforcement of the apple, grape, peach and potato grades. The potato and grape grades are mandatory, according to State statute.

The potato grades, which are the same as the U. S. grades, were not promulgated until September of last year. Every important shipper in the State was sympathetic to the grades and the making of them mandatory, and throughout the season the finest kind of cooperation was evident, with the exception of about five smaller shippers. The majority of potato shipments were moved according to grade and properly tagged. W. P. Hartman, Director of the State Bureau of Foods and Standards, estimates that at least one and a quarter million dollars will have been returned to the Michigan growers and shippers this season as the result of the grading program. He bases his estimate on the discriminatory prices against Michigan potatoes that have been evident during the past few years. In addition to obtaining increased returns during the shipping season just closed, desired markets have been established for future years.

Pear growers are petitioning the State Bureau for mandatory grades for pears. Celery and onion growers are showing an interest in the same form of standardization.

A substantial improvement in the quality of all produce shipped from Michigan has resulted from the grading program, Mr. Hartman states. Within the past year there has been a greater demand for Michigan products, a greater confidence in the shipments, and a considerable reduction in the number of requests for terminal inspection.

Solved!

"Doctor, can you cure me from snoring?"

"Do you only snore in your sleep?"

"Yes, but I snore so loud that I awaken myself!"

"Well, the best thing is to sleep in another room."—Klods Hans, Copenhagen.

Milk-Fed

He was one of those fresh young fellows given to the use of slang. At the breakfast-table, desiring the milk, he exclaimed: "Chase the cow this way, please." "Here, Jane," said the landlady, "take the cow down to where the calf is bawling."



We entertained them so royally in the city they generally forgot what they came for.

HELP TO GET BONUS

If any of our paid-up subscribers who served in the World War have any trouble in getting the bonus we will be pleased to help them. The service is yours for the asking, there being no charge for service to our subscribers who have their subscription paid in advance. Kindly give us all details in your first letter and sign your complete name and address.

CANNOT MEET NOTE

I bought \$300.50 worth of stock and farm tools at auction in March 1922. In March, 1923, I could not make the payment, so I went to the owner and told him that I could not meet the payment and he would either have to take the interest or take the stock and tools back. He said he did not want the stock but he would take the interest. This note was for one year only. Now the second year is up and I have not the money to pay for the stock. I cannot make any payment or interest. Can he force me to pay either if I give the stock back? For the second time I told him to come and get the stock and tools, but he always says he doesn't want it, and he did not have any use for it. One of the horses died after I asked him the second time to come and get them because I could not pay for them, and he refused. Am I compelled to pay him for the horse or not? I bought the farm off the same man on contract. If I should leave the place this spring, can he make me pay the taxes for the coming year or not?—J. M., Boyne City, Mich.

YOU would be liable for the payment of the amount of the note and interest when it comes due. The man who sold to you would not have to accept the return of the stock. Under your contract of purchase, you would be liable for the entire amount of the price you agreed to pay. If you forfeited your land contract and returned the farm to the owner, you would not have to pay future taxes.—Asst. Legal Editor.

WOULD BE CONSIDERED AN ALIEN

I am sending in a question I would like to have answered through your excellent paper at your convenience. I am a subject of Great Britain and wish to make a short visit to Canada. Under the present immigration laws would I be prevented from entering the United States when I wish to return without trouble? I will make a statement that I was born in England. My parents came to Canada and brought me when I was six months old. I lived there until I was twenty-one years old, came to Michigan and made my home here ever since. Have never taken out full citizenship papers. In 1889 I took out first papers but neglected to do any more until they were outlawed. Have now recently made application and taken out papers but have to wait two years to become a citizen. I am a farmer and own my own land (124 acres). If you have any way to find out for me I will greatly appreciate your kindness.—J. K., Parma, Mich.

INASMUCH as you have not been naturalized you would be considered an alien upon leaving the United States, and would be subject to the same requirements as other aliens who desire to enter the country, except that if you did not remain away for as long as six months, you would not be subject to the quota. The immigration officer at the port where you embark can give you the information you desire. You would likely have to see him personally and give him all the circumstances of your case.—Asst. Legal Editor.

ERADICATING QUACK GRASS

Please tell me how to get rid of quack grass. Also would you recommend the use of oats as a nurse crop for a late July seeding of alfalfa?—O. H., Muskegon, Mich.

ONE of the most successful methods of eradicating quack grass is to allow the plants to come into bloom and then cut very close to the ground the same as for hay. At this stage the roots contain less plant food than at any other time

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.)

and by cutting off the leaves, the roots are still further weakened due to the fact that the leaves do not have an opportunity to assimilate plant food. The quack should be kept cut or grazed until fall and then plowed. Frequently some clean cultivated crop may be put on the land the following season. It will be necessary, however, to go over the land a number of times in order that the growth may be subdued. Persistent clean cultivation is the most successful method of eradication.

I would not recommend the use of oats as a nurse crop for a late July seeding of alfalfa. The oats will make use of the moisture and plant food that should be secured by the young alfalfa plants. In this way the alfalfa plants frequently do not make a sufficient growth to prevent winterkilling. When alfalfa is seeded during July the plants should make sufficient growth that winter killing will not be a factor. A nurse crop is of some value when alfalfa is seeded in the spring due to the fact that the nurse crop will tend to prevent the growth of weeds.—C. R. Megee, Assoc. Prof. of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

ENTITLED TO YEAR'S NOTICE

Enclosed find \$1.00 for your valuable paper, which we cannot afford to miss, as we enjoy it very much. Would like your answer as soon as convenient. Three years ago we moved on a share farm, no contract was made as to time, as owner said the farm, would never be sold, and hoped we would stay at least five years. Now he has a buyer for the farm and wants to sell. I wish to know if in case he sells same, if we must move now or if we can remain here till March 1925? Must not we be informed the first of the year to leave? When we moved on, there was 40 acres of fall crops out, what rights have I to put fall crops out? We have three small children and would appreciate your answer very much.—A Faithful Reader, Vicksburg, Mich.

IF it was understood between the parties at the time the oral agreement was made that rent was to be paid yearly, I am of the opinion that you are holding under a tenancy from year to year, and accordingly are entitled to a year's notice to quit.—Asst. Legal Editor.

WHO GETS INSURANCE?

I am a subscriber to your paper and would like a little advise. It a man has his life insured, benefit of wife and she dies three years before he, who does insurance go to? They owned all jointly. Also can an administrator be appointed without consent of heirs, and can he sell all property against wishes of heirs

who wish to keep some or all of household and furnishing goods?—F. C. S., Bellaire, Mich.

UPON the death of the wife as beneficiary under the policy, her benefit would go to her heirs. An administrator is not entitled to be appointed without the consent of the heirs of the deceased. The question of selling the property is determined by the wishes of the majority of those interested, including the heirs and creditors.—Asst. Legal Editor.

BANK CAN COLLECT

I have a question I would like to ask, it is the following: If A borrows \$2,000 at a bank and B goes security and A fails to pay the notes, can bank collect same from B? B owns farm jointly with his wife. Can they get judgement against the farm? Can they take personal property? Thanking you in advance, I remain—A Subscriber, Hesperia, Mich.

THE bank could collect the amount of the note from B out of his personal property. However, the farm which B owns jointly with his wife could not be taken for the payment of this obligation.—Asst. Legal Editor.

WIDOW GETS ONE HALF

Will you please answer through the Farmers' Service Bureau this question? If a man dies, leaving no will, what does the widow receive, there being one child, of the real estate and personal property? What is her share if there are no children?—Mrs. L. H., Charlotte, Mich.

IF there is one child the widow would receive one half and the child one half of the real and personal property of the deceased. If there are no children and no issue of a deceased child, the widow would receive all the personal property up to \$3,000. All the personal property over this amount would be divided between the widow and the deceased's parent's, she receiving one-half and they receiving one-half. And she would receive one half the real property, the deceased's parents receiving one-half.—Asst. Legal Editor.

LAWFUL FOR WOMAN TO VOTE

Is it lawful for a woman to vote on general or any election if she is not a land owner or if she has not a joint deed with her husband?—J. E. C., Au Gres, Mich.

IT is lawful for woman to vote at general and special elections even tho she is not the owner of real property.—Asst. Legal Editor.

WAS STOCK INCLUDED IN CONTRACT?

Would like your advice on a contract. A bought a farm from B with 2 horses, 2 cows, 2 hogs and paid \$1,000, has paid all taxes and interest but cannot make 1924 interest. If B foreclosed would A have to leave said stock on place?—W. H. S., Leslie, Mich.

IF stock was included in the contract, I am of the opinion A would not have a right to remove them from the place in the event B forecloses.—Asst. Legal Editor.

USE POISONOUS SPRAY ON WILD MORNING GLORIES

Could you please tell me how to kill Wild Morning glory. I have a field that has quite a lot in.—A. J., Breckenridge.

THE Wild Morning glory is a pest that is very difficult to handle for the reason that its underground stems are very pertinacious. Ordinary methods of cultivation are not successful because they do not destroy the plant completely and usually merely serve to drag various portions to uninfested parts of the field. If cultivation is attempted it must be so thorough that at no time do any green leaves remain above the ground more than a few hours before they are destroyed by cultivation.

If the infested portion of the field is not too large that portion may be broken with a plow and then fenced in and hogs turned in. They will clean out the underground parts, particularly if they are not too thoroughly fed before hand.

Certain poisonous sprays are effective. These are sold under the name of Weed Killer and are put out by various firms. These are almost all solutions of various strengths of arsenic compounds, usually Sodium arsenite, and must be diluted and sprayed on the plants in accordance with directions on the cans. It should be remembered, however, that the Wild Morning glories require stronger solutions than some other weeds. In California these arsenic compounds have been very successful with Wild Morning glories in some types of soil and not so successful in other types. It must be remembered that this is a deadly poison and that any form of livestock eating plants that have been sprayed, even a number of days later, will be killed. It will be necessary, therefore, to fence out all stock from the sprayed area until there have been several heavy rains. This poison will kill other plants as well.—E. A. Bessey, Professor of Botany, M. A. C.

WIFE GETS ONE HALF

If a man owns land before he is married, also personal property, after death would wife get all or could his relatives step in for a share, where there is no joint deed or will or children. Thanking you in advance.—L. H. A., Benzonia, Mich.

UPON the death of the husband the wife would be entitled to one half of the property and his father and mother one half, or brothers and sisters, in case both the mother and father were dead.—Asst. Legal Editor.

HOLDER OF SECOND MORTGAGE CANNOT FORECLOSE

Can the holder of a second mortgage foreclose if the one that holds the first would not agree to sell his share? First mortgage will not be due for nearly a year, second one will now be due soon. Will second party be obliged to wait until first mortgage is paid?—A. C., Cooks, Michigan.

THE holder of a second mortgage cannot foreclose until the first mortgage is discharged.—Asst. Legal Editor.

HUSBAND WOULD GET FARM

If my sister and her husband owned a farm and had a joint deed and no children and if she died, would or could her mother claim my sister's share of the farm, or would the husband have full claim on the farm? Please oblige, Mrs. G. W. G., Evart, Michigan.

UPON the death of the wife, the husband would be entitled to all the real estate which they held jointly.—Asst. Legal Editor.

OUR READERS' NEW BUILDINGS

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



HOME OF MR. AND MRS. EMIL RHODE, MT. PLEASANT, MICHIGAN
Mr. and Mrs. Rhode write that their home is a modern eight room bungalow, 26 feet by 32 feet, with an addition, nine feet by eighteen feet, on the west end. The porch is eight feet deep and runs across the entire front of the house. They have furnace, bath, hot and cold running water, and gasoline lights. Woodwork is of hemlock and doors are fir with floors of oak and pine. There is a basement under the entire house, eight and one half feet deep.

LIKES TAX ARTICLES

DEAR Editor:—I have been a reader of THE BUSINESS FARMER for three years and like it very much. I have read all of Mr. Powell's articles on Taxation and agree with him to the letter. Now when I read Mr. Eaton's letter I cannot help but write so Mr. Powell will know he has my support. Mr. Eaton may pull the veil over some peoples eyes but not mine, as a farmer who pays taxes, and taxes are increasing every year. He cannot make me believe the Governor and his administrative board have cut down expenses yearly.

The first thing the Governor did was to increase the number of state employes by a great many and raise the salaries of some. When Mr. Eaton says there is no money used—only as appropriated by the legislature I would ask him if the money to build the Island Lake road and Pavilion and to buy a \$5,000 car for the Governor and cars for the other state officials was authorized by the legislature.

I wish to thank Mr. Powell and the M. B. F. for putting the facts and figures before the voters of the people of our state.—W. D. Cheeseman, Barry County, Mich.

WHY THE FARM BOY LEAVES SCHOOL

TO the Editor:—I wish to explain the great mystery to Dorothy Dill. First the life of a small boy on a farm is so unpleasant, his pleasures so few, and work so hard that he as a rule is not a bright pupil in the school.

As he grows older his work becomes harder, his hours longer, and his desire for something else stronger. It is at the age when he is disgusted with the farm, with all of its slavery and no money for himself, that he finishes his education in the eighth grade. About at this time he is doing far more work on the farm than one would dare ask the hired man to do, and receives his board and room, with a few cheap clothes for his reward.

Of course he wants to escape from this dull life; any red blooded young man would. He does not, under the conditions that he has lived, long for a life on the farm. His longing is for less work, better living conditions, more pleasures, and his eyes naturally turn toward the city. Here he knows they all can be found.

Also it would be impossible for the old parents of the boy to send him to high school or college. They need his cheap labor. It is then that he makes the step up the ladder by leaving the worn out farm, and the life of toil and enters the city. Yes, he may enter a factory, store, railroad shop, or a great many other openings spring up before him. Now with short hours he has a chance to study in Y. M. C. A., night school, business college, or even with the help of good books he can improve his education, and in a few years work himself up in the place where he started.

It is seldom now days that a factory or other place doing big business closes down, and throws one who is willing to work, out of a job. Of course, there are times when one is laid off for a brief spell, but as a rule does not mean a hardship for the worker. His mind is on his work, he thinks of improvements that could be made on the machinery, etc. He expresses them, and is rewarded by promotion and increased wages or salary. He is living now as he could never have expected to live on the old worn out farm of Dad's. This partly explains the mystery, Dorothy Dill.—Ralph Jordan, Petoskey, Michigan.

TAXATION AND THE FARMER

ON an upper stretch of the much toured Dixie "trail" in Michigan there is a lately abandoned farm. Its occupancy was indicated last fall by hay still remaining in the barn, there being then no market for hay. Its abandonment, which did not at first appear from the road was attested by the dismantled pump at the well and by broken branches of apple trees, indicating another species of highway invasion. The main highway robbery had occurred when the owner was taxed off the farm. This place—and its number on this and all roads in Michigan is legion—bore mute testimony to the policy of a state which has been building

What the Neighbors Say

concrete boulevards and taxing farm lands six per cent on valuations already increased out of all relation to possibilities of selling.

In fact the caption at the head might by a slight verbal change appropriately read "Taxation or The Farmer". For the hour has struck, and in this state at least we must immediately decide, if agriculture is to have a chance of survival. It cannot continue with low selling prices coupled with hay buying prices, on top of that, inflated wages due to the automobile and the war, and at the top peak of all taxes that have reached the point of confiscation.

The cost of hard surface highways must be taken off land, at least off lands being used for food production. The motor traffic which demands these should pay for their construction and maintenance. This is in no wise affected by the accidental fact that the farmer may occasionally run an auto. The principle is that the land should be relieved and the traffic, but for which they would not be ought to pay the cost. Neither on the ground of assessment for benefits nor that of contribution for general public purposes is road taxation of land justifiable. Without these luxurious highways automobile manufacturing would not have flourished like a green bay tree. Apace with its advance agriculture has declined. The latter is entirely unable to bear the burden. The former is apparently able. If unable the remedy is at hand. Let the Detroit Automobile Club, which is fostered by the motor manufacturing interests, demand a road holiday, and the state administrative board will not hesitate to suspend the issue of bonds for the construction of trunk lines. Nor as to county ways will petitions be circulated under the Covert act if the out worn theory of special benefits is once put in the discard. This remedy looks drastic. It is more radical than gasoline or state income taxes. But is it not needful that the cure go to the roots of the disease? If food production can no longer make a six per cent margin, it certainly cannot stand six per cent taxes. For the raising of food is not done solely for pleasure. The taking off the farmer's back of

that portion of the tax load which is raised for road purposes may not be radical enough. The fact is our basic industry is swamped. Its future is menaced by a great and growing crop of weeds. Noxious weeds made great headway during the war. The fight against them has been a losing one and is utterly hopeless with no help in the country. No longer is a pretense made of enforcing the weed cutting statute. What this extension of foul growth means to any successful cultivation of the soil need only be suggested. Now if motor manufacturing can afford to pay the price that draws into its meshes all rural labor, why cannot and should not it pay for fundamentally essential work this labor would otherwise have performed. That question may very shortly have to be asked. But this can at any rate be said well within the bounds of moderation, that, rather than have farming taxed out of existence, the automobile industry might sooner for its own welfare step under the extra tax load it has brought into being.

If, however, it protests that its taxes are high enough, no fear of factory removal should stop this fair correction of an unjust situation. Let it be remembered that no state has been more liberal than Michigan in its treatment of this industry. It will not fly elsewhere. Nor is there apparent danger of the factory being killed. Unlike the farm tiller, whose prices are set for him, the motor manufacturer can pass added cost on to the purchaser. If this curtails the sale that would not be the worst thing for society.—F. W. Newton, Saginaw County, Michigan.

REINFLATION

DEAR Editor:—I wish to commend Mr. Bennet on his article in your paper of April 26th entitled "An Over-production of Crops and Advice." He pointed out, as others have, that the deflation of currency in the latter part of 1920 was the beginning and logically the cause of the present financial depression of farmers; that our huge public and private debts were contracted during inflated values and and now we are unjustly required to meet our inflated obligations with deflated prices for our pro-

ducts. I wish to point out, further that since deflation was the cause of our troubles that the most logical and only complete remedy is re-inflation.

According to the official report of the secretary (a copy of which I have at hand) there was \$50.11 per capita in circulation in 1920. Then we were prospering and business in general was booming. By 1922 the currency was reduced to less than \$40. We all know the disastrous result. While farmers suffered most, all industries felt the sting of reaction. In 1923 the amount was increased to \$42.50—hence the much heralded improvement in the agricultural situation. Now if an increase from \$39.86 (the amount in 1922) to \$42.50 gives us marked improvement, what would a return to over \$50.00 do? Plainly this: It would give us a return to the prosperity we were enjoying in the fore part of 1920.

Plainly our economic salvation is in the hands of the administration through the treasury department and reserve board. If the expressed sympathy of our friends (?) in Washington isn't empty prattle it seems to me they will consider the matter more seriously and meet the issue from the true standpoint. Personally I have but little faith in any measure which does not include re-inflation, for to have property we must have sufficient money in circulation. Most of the proposed measure to help farmers, would only serve to postpone or side track the real issue.

I should like to hear from others on the subject.—Wm. G. Conklin, Van Buren County, Mich.

TOO SMALL PROFIT

TO the Editor:—As I am a reader of your paper I saw an article on the editorial page of March 15th, of which I could not approve, along the lines of cooperative marketing. Now if this business was handled along the same lines as our maple syrup was in 1913, by a clearing house in Detroit, it sure would be some business, or the wool pooling along about the same time, Mr. Farmer would soon have to give up his Tin Lizzy, and resort to old Dobbin and the shay. Radios would sure be out of the question, and I think you know something about how those things were handled at that time, and still you seem to wonder why so many farmers are leaving the farms.

Well, you have the wrong idea. It is not because they are weak kneed, jelly-spined, yellow backed, as the dope you handed to them in the same issue. It you really think so, why not get out of your easy chair and give it a trial yourself, you will know then the difference between talking with the pen and following the plow. As for myself, I really like the farm work the best of all, but when it comes to working sixteen hours a day for at least nine months, out of twelve, then fourteen hours a day for the balance of the year, and then when you balance your books you find you have the large sum of about two and a half dollars per day left for your labor, you ought to be pretty well satisfied, don't you think so?

Well, as to the politicians he is all right, and it seems that he seldom, if ever, thinks of the folks at home, and it is so plain to be seen that a blind man could feel it with his cane. You speak of the farmer helping himself, but to the man behind the plow under the past and present situation, it would be a hard task when the prices are set by the gamblers before he can get the seed in the ground. Now if the farmer had anything to say about the prices of the implements he works with, it is out opinion the doors of such factories would be closed in a very short time, and a good many of us look at it in the same light.

We can close up our part of farming if we see fit to do so, and we are not yellow under any ray of light that you can turn on us.

Now I have figures that I will give you that are absolute facts, and the real thinking, working farmer you speak of, is slowly but surely to some extent, closing up his business no matter how strong his heart may be, for he cannot pay the wages he will have to pay and get the money out of the crops he grows.—A. D., Petoskey, Mich.

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

JUDGMENT

YOU know I've got young nieces, cousins an' things like that, an' a daughter an' everything an' one of the dear young things sez to me a few days ago, she sez: "Grandpa what do you think of the new styes of dress for women," she sez. "Oh!" sez I cas'ly, "have they got new styles?" I sez. "Why," she sez, haven't you noticed that they were wearin' 'em longer than a year ago an' more clingin'?" she sez. "Why Irene," I answered, "I hadn't hardly noticed they wuz wearin' 'em at all!" I sez—You know since my eyes kinda failed me out at the bathing beach I ain't paid much 'tention to the styles. "Are they wearin' 'em longer now?" I sez. "Do you mean a longer time or length or vice versa?"

"Oh Dad," she sed, "you are so dumb. I guess you are gettin' old all right,—don't you notice the girls any more?" An' I sed, "Not to speak of particularly—guess I've seen 'bout all there's to see ain't L. An' you know, Bernice," I sez, "when you've seen all, there ain't any more is there?"

Well Luella, one of my nieces, seemed surprised that I should show how little I know an' finally she sed, "I want to ask you if you don't see a difference in the way we dress today an' when you were younger 'an you will ever be again." "Oh yes," I sez, "I git you now! I guess I know what you're gettin' at. When I wuz young and your great grand parents wuz 'bout 50 years younger," I sez, "girls undressed an' dressed in the dark an' when they came out where folks could see 'em they had their clothes all on. They had hoop skirts 7 feet wide,

you couldn't get near one if you wanted to an' their waist line was always fixed, the corset an' the hoops fixed it. Yes, yes, I remember the old styles well," I sez. "Have they changed 'em lately?" I asked her.

"Now Dad," sez she, "you jest wake up. Look at me," she sez an'—well—I can't tell jest how it is, but somehow our girls seem jest as nice today as they were 50 years ago. Yes bobbed hair an' mebbe bobbed skirts—mebbe a cigarette now and then. I don't like cigarettes myself but equal rights permits a lot of things. I don't like to see a young man smokin' 'em when with a lady, the same objection on the other side. But anyway the world's goin' on most every day—we see what's called a flapper today, next thing we know she'll be a mother an' jest as good an' as nice as any mother we've ever known.

An' in spite of any think we think or say or do our girls—bobbed though they may be—will come through all right, will make good wives to good husbands—if there is such animals—good mothers in spite of the husbands, and that's the end of the story of what my relations sed to me. Cordially yours, UNCLE RUBE.

P. S.—When I was at the age the girls spoke of I don't rec'lect of so many female painters as what we have today, an' 'nother thing—if you seen her with brown hair today she'd most always have the same colored hair when you met her again, an' her eye brows were real hair an' no silk stuck in her eye-lids—yes, I do see a difference in some things.—U. R.

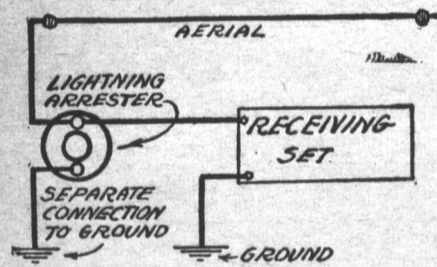
RADIO DEPARTMENT

EDITED BY J. HERBERT FERRIS, R. E.

LIGHTNING DAMAGE AND RADIO

Nearly every owner of a radio set becomes worried as soon as we begin the summer, fearing that their aerial will cause lightning to hit the house. There is absolutely no danger of lightning hitting your house even during the most severe thunder storm if you have properly installed your radio set and aerial.

Actually, a well put up aerial is a protection and not a hazard as far as danger of fire and lightning damage is concerned. The aerial acts as a good dissipater of electric



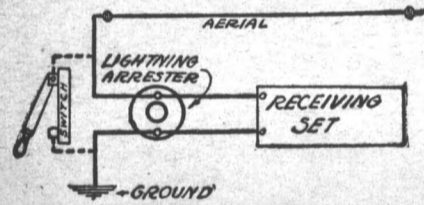
Using lightning arrester.

charges and for those who have not placed lightning rods on their houses it becomes a safeguard against lightning.

Not only can lightning damage your house, but very small electric discharges may ruin your radio set for you, therefore it is necessary to properly install your radio set with its lightning arrester.

Every aerial should have at all times connected to it, during both summer and winter, an approved type of lightning arrester. There are two types of arresters made, one the vacuum type, which is a small glass tube with two wires in it, separated by a short space and with most of the air taken out of it. The other is made with two pieces of carbon separated by a very thin piece of mica. Both of these arresters are made to discharge at a pressure of 500 volts.

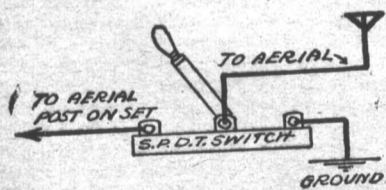
Lightning arresters may be placed inside of the house or on the outside of the house, and are continually in service, as one post is always connected to the aerial and the



Using a switch.

other post to the ground. The ground connection can be the same one that you use on your receiving set or a separate ground wire may be run to a rod or pipe that is driven into the ground until it is in contact with permanently moist earth, this means that it should be driven into the ground at least six feet.

Lightning arresters may be bought from the large mail order houses or from any radio supply dealer. In purchasing an arrester be sure that it states on the box "Approved by the Fire Underwriters Laboratory." This approval is required by all standard insurance companies to protect both you and



Using both arrester and switch.

them from carelessly installed aerials. For should lightning by chance hit your house the insurance adjuster is going to ask you if you had a lightning arrester installed and what make. It is an approved type you will get your insurance and if it is not an approved type you may not be able to collect your insurance.

The diagrams would show you how the arrester should be connected to

your aerial and should be followed carefully.

An additional safety device that many people use (I use it) is to place a single pole double throw switch in your aerial circuit, and whenever you are not receiving throw the switch to the ground side, and then your aerial will be directly grounded and no lightning discharge can pass thru your set. A single pole single throw switch can also be used. The diagrams show the connections for both.

We recommend that a switch be used and at the approach of a thunder storm that you throw the switch to the ground connection and refrain from listening in until the storm has passed.

CAN YOU GET DETROIT STATIONS?

I HAVE had several letters from readers stating they were unable to get Detroit, or that some other stations farther away came in much clearer. This is rather surprising as there are three powerful stations at Detroit and they have been heard by people over one thousand miles away. Most of these letters came from readers in the northern part of Michigan and I am wondering if this condition is very general in that section of the state. Please write in telling me if you receive one or all of the stations—The Detroit News, WWJ; The Detroit Free Press, WCX; Detroit Police Station, KOP—and which one comes in best. If you cannot get Detroit what stations do you listen to? When you write in tell me about your set and send a picture of it so we can print it.

Questions and Answers

201-A TUBES ARE BEST

Have read your articles in THE BUSINESS FARMER on radio sets. I have a Crosley No. 6 set, two tubes, one amplifier and one detector tube. For tubes I am using two U. V. 201-A tubes. The man that put the set in for us, said we would get better results from them than any other tubes. For B battery am using an Eveready 45 volts, 30 cells. We tried dry cells for the other battery but they would not work so got a storage battery, that is a Rub-Tecx. The set has worked good until lately. Had the battery charged about two weeks ago, since then, we have not been able to get very much, and what we did get we could not clear up, so we understood it. I was wondering if our B battery was all right or if that was gone. Have had it since in May. Would like a two-step amplifier with a speaker but have not money to put into it now. Am thanking you.—W. W. H., Alamo, Mich.

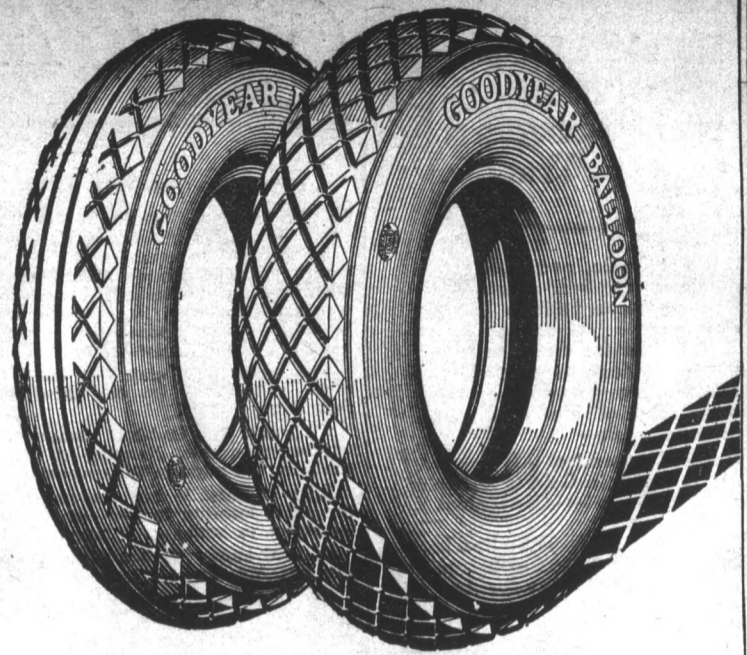
Though the 201-A tubes are not quite as sensitive as the old 200, the average results are better or at least as good as that obtained with other tubes and for amplifying they cannot be excelled unless you use power tubes. The man who sold you the set was right.

Evidently you must have had the dry cells connected up wrong for they have and do work on 201-A tubes, though I believe in the long run you will be better satisfied with the storage battery. It ought to last you over 5 years.

I believe that your B battery is weak and that you need a new one, I would suggest that you get 2 of 22½ volts and combine them, for when you get a 45 volt battery if any part of it goes bad the whole thing has to be discarded, but with two of 22½ volts you can sometimes get quite a bit more service out of one than the other and save that way.

There are times, even with new batteries when signals do not come in clearly, if this should last more than 3 or 4 days, then you may be sure that your battery is run down or the A battery is low.

Next fall maybe you will have your amplifier, then you can entertain a whole room full at one time.



AN outstanding feature of Goodyear balloon tires is SUPERTWIST, the remarkable new cord fabric perfected by Goodyear. Tests made with this enduring new material showed that a tire carcass made of SUPERTWIST delivered more than 100% greater service than a carcass made of an equal number of plies of standard cord fabric. SUPERTWIST is used only by Goodyear, and is built into Goodyear balloon tires of both kinds—to fit new small-diameter wheels, and to fit the wheels now on your car.

Goodyear Means Good Wear

GOODYEAR

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DEAR Editor:—Accept my thanks for the personal reply regarding T. B. testing. I am enclosing 25c for the certificate and sign which I think is a very good idea, as well as helpful. Your paper is wonderful in its getting results as I notice. The tax debate now going on is very interesting and still more instructive. I am crazy about reading debates of any kind, as usually one gets both sides of the idea. More debates if possible. We have a debating club in this community and it sure has some interesting subjects at times. Our last debate was horses vs. tractors, and the tractor admirers held sway by a hand vote. Your departments are as good as can be had for such a small sum. Altho I am no story reader, my wife is just the opposite and the children fight over reading the Children's Hour. And I of course read all of the rest except stories. Will remain a loyal subscriber as ever.

Hoping that the M. B. F. will survive any fatal attempts, I am, John Spiegel, Toivola, Star Route, Box 38, Michigan.

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Read Mr. Spiegel's letter. It tells the story of how thousands of our readers feel about The Business Farmer.

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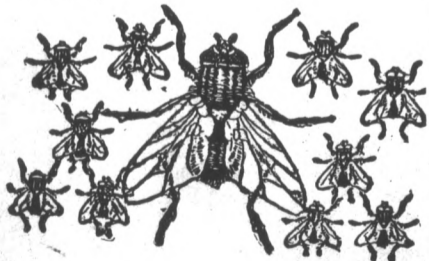
ALBION

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

Easy Now To Rid Your Place of Flies

Widely Known Scientist Discovers Wonderful Chemical that is Fatal to Flies. Not a Poison—Harmless to Stock.

Flies are one of the most dangerous and annoying things with which folks have to contend. Now, through the discovery of E. R. Alexander, widely known scientist, you can rid your house and barns and livestock of these pests almost instantly, and with no trouble at all. This discovery is in the form of an organic chemical that is fatal to flies, and similar pests, such as chiggers, mosquitoes and moths.



This new discovery, which is called Alexander's Rid-O-Fly, is not a poison. Though it kills flies like magic, farm animals and human beings are not affected by it at all. In addition to killing these insects, Rid-O-Fly is a strong repellent. Flies will not come near stock or buildings where Rid-O-Fly has been used. Rid-O-Fly is particularly valuable for cows and horses, as it is a known fact that flies do untold harm to these animals.

As a special introductory offer Dr. Alexander is giving a regular \$1.00 sprayer free with each \$1.25 order for Rid-O-Fly. Send name and address today to the Alexander Laboratories, 1684 Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo., enclosing only \$1.25 (check or m. o.). Or if you prefer, you can pay the postman \$1.25 plus a few cents postage, on delivery. So confident is Dr. Alexander that Rid-O-Fly will rid your house, barn and livestock of flies that he will cheerfully refund your money if you are not fully satisfied. Don't put up with these annoying, expensive and dangerous pests a day longer. Rid-O-Fly will clean them out.—(Adv.)

Oh Money! Money!

by ELEANOR H. PORTER

Copyright by Eleanore H. Porter

(Continued from June 7th Issue.)

THE next day Mr. Smith left the house soon after breakfast, and, contrary to his usual custom, did not mention where he was going. Miss Maggie was surprised and displeased. More especially was she displeased because she was displeased. As if it mattered to her where he went, she told herself scornfully.

The next day and the next it was much the same. On the third day she saw Jane.

"Where's Mr. Smith?" demanded Jane, without preamble, glancing at the vacant chair by the table in the corner.

Miss Maggie, to her disgust, could feel the color burning in her cheeks; but she managed to smile as if amused.

"I don't know. I don't know, I'm sure. I'm not Mr. Smith's keeper, Jane."

"Well, if you were I should ask you to keep him away from Mellicent," retorted Mrs. Jane tartly.

"What do you mean?"

"I mean he's been hanging around Mellicent almost every day for a week."

Miss Maggie flushed painfully.

"Nonsense, Jane! He's more than twice her age. Mr. Smith is fifty if he's a day."

"I'm not saying he isn't," sniffed Jane, her nose uplifted. "But I do say, 'No fool like an old fool!'"

"Nonsense!" scorned Miss Maggie again.

"Mr. Smith has always been fond of Mellicent, and—interested in her. But I don't believe he cares for her—that way."

"Then why does he come to see her and take her auto-riding, and hang around her every minute he gets a chance?" snapped Jane. "I know how he acts at the house, and I hear he scarcely left her side at the tennis match the other day."

"Yes, I—" Miss Maggie did not finish her sentence. A slow change came to her countenance. The flush receded, leaving her face a bit white.

"I wonder if the man really thinks he stands any chance," spluttered Jane, ignoring Miss Maggie's unfinished sentence. "Why, he's worse than that Donald Gray. He not only hasn't got the money, but he's old, as well."

"Yes, we're all—getting old, Jane."

Miss Maggie tossed the words off lightly, and smiled as she uttered them. But after Mrs. Jane had gone, she went to the little mirror above and mantled and gazed at herself long and fixedly.

"Well, what if he does? It's nothing to you, Maggie Duff!" she muttered under her breath. Then resolutely she turned away, picked up her work, and fell to sewing very fast.

Two days later Mellicent went back to school. Bessie went too. Fred and Benny had already gone. To Miss Maggie things seemed to settle back into their old ways again then. With Mr. Smith she took drives and motor-rides, enjoying the crisp October air and the dancing sunlight on the reds and browns and yellows of the autumnal foliage. True, she used to wonder sometimes if the end always justified the means—it seemed an expensive business to hire an automobile to take them fifty miles and back, and all to verify a single date. And she could not help noticing that Mr. Smith appeared to have many dates that needed verifying—dates that were located in very diverse parts of the surrounding country. Miss Maggie also could not help noticing that Mr. Smith was getting very little new material for his Blaisdell book these days, though he still worked simultaneously over the old, retabulating, and recopying. She knew this, because she helped him do it—though she was careful never to let him know that she recognized the names and dates as old acquaintances.

To tell the truth, Miss Maggie did not like to admit, even to herself, that Mr. Smith must be nearing the end of his task. She did not like to think of the house—after Mr. Smith should have gone. She told herself that he was just the sort of homey boarder that she liked, and she wished she might keep him indefinitely.

She thought so all the more when the long evenings of November brought a new pleasure; Mr. Smith fell into the way of bringing home books to read aloud; and she enjoyed that very much. They had long talks, too, over the books they read. In one there was an old man who fell in love with a young girl, and married her. Miss Maggie, as certain parts of this story were read, held her breath, and stole furtive glances into Mr. Smith's face. When it was finished she contrived to question with careful casualness, as to his opinion of such a marriage.

Mr. Smith's answer was prompt and unequivocal. He said he did not believe that such a marriage should take place, nor did he believe that in real life, it would result in happiness. Marriage should be between persons of similar age, tastes, and habits, he said very decidedly. And Miss Maggie blushed and said yes, yes, indeed! And that night, when Miss Maggie gazed at herself in the glass, she looked so happy—that she appeared to be almost as young as Mellicent herself!

CHAPTER XVII

An Ambassador of Cupid's

Christmas again brought all the young people home for the holidays. It brought, also, a Christmas party at James Blaisdell's home. It was a very different party, however, from the housewarming of a year before.

To begin with, the attendance was much smaller; Mrs. Hattie had been very exclusive in her invitations this time. She had not invited "everybody who ever went anywhere." There were champagne, and cigarettes for the ladies, too.

As before, Mr. Smith and Miss Maggie went together. Miss Maggie, who had not attended any social gathering since Father Duff died, yielded to Mr. Smith's urgings and said that she would go to this. But Miss Maggie wished afterward that she had not gone—there were so many, many features about that party that Miss Maggie did not like.

She did not like champagne nor the cigarettes. She did not like Bessie's showy, low-cut dress, nor her superscilious air. She did not like the look in Fred's eyes, nor the way he drank the champagne. She did not like Jane's maneuvers to bring Mellicent and Hibbard Gaylord into each other's company—nor the way Mr. Smith maneuvered to get Mellicent for himself.

Of all these, except the very last, Miss Maggie talked with Mr. Smith on the way home—yet it was the very last that was uppermost in her mind, except perhaps, Fred. She did speak of Fred; but because that, too, was so much to her, she waited until the last before she spoke of it.

"You saw Fred, of course," she began then.

"Yes." Short as the word was, it carried volume of meaning to Miss Maggie's fearful ears. She turned to him quickly.

"Mr. Smith, it—it isn't true, is it?"

"I'm afraid it is."

"You saw him—drinking, then?"

"Yes. I saw some, and I heard—more. It's just as I feared. He's got in with Gaylord and the rest of his set at college, and they're a bad lot—drinking, gambling—no good."

"But Fred wouldn't—gamble, Mr. Smith! Oh, Fred wouldn't do that. And he's so ambitious to get ahead! Surely he'd know he couldn't get anywhere in his studies, if—if he drank and gambled!"

"It would seem so."

"Did you see his father? I saw him only a minute at the first, and he didn't look well a bit to me."

"Yes, I saw him. I found him in his den just as I did last year. He didn't look well to me either."

"Did he say anything about—Fred?"

"Not a word—and that's what worries me the most. Last year he talked a lot about him, and was so proud and happy in his coming success. This time he never mentioned him; but he looked—bad."

"What did he talk about?"

"Oh, books, business—nothing in particular. And he wasn't interested in what he did say. He was very different from last year."

"Yes, I know. He is different," sighed Maggie. "He's talked with me quite a lot about—about the way they're living. He does n't like—so much fuss and show and society."

Mr. Smith frowned.

"But I thought—Mrs. Hattie would get all over that by this time, after the newness of the money was worn off."

"I hoped she would. But—she doesn't. It's worse, if anything," sighed Miss Maggie, as they ascended the steps at her own door.

Mr. Smith frowned again.

"And Miss Bessie—" he began disapprovingly, then stopped. "Now, Miss Mellicent—" he resumed, in a very different voice.

But Miss Maggie was not apparently listening. With a rather loud rattling of the doorknob she was pushing open the door.

"Why, how hot it is! Did I leave that damper open?" she cried, hurrying into the living-room.

And Mr. Smith, hurrying after, evidently forgot to finish his sentence.

Miss Maggie did not attend any more of the merry-makings of that holiday week. But Mr. Smith did. It seemed to Miss Maggie, indeed, that Mr. Smith was away nearly every minute of that long week—and it was a long week to Miss Maggie. Even the Martin girls were away many of the evenings. Miss Maggie told herself that that was why the house seemed so lonesome.

But Miss Maggie did not participate in the gay doings, she heard of them. She heard of them on all sides, except from Mr. Smith—and on all sides she heard of the devotion of Mr. Smith to Miss Mellicent. She concluded that this was the reason why Mr. Smith himself was so silent.

Miss Maggie was shocked and distressed. She was also very much puzzled. She had supposed that Mr. Smith understood that Mellicent and young Gray cared for each other, and she had thought that Mr. Smith even approved of the affair between them. Now, to push himself on the

scene in this absurd fashion, and try "to cut everybody out," as it was vulgarly termed—she never would have believed it of Mr. Smith in the world. And she was disappointed, too. She liked Mr. Smith very much. She had considered him to be a man of good sense and good judgment. And had he not himself said, not so long ago, that he believed lovers should be of the same age, tastes, and habits? And yet, here now he was—

And there could be no mistake about it. Everybody was saying the same thing. The Martin girls brought it home as current gossip. Jane was highly exercised over it, and even Harriet had exclaimed over the "shameful flirtation Mellicent was carrying on with that man old enough to be her father!" No, there was no mistake. Besides, did she not see with her own eyes that Mr. Smith was gone every day and evening, and that, when he was at home at meal-time, he was silent and preoccupied, and not like himself at all?

And it was such a pity—she had thought so much of Mr. Smith! It really made her feel quite ill.

And Miss Maggie looked ill on the last evening of that holiday week when, at nine o'clock, Mr. Smith found her sitting idle-handed before the stove in the living-room.

"Why, Miss Maggie, what's the matter with you?" cried the man, in evident concern. "You don't look like yourself tonight!"

Miss Maggie pulled herself up hastily. "Nonsense! I—I'm perfectly well, I'm just—tired, I guess. You're home early, Mr. Smith." In spite of herself Miss Maggie's voice carried a tinge of something not quite pleasant.

"Yes, I'm home early for once, thank Heaven!" he half groaned, as he dropped himself into a chair.

"It has been a strenuous week for you, hasn't it?" Again the tinge of something not quite pleasant in Miss Maggie's voice.

"Yes, but it's been worth it."

"Of course!"

Mr. Smith turned deliberately and looked at Miss Maggie. There was a vague questioning in his eyes. Obtaining, apparently, however, no satisfactory answer from Miss Maggie's placid countenance, he turned away and began speaking again.

"Well, anyway, I've accomplished what I set out to do."

"You—you've already accomplished it?" faltered Miss Maggie. She was gazing at him now with startled, half-frightened eyes.

"Yes. Why, Miss Maggie, what's the matter? What makes you look so—so queer?"

"Queer? Nonsense! Why, nothing—nothing at all," laughed Miss Maggie nervously, but very gayly. "I may have been a little—surprised, for a moment; but I'm very glad—very."

"Glad?"

"Why, yes, for—for you. Isn't one always glad when—a love affair—is all settled?"

"Oh, then you suspected it?" Mr. Smith smiled pleasantly, but without embarrassment. "It doesn't matter, of course, only—well, I had hoped it wasn't too conspicuous."

"Oh, but you couldn't expect to hide a thing like that, Mr. Smith," retorted Miss Maggie, with what was very evidently intended for an arch smile. "I hear it everywhere—everywhere."

"The mischief you did!" frowned Mr. Smith, looking slightly annoyed. "Well, I suppose I couldn't expect to keep a thing like that entirely in the dark. Still, I don't believe the parties themselves—quite understood. Of course, Pennock and Gaylord knew that they were kept effectually away, but I don't believe they realized just how systematically it was done. Of course, Gray understood from the first."

"Poor Mr. Gray! I—I can't help being sorry for him."

"Sorry for him!"

"Certainly; and I should think you might give him a little sympathy," rejoined Miss Maggie spiritedly. "You know how much he cared for Mellicent."

Mr. Smith sat suddenly erect in his chair.

"Cared for her! Sympathy! Why, what in the world are you talking about? Wasn't I doing the best I could for them all the time? Of course, it kept him away from her, too, just as it did Pennock and Gaylord; but he understood. Besides, he had her part of the time. I let him in whenever it was possible."

"Let him in!" Miss Maggie was sitting erect now. "Whatever in the world are you talking about? Do you mean to say you were doing this for Mr. Gray, all the time?"

"Why, of course! Whom else should I do it for? You didn't suppose it was for Pennock or Gaylord, did you? Nor for—"

He stopped short and stared at Miss Maggie in growing amazement and dismay. "You didn't—you didn't think—I was doing that—for myself?"

"Well, of course, I—I—" Miss Maggie was laughing and blushing painfully, but there was a new light in her eyes. "Well, anyway, everybody said you were!" she defended herself stoutly.

"Oh, good Heavens!" Mr. Smith leaped to his feet and thrust his hands into his pockets, as he took a nervous turn about the room. "For myself, indeed! as if, in my position, I'd—How perfectly absurd!"

He wheeled and faced her irritably. "And you believed that? Why, I'm not a marrying man. I don't like—I never saw the woman yet that I—" With his eyes on Miss Maggie's flushed, half-averted face, he stopped again abruptly. "Well, I'll be

(Continued on page 20.)

THE BUSINESS OF THE CHURCH

A SERMON BY REV. DAVID F. WARNER

TEXT: "All authority hath been given unto me in heaven and in earth. Go ye therefore, and make disciples of all nations, baptising them into the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit: teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." Mt. 28:18-20.

It was in Detroit. The State Sunday school convention was on. There is a great banner over the street on which are these challenging words: "The Sunday School is out for business, or else it has no business to be out." That's solemnly inviting and demanding. But why don't the church forces all along the line catch up such a slogan?

Well, our text will help us to understand something of the urgent and solemn challenge of Jesus' last command. And here is the setting: The eleven disciples had gone into Galilee. Why? By previous appointment of the Master. It was not accidental or incidental. Now how fitting that "Galilee of the Gentiles", lowly and despised by the hide-bound Jews, should become the place that Jesus is to proclaim himself as not only King of the Jews, but of all nations! And they were to go unto the mountain where Jesus had appointed them. Probably the mountain from which He had spoken his great "Sermon on the Mount." We like to think of it in that way, for around this mountain had gathered many holy and tender associations.

And the circumstances must have been dramatic. The disciples are waiting and wondering. And when He whom they had known as so kindly and lowly; He, who had been killed and buried, now walks slowly down the mountain, and presents Himself in His royally glorified state, "they saw Him, they worshipped him; but some doubted." There is hesitancy and misgiving. Then he speaks in majestic strain, "All authority hath been given unto me in Heaven and in earth. Go ye therefore." And they understood. With what joy and surrender they go! And all the early church must have understood and believed. Justin Martyr, in 150 A. D., says, "There is not one single race of men, whether barbarians or Greeks, or whether they may be called nomads or vagrants, or herdsmen dwelling in tents, among whom prayers and giving of thanks are not offered thru the Crucified Jesus." The business of the apostolic church was the business of the King. Every individual was an evangelist.

"Go ye, therefore, and make disciples of all nations." This is the business of the church until all men are brought under the kingship of Jesus. "For He (Christ) must reign till He hath put all enemies under his feet." 1 Cor. 15:25. Reign where? Reign in the hearts of men. The authority given to Jesus Christ is no empty rule, but the supremest and profoundest surrender of life to Him. But it seems it needs Gabriel's trumpet to bring us to our feet in recognition. Jesus regarded his authority over men as a condition in which they would receive his spirit into their hearts, and make them the seat of his rule. The salvage of the nations depends upon a surrendered and willing church.

"Baptising them into the name of the Father, etc." There, now, says some one, "Just what does that mean? Well, this preacher is sure that it means some baptismal symbol that easily signifies that men are to be immersed into communion with the Heavenly Father. Of course we all live and move and have our being in him. We are floating in the measureless ocean of God's love. But many are so water-proofed, to speak figuratively, with the spirit of a God-defying, Christ-denying, and materialistic age, that the "water of life" can not get into the waters of God's bottomless love for every man. And it is the business of the church to bring nations to bathe in this Jordan.

But it is going so slowly. And why? Now, here it is in place to make some overtures that are more than guesses. First, the pulpit is

yet reading sermons and devoting itself to adults. The demand of the day is not so much for measured sentences and symphonic style; but for plain, elemental convictions that come burning-hot out of heart-furnaces superheated by the fires of faith. But more than this, step into the average church today and you will find a preacher speaking to a handful of adults. Adults, who already know much more than they are willing to practice. Why should a minister go on in repeatedly unsuccessful attempts to get thru the worldly-thickened hides of these church grown-ups? Yes, the congregation is small. Where are the rest? You say. But why not turn to the children? The writer has a few minutes separate worship for his children every Sunday morning. Two weeks ago, twenty-one children surprised him by saying, "Pastor, we are all reading our Bibles every day." And you should hear them quote Scripture. Well, I put them on the honor-roll. Wouldn't you? Before me is a Sunday-school convention program. One subject reads like this, "How to interest children in the church." And the speaker for the subject is a preacher who confessed to me the other day that his church is not doing it. How funny! Wouldn't you like to hear him tell how to do it? Let us cast our votes for deeds that will match our creeds. "A pound of deeds is worth a ton of creeds." Talk less; do more. Doesn't our text say, "Teaching them to observe all things"? "To observe"; that is, to do. But the old folks wont do it. It will cost too much. It means every little while a fat steer out of the stall, a hog out of the pen, and often your children leaving home to carry out their Lord's solemn commission. Let us reclaim the young life. Let us turn to the children. They are the hope of the world. But what will our Lord do with the preachers who are using up their time attending committee meetings, shining at banquets and social functions, patting church officials on the back, and on Sunday morning pull a stale sermon out of their "barrel" and read it to a small congregation of Gospel-hardened adults? What a shameful attempt to glorify the church's only business!

"Teaching them to observe all things." You see, the church is to Christianize the nations. But some one says that is impossible. It can't be done. But that end of it is not our business. Jesus said it could be done, and the church's business is to believe it and go at it in earnest. We are to mobilize for the attack and then advance. "Christianize the Bolsheviks and the Turks?" says someone. "It can't be done. Rather, we ought to wipe them off the face of the earth." But if it can't be done, we must cut the heart out of the last and greatest command of our Savior, and out of his statement, that "If I be lifted up I will draw all men unto me."

This is true; it can't be done until Christian nations give more attention to the Christianizing program. While the nations of Europe are jockeying for the balance of political and industrial power, Mohammedan Turkey is getting to her feet in defiance. Christianity is in the dust: Diplomacy rules. While the Turk's Koran prohibits the use of liquor, the one hundred per cent American, with his Bible, keeps booze in his golf locker and cellar. And so our Western Christianity with its liquor, cigarets, and immoral films. And again, while the heathen is seeking for the true Jehovah, churches at home are quarreling over definitions of religion and tweedling with the real program of Christ. Of course it can't be done. May God have mercy on us!

But, it can be done. The church may have unlimited power when anything like unity, cooperation, and concentration, comes about. "I am with you always even unto the end of the world." This last promise and surety is a marvelous one. Not the taking of an abstract teaching to the world, but a gospel impregnated with a Life; a Life that has the power to raise humanity to Heaven's ideal of love and service. It can be done. Now, let us go. This is the church's business.

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The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1924

Edited and Published by
THE RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
GEORGE M. SLOCUM, President
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

Detroit Office—818 Washington Boulevard Bldg., Cadillac 8440
Represented in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis by
The Associated Farm Papers, Incorporated
Member of Agricultural Publishers Association
Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations

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"The Farm Paper of Service"

WHO STARTED IT?

ACCORDING to current press reports there is a movement on foot at East Lansing to change the name of the Michigan Agricultural College and even acting-president Shaw is given credit for bringing it to public attention.

We take it that this means that some of those who are attending the agricultural college would rather have a more flossy name, a title which did not suggest so much Mother Earth and the wholesome problems of crop production and husbandry.

We take it that the title "Michigan Agricultural College" does not fit so well with some of the "sheiks" and "flappers," and that they would prefer to have a name for the old college, with so worthy a background, which would rhyme better in a song or college "yell."

"On what meat doth Ceasar eat—?" that this name, so long honored and by so many thousands now doing their work in the world, so highly cherished, should be the subject of discussion as to its fitness.

Even the great University at Ann Arbor can hardly point to a more distinguished alumni, than have come from the gates of M. A. C.

Then looking at it from the standpoint of the great agricultural industry in Michigan; is it not well that one institution should be dedicated both in name and in purpose to the pursuit in which more than one-half of the citizens of this commonwealth are daily engaged?

Frankly, it is our opinion that the Agricultural College in Michigan has been leaning too far towards the courses of study which are not directly leading towards an improved agriculture. That the courses are already treading on the toes of other institutions in this state which are devoted primarily to non-agricultural subjects.

The college at East Lansing ought to be just what it was founded to be, a "school for the up-building of agriculture." As such, it ought to attract to its gates the flower of our young men and women in this state. It ought to hold its head aloft from the antics of the modern schools, which are more proficient in teaching "Jazz dancing," than the subjects listed in their catalogs.

A movement to change the honored name of the Michigan Agricultural College, the innocent appearing in itself, indicates, in our opinion, that there is something very fundamentally wrong at East Lansing. That it is deeper than the board, deeper than the acting head or his able staff of teachers—it rests down in the soul of the school which is the student body itself.

If the wrong type of students are being attracted in increasing numbers to the college, it is time to find it out. If the wrong studies are being given emphasis, it is high time to change the appeal. If the esprit de corps of the college has been mutilated by the changes and dissensions of the recent hectic years, before another semester opens is the time to eliminate the obstructionists, the sour-notes or the bolsheviks.

Luckily for Michigan, the new president of the Michigan Agricultural College who takes over the pilot-house on September first, or thereabouts, is a man born with the love of the old college and all that its name implies in his very veins, with the fighting stamina of generations of pioneers back of him and his years at Amherst should have given him the rugged deter-

mination of the rocks along the coast of Massachusetts.

Once again, welcome home, Dr. Butterfield, the business farmers of Michigan to a man, are back of you and place in your hands the college which you know, and they feel, by every right belongs, campus, hall and dome to Agriculture!

THE ISLAND OF SAFTY

IN the current installation of Mr. Stanley Powell's series of articles on taxation in Michigan he aptly calls the tax exempt bond the "rich tax dodger's island of safety."

You have been hearing a lot recently about the danger of tax exempt securities and what they were doing to not only capital, which has heretofore been employed in the upbuilding of industries, but providing the funds for producer and laborer alike. If you will read the article in this issue you will have a clear conception of what is meant by the tax exempt bond and what effect it is having on economic conditions in the United States at the present time.

The danger of tax exempt bonds lies not only in the fact that it is an "island of safety for the rich tax dodger," but there is a pregnant danger in the ease with which cities, counties, and states officials spend this money for the improvements, some of which are not pressing. There is as much danger in "easy money" for the public official as there is for the individual. "Come easy, go easy," applies to official corporation or individual and limitless funds seem to be available for any and all purposes.

Tax exempt securities are so popular at the present time that they are actually in demand and as we have seen in the light of our recent experience with prohibition, where there is a human demand there is bound to be a supply forthcoming. So far our officials seem to have found enough absolutely necessary (?) improvements to keep the bond market well supplied and and the bond broker happy.

It might be wise to look over the platforms which will be spread before you by the two principal parties and see what they have to say about this live issue. There is probably no other one that comes any nearer to your pocketbook.

Read Mr. Powell's article in this issue if you want to know the facts regarding tax exempt securities; it is worth the while of every man or woman who votes.

PICTURES BY WIRE

HOW long ago was it that you marveled at radio and said "what will it be next?" Not so long, and yet the answer to your question is already forthcoming, for photographs are now being sent by wire and New York newspapers are printing pictures taken at the Cleveland convention five minutes before!

It pictures can be sent by wire, they can be sent by wireless! Pictures flying through space, invisible likenesses being transferred as silently as thought itself, what do you make of it? Had one predicted this a hundred years ago they would have been counted raving fools fit only for an insane asylum and more probably been publicly burned at the stake for their heresy.

Perhaps the day will come when one may travel as fast as light—buy a ticket, press a button and be in London or Calcutta or Hong Kong! "Crazy!" you say, "Impossible!" "Mere ravings!"

Don't say it for men are still living who said that man could never fly!

FLATTERERS!

BEFORE another issue of THE BUSINESS FARMER goes to press you are going to have an opportunity of reading in the daily press the complete platforms, as carefully erected for your approval, by the two conventions of the great political parties being held this month.

From indications to date, it is quite apparent that party leaders recognize the impending "disgruntled" farmer vote, which en masse, is something to be considered.

We predict that in each of the party platforms there will be a plank highly polished and covered with a veneer of varnish which will make it appear very new and real in its promises of relief to the present agricultural situation. We predict also that each of these planks will be about as solid as the paper on which they are written, and that irrespective of which great party landslides into victory this fall the great business of agriculture in America will be little affected by the people's choice.

One thing is quite apparent; the present condition cannot continue without a genuine upheaval, if that has not already happened, as we are sometimes prone to admit.

The politicians who have been in, and those

who want to get in, are going to have to do a tall lot of explaining at home to the farmers of the United States whether they hail from Maine, California, Florida or Oregon. We would like to venture a further prediction that the results of this year's election are going to prove a mighty big surprise to Wall Street and some of the high financier's "dopesters." Some of these wise political astronomers who think they can read all of the signs in the sky and prophesy the outcome of this November election are going to be guilty of just one big blunder, and that is, that they guessed wrong.

If we knew how the political wiseacres were going to vote this fall we would take the other side with a fair chance of winning!

SERVING TWO MASTERS

IN the opinion of A. B. Cook, state master of the Michigan State Grange, the four members of the state board of agriculture who are also members of the board of directors of the state farm bureau, should resign from one office or the other.

This assertion is not made from a personal standpoint and has no reference to the present incumbents of the office, but is, according to Mr. Cook, directed at the continuation of such a policy.

There are several great farm organizations in Michigan and, fortunately, during the past few years they have buried the hatchets which were wielded with such vigor and so little effect in the bygone days, and today they are working shoulder to shoulder, to the everlasting good of the farming business in Michigan.

There is no question but what the members of the state board of agriculture should be members of one or all of the leading farm organizations in the state, but that they should hold executive positions in these organizations while serving the state is, in our opinion, a dangerous policy to say the least, and one which is bound to lead to complications and perhaps even jeopardize the harmonious understanding among the various farm organizations as exists today.

Goodness knows that farmers have enough enemies on the outside without fighting among themselves, and an ounce of prevention at this time may save a ton or so of trouble in the future!

We agree with Mr. Cook that this is a subject well worth bringing to the surface and settling before more serious complications arise.

PRISON LABOR PAYS STATE

INMATES of Michigan prisons earned \$3,588,013 for the state during the last fiscal year, according to a report made by the Department of Labor. The earnings are for only the prison industries, as the returns from the road work being carried on under direction of Gov. Alex J. Groesbeck have not yet begun to show up in figures.

Michigan is seventh in the number of men employed, sixth in the value of products manufactured for its own consumption, first in the value of goods sold, and third in the total value of products.

The state institutions worked 3,381 men as an average last year, producing \$619,215 worth of products for their own use and \$2,778,433 for the market. The total was further augmented by \$190,365 worth of labor on public works. It is worth noting that none of Michigan's earnings came from contract labor, in which the inmates are hired out to private contractors, and to which the abuses are charged which bring condemnation of prison labor. All of the work was done by the State itself. Kentucky and Alabama, the two commonwealths whose total value of products exceed Michigan's, hired out their prisoners in factories and coal mines.

Add to this showing the road-building program carried out in the last half of 1923 and the ambitious program for the current year and it would appear that Michigan has something to be proud of in the conduct of other-wise waste labor of its confined unfortunates. Lets keep up the good record!

Now is the time to ask the politician for anything you want. You may not get it, but he'll give you his promise to get it, if you'll only vote for him!

They can vote-down, veto or ignore, but there will never be permanent, lasting normal prosperity in these United States until agriculture prospers!

Time was when only part of the country quit work and went to the national conventions; now, the whole darned country sits around the livin' room a listenin' in!

PUBLISHER'S DESK

STANDARD FOOD AND FUR ASSOCIATION IN COURT

THE Standard Food and Fur Association, a New York organization many of our subscribers have had dealings with, much to their regret, is now having its trouble. Five of the officials of the association were indicted and arrested. The charges in the indictments are using the mails in a scheme to defraud and indications at the present are that Uncle Sam will put them at honest labor for a while. And thus will end another plan to get something for nothing.

ONLY FEW OF LETTERS ARE PUBLISHED

WE wish that space in our editorial columns was not so limited so that we could give more space to the Publisher's Desk. The few letters or inquiries discussed in this department each issue are only "a drop in the bucket." Each and every letter received is answered by mail as soon as possible. As a rule we have the information wanted right here but many times we must conduct an investigation—not the kind that Congress starts but a real investigation to find out the facts—and as soon as we get the information needed we write our subscriber. At least 90 per cent of the letters answered by this department never appear in print, because we haven't the space. So we try to pick out the ones that we feel are of the most general interest and use them, but even at that there are many we should use that are never printed. If we could print more it would save us both work because many of our subscribers would find in the Publisher's Desk an answer to some question they had in mind and would not have to write to us and we in turn would not have to write the subscriber. But we are here to serve and if we are giving you what you want then we are fulfilling our purpose. We like to work so send on your inquiries.

DETROIT AERO METALS CORPORATION

THE inquirer requests to know if this stock is safe "investment." The character of this stock is not sufficiently fixed to regard as being in the investment class. In other words, it is rather to be regarded as a speculation.

The present idea behind this Company is the manufacture of aluminum and aluminum alloy metals by new processes, which would greatly reduce the cost. The company is organized around the personality of Dr. G. Lenardo Williams, a chemist of German ancestry, who claims to have invented several new methods. Dr. Williams may be said to be unquestionably a man of much information and knowledge along chemical and metallurgical lines but there is a very great difference of opinion between scientific men as to the value of his methods theoretically, and his history would not justify a finding that his alleged methods have as yet been established in a commercial way.

In other words, it has been charged by men of reputation in the chemical and metallurgical field that Mr. Williams' theories lose practicability after they leave the laboratory. Many things are possible in a chemical laboratory, which, when transformed to commercial production, lose their validity, and this is principally the argument against Dr. Williams' processes, i. e., that he has never been able to reduce them to a practical commercial basis.

The Detroit Aero Metals Company is the last of a string of corporate adventures of Dr. Williams, which have been formed about him by enthusiasts to test his processes. The International Aluminum Company, which was organized and financed principally by Detroit capital a few years ago, dropped several thousand dollars and proved to be quite a fiasco. The company proposed to make aluminum and market it for a few cents a pound and it was also proposed to buy the Government Nitrate plant at Nitro, W. Va. The management of that company was such that the ultimate outcome cannot be said to have been decisive as

to the practicability of Dr. Williams' processes, inasmuch as the management was under questionable origin and Dr. Williams can give a plausible explanation for the failure of that enterprise, which does not necessarily reflect upon the worth of his new processes.

The Detroit Board of Commerce is at present engaged in some controversy with Dr. Williams and with the Detroit Aero Metals Corporation, growing out of its publication, the *Detroit*, of an article appearing in a scientific paper which berated Dr. Williams' ability, and charges and countercharges are being made by both sides and a suit for libel has been instituted in the Wayne Circuit Court.

Under all the circumstances, the stock is by no means an investment and a sufficient amount of the stock has been sold to enable the company to establish the practicability of Dr. Williams' processes beyond further delay.

INSURANCE AGENT MISREPRESENTS

I am going to tell you of a swindle by the Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Three years ago their agent came to my house and sold me insurance for three years and I paid him the cash with the understanding that there would be no extra assessments on the policy. They have been after me for assessments they say I owe them. They claimed eleven dollars and some cents and I sent it to them last fall. At that time I returned the policy to them for cancellation. Last week they sent me a bill for \$1.39 threatening to sue me if I didn't pay up. They have done this same thing all over this section. If it isn't swindling I'd like to know what it is. They say "Why didn't you look at your policy?" We didn't have any policy when we paid the agent and did not receive it until nearly a month later."—E. W., Iosco County, Michigan.

THIS is not an uncommon occurrence as similar instances have been reported to us for some time past. The company referred to had agents canvassing the farmers offering them a three year policy for a certain amount, leading the farmers to believe that the amount he was collecting would be all that would be required for the entire period of three years. Being a mutual company it was impossible to make any promises as to the costs for any specified period. A mutual fire insurance company comprises a number of people banded together to pay the losses of each other, also the expense of operation, and there is no telling in advance what such rate will be, and the agent representing that the amount paid was all that would be required was very ignorant of conditions or knowingly misrepresented the matter. Certainly the company should have prevented the agent from misrepresenting should it come to their knowledge.

The three year policy costs the members about twice the amount the agent said it would and caused great dissatisfaction, but the experiences of our subscriber seems to be only one of the many instances which has awoken the farmers to the fact that to promise a stated rate in the operation of a mutual insurance is impossible, and is bordering on obtaining money under false pretenses which in Michigan is a crime punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

THANKS!

Dear Sir:—In yesterdays mail I received a letter from _____ containing a check for \$29.06, this being the amount which they owed me. I want to thank you for helping me collect this, and also for your promptness. Yours truly, Mrs. A. F. L., Curran, Mich.

Dear Sir:—I am writing you in regard to claim No. 1450. He has settled with me so every thing is satisfactory. Thanking you for your kindness in looking it up for me, Respectfully yours, E. L., Birmingham, Mich.

We have not received our copy of the last issue of the BUSINESS FARMER, and would appreciate it very much if you would forward copy of that issue to us. We dislike to miss even the one copy. Thanking you for the courtesy, I am, very truly, C. V. L., Owosso, Mich.

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The Protective Service Bureau of The Business Farmer is now able to furnish its paid-in-advance subscribers a beautiful Protective Service Sign.

It is a high class sign in every respect, made up in two colors, red and black, on a white background, weather-proof, 5x11 3/4 inches in size, suitable for hanging on your fence, mail post, or other prominent place.

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.

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



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5x11 3/4 inches Red and Black on White Background

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LIFE

WHAT is it this sad, old world of ours needs, With its various customs, habits, and creeds.

With its well-trodden paths and walks of life Beset with temptation, hardship and strife?

A little more sweetness to brighten the way Of the dear ones who live with us each day.

Add a mixture of patience and charity To life all around us and we shall see, That our lives will accord in sweet harmony.

Use a little more love and sympathy, A little more kindness to banish the sorrows, It will gladden and strengthen the many to-morrows.

—Inez G. Corbin.

GROW YOUR OWN HEALTH TONICS

THE use of fresh vegetables and fruits is an insurance against sickness. Here is another idea which should stimulate interest and encourage more people to raise more vegetables and fruits.

Dr. J. G. Richardson, professor of hygiene at the University of Pennsylvania, assisted by a number of physicians in this and other countries, has published a book entitled "Health and Longevity." It is interesting to note that the following vegetables and fruits were included in the list of medicinal plants:

Asparagus—Gently stimulates the kidneys.

Beets—Relieves gravel and readjusts certain internal disorder of women.

Carrots—For kidney complaint; used for poultices; powdered seed relieves colic promotes secretions of the kidneys; laxative.

Celery—Good for rheumatism and neuralgia.

Cucumbers—For clear complexion.

Cranberries—Taken as relief from piles; also relieves nervous breakdown called hysteria.

Garlic—For worms, whooping-cough, stomach and intestinal trouble.

Horse radish—Tonic for digestion; produces secretions of the kidneys; syrup cures hoarseness; tea said to benefit neuralgia and rheumatism.

Leek—Poultice for bronchitis and chronic coughs; taken for worms and whooping-cough, also stomach and intestinal trouble.

Navy beans—Relieves erysipelas when poultice is applied to the affected parts.

Onion—Promotes digestion; acts on the liver by increasing the secretion of bile; cure for constipation; poultice for bronchitis and chronic cough; taken for worms and for whooping-cough, intestinal trouble.

Pepper—Cayenne tea used for grippe and scarlet fever.

Parsley—Hot infusion made from one ounce of fresh root drunk freely increases secretion of urine in case of dropsy and relieves women's complaints. Lotion is good skin beautifier.

Pumpkin—Good for tape worms, retention of urine, and inflammation of bladder and bowels.

Rhubarb—Purgative and laxative.

Spinach—A skin beautifier.

Strawberries—Lotion used as a skin beautifier.

Tomato—Cure for cholera infantum; now used instead of orange juice by some physicians for infants; sliced tomato rubbed on skin is good for freckles and sunburn.

Watermelon—Clears skin.

We do not guarantee any of these to be sure cures, but we do know that nature manufactures health producing substances and presents them to us in numerous fresh vegetables and raw fruits. It is also much cheaper and more pleasant to prevent disease than it is to cure it.

Remember that "an apple a day keeps the doctor away." Note—The apple must be eaten.

PRESERVATION OF OUR NATIVE WILD FLOWERS

THE bright warm days of spring call us to the woods, to hear the birds singing as they build their nests, and to gather the wild flowers as they peep out through the dried leaves. But each year the woods are a little farther away, for the growing towns are rapidly claiming the wooded districts for building sites; and each year the flowers are fewer, because they

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS:—Are the members of your family getting the various foods they ought to have to provide the necessary heat and energy, to make for growth, provide strength and care for the regulatory needs, etc? For growth, strength, regulatory needs and health milk is the leading food and a normal child should drink a quart a day while an adult needs a pint or more. A normal person should eat eggs at least three times a week. Fruit should be eaten twice a day or oftener and two or more vegetables besides potatoes, and including leafy vegetables once day. Starches, fats and sugar should be taken according to the individual's activities and needs. And water is an absolute necessity; at least 8 glasses a day. Why not check up on this matter? You may be able to improve the health of your family.

Your Friend,
Mrs Annie Taylor

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

have been picked and uprooted in such large quantities, the preceding spring.

The automobile makes it possible for more people to go to the woods but it also presents a privilege which is greatly abused. It is a deplorable sight to see car loads of people rushing home after a Sunday jaunt, with hands full of wilted wild flowers, most of which will never be revived.

At the present rate of annual decrease, one might safely prophesy that the next generation will have practically no wild flowers to enjoy. Many species that formerly abounded in the woods of Michigan, are almost extinct; the trailing arbutus is found only in the extreme northern part of the state and the moccasin flower is very scarce, for it will not thrive when its environment has been disturbed.

What can be done to preserve the few hardier species that still remain; the violets, trilliums, buttercups, blood-roots and hypaticas? There are two ways in which wild flowers can be protected; one is through legislation; to forbid the picking of all wild flowers, similar to the protection that is given to wild game, fish and birds; another would be through nature study in the schools, and by creating public sentiment, to stimulate an appreciation for wild flowers in their native haunts, where, undoubtedly, they are at their best.

The second plan would be the happier, more democratic way to handle the problem. Can we, of a supposedly highly cultured nation,

not acquire the finer appreciation of nature, that the Japanese possess? Can we not go to the woods and enjoy seeing the wild flowers grow and be content to pick just the few which we can take home and care for? Or must we go on ruthlessly plundering, the woods of their treasures, until the time will come when, in the woods, we will be confronted with signs of "Do not pick the flowers" as we are today in the public parks, by "Keep off the grass."—Winifred S. Gettemy, Assoc. Prof. of Related Arts, M. A. C.

DISH WASHING MADE EASY

DISH washing, the bane of many a housewife, is really a delight if properly managed. Begin while preparing vegetables by emptying, rinsing and drying the paring pan and knife. After food is cooked, wipe any lids which are simply dripping with steam and place in the rack. Put cold water in all cooking utensils. If any are scorched or burned, add a teaspoonful of sal soda, or a tablespoonful of baking soda to the water and set them on the back of the range, or on the burner turned low.

When clearing the table, use the crust from a slice of bread to wipe all food which may be left on plates (a knife scratches nice china). Rinse out cups, sauce dishes and vegetable dishes by pouring hot water in one and emptying it into the next until all are treated. If this practice is followed there will be no "thick" dish water and no rim of grease around the pan.

Always have two dish clothes and

two dish towels—one for glass, china and silver, the other for pans and kettles. Use hot rain water and naphtha soap for washing and rinse well with hot water.

Wash glass ware first, rinse in soft water if possible and polish at once. Next wash silverware and polish without rinsing. It will shine better.

Wash and rinse china and while drying it, let dish pan set over heat.

Empty and scrape cooking utensils—now an easy task—change dish clothes and wash last. Also change towels, scald and dry.

I hope this will prove helpful to some house wives, young and old, for I am personally acquainted with some who have grown old in the service who have never learned system in any line of their work, especially dish washing. I wish that girls might learn such lessons before becoming housewives.—B. O. R.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

If you use an oil-stove and should turn a burner too high that you cannot turn down again, throw a handful of salt on the flame. It will go out at once.

To prevent a rocker from moving along on a carpet when rocking, paste a narrow strip of old velvet on each rocker.

When patches of grime appear on a light-colored wallpaper, you can often get the marks right out by rubbing—lightly at first—with a small ball of dough to which a few drops of strong ammonia have been added.

Scorched flannel can be restored to its original state by rubbing the stain with lemon and leaving the pulp on it; place in the sun for a couple of hours and wash in the usual way.

Save your ham, rice, macaroni and vegetable water for soups.

Personal Column

Who Can Answer This?—I would like to have this letter in print. In M. B. F. in August, 1921, I read a recipe for sliced cucumbers for winter use. It was signed "L. A. W., Osceola Co." and was as follows: "Peel and slice large cucumbers. Place in a weak brine of cold water and salt for 4 or 5 hours. Drain and fill glass cans with the slices nearly to the top; cover with cold cider vinegar and seal. If vinegar is very strong weaken with a little water." We tried this recipe one year and had good results. We put up some last fall and we found on opening them last winter and this spring that they were all soft. We would like to know what the trouble was.—Mrs. J. A.

—if you are well bred!

The Knife as a Table Implement.—The knife is not used: to mash or mix food on the plate; to scrape up food or gravy; to dip up salt from a salt cellar. Nor is it wiped, during a meal on an improvised bread towel, nor employed to raise drops of gravy or bits of food which may have fallen on the table cloth or clothes. Parsnips and potatoes should never be buttered with the knife. The knife never carries food to the mouth. It is used only to cut food. It is always held in the right hand, with the index finger extending down the upper side of the blade. One mouthful cut and eaten at a time is an elementary knife rule. To avoid accident the knife should always be held in a firm grasp, and it must be as noiseless in its operation as fork and spoon. When not in use it rests on, not against the plate, like the fork. Since the knife is never used to place food in the mouth, there are no "knife foods" properly speaking.

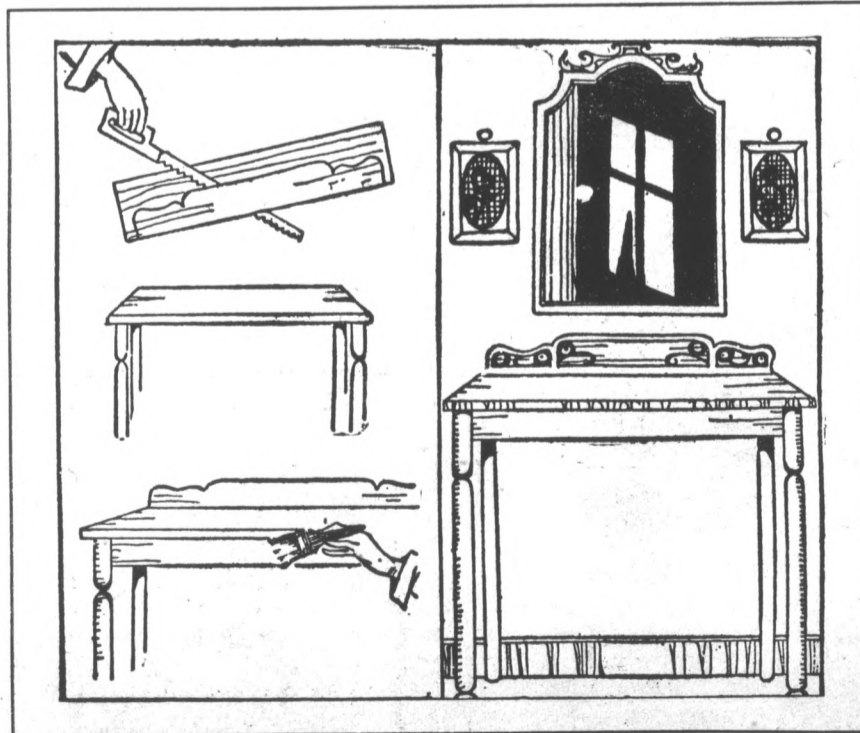
Menu for June 21st

Fried Spring Chicken, Milk Gravy
Mashed Potatoes Asparagus
Tomatoes Mayonnaise
*Rhubarb Fanchonettes
Coffee

*Rhubarb Fanchonettes 2 pounds rhubarb, 1 cup sugar, ½ cup strained orange juice, 1 tablespoon powdered gelatine, 1 piece orange peel, 1 cup cream, whipped, flavored and sweetened, number of individual pastry shells.

Cut rhubarb into inch pieces. Hot house variety needs no peeling. Place in baking dish in layers, sprinkling sugar between layers. Add 2 tablespoons water, 1 tablespoon fat, and a few thin strips orange peel, place in moderate oven, cover and bake 1 hour. Dissolve gelatine in orange juice and when rhubarb is cooked remove it from oven and add this mixture to it. Let it get cold. When ready to serve fill shells with rhubarb mixture, heap with whipped cream and decorate with crystallized orange peel.

Paint Transforms a Kitchen Table



A small kitchen table may be converted into a serving table for the dining room by enameling all surfaces and attaching to one side a strip of wood that has been carved and stencilled with a conventional fruit design. To secure the best results, a coat of paint is applied first, and allowed to dry. Then a coat of enamel is applied and, when dry, is followed by another coat. A blue enamelled table, stencilled in golden oranges or purple grapes would be very effective against buff or light yellow painted walls.

RECIPES

Raisin Nut Bread.—1 1/4 cups entire wheat flour, 2 cups bread flour, 3 teaspoons baking powder, 1 1/2 teaspoons salt, 1/2 cup sugar, 1 1/2 cups milk, 1 egg, 1 cup seedless raisins, no shortening.

Date Nut Bread.—2 1/4 cups entire wheat flour, 3 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 tablespoons fat, melted, 1/2 cup chopped nuts, 1/4 cup sugar, 1 cup milk, 1 egg, 1/2 cup dates, fine cut and floured.

Nut Bread No. 1.—2 1/4 cups flour, 3 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, 1/2 cup brown sugar, 1 cup milk, 1 egg, 1/2 cup seedless raisins, 1/2 cup chopped nuts, 1 tablespoon fat, melted.

Nut Bread No. 2.—4 cups flour, 1 cup milk, 6 teaspoons baking powder, 1 cup chopped nuts, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 cup sugar, 1 egg.

For the four loaf breads listed, mix dry ingredients. Add milk, well beaten egg, melted fat, the nuts or fruit. Put in greased pan. Allow 15 minutes for bread to raise. Bake in hot oven 45 minutes to one hour.

Drop Biscuit.—2 cups flour, 1/4 cup milk or water, 4 teaspoons baking powder, 2 tablespoons fat, 1/2 teaspoon salt. Mix dry ingredients. Cut in fat. Add liquid. Drop into oiled pan. Bake 10 to 15 minutes in hot oven.

Drop Cookies.—1 cup sugar, 1/2 cup melted butter, 2 eggs, 1/2 cup milk, 2 cups flour, 3 teaspoons baking powder, 1 cup chopped raisins and nuts, 1 teaspoon vanilla. Mix same as for plain muffins and drop from spoon on greased pans. For spiced cookies, omit vanilla and sift with the flour, one teaspoon cinamon, 1/2 teaspoon allspice, 1/4 teaspoon cloves, or 1/2 teaspoon ginger and 1 1/2 teaspoons cinamon. For chocolate cookies, add 3 squares of melted chocolate. Chopped peanuts may be used in place of raisins and nuts.

Plain Cookies with Ammonia.—Sugar 2 cups, butter or shortening 1 cup, milk 1 cup, carbonate of ammonia 1/2 oz. flour 1 qt. (3 1/2 cups). Pulverize the ammonia and mix with it the flour, and in the butter well, then the other ingredients; use only flour enough to handle (not stiff) roll thin and bake in a suitable oven—in fact all cookies require quick handling and a quick oven.—Mrs. C. D. C.

cup cooked oatmeal, 1/4 cup sugar, 3/4 cup cup cooked oatmeal, 1/4 cup sugar 3/4 cup raisins, 1/4 teaspoon soda (scant measure), 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1/2 teaspoon cinamon, 3 tablespoon fat, 1/4 cup molasses. Heat the molasses and fat. Mix with all the other materials. Bake in muffin pans thirty minutes. This makes twelve cakes.

The Runner's Bible

(Copyright by Houghton Mifflin Co.)

He that goeth about as a talebearer revealeth secrets; but he that is of a faithful spirit concealeth the matter.—Prov. 11-13.

The malicious talebearer is an anomaly in nature. All other animals which thrive upon corruption because they devour it, are benefactors. But through the scandal-monger, corruption is nourished and increased a thousand fold. The one who has the love of God in his heart never discusses the errors and sins of another; on the contrary, he does his best to conceal and to destroy them.—(Luke 6:31; Ps. 32:1.)

In Hiding

Woman Customer (after the tired assistant had pulled down blanket after blanket until there was only one left on the shelf): I don't really want to buy a blanket to-day. I was only looking for a friend.

Clerk: If you think he's in the other one, madam, I'll gladly take it down for you!

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

BE SURE AND SEND IN YOUR SIZE

4773. A Dress with Slenderizing Lines.—This model is very attractive for stout figures. The closing is at the side. The sleeve puff may be omitted. One could use crepe for this style in any of its pretty weaves, or linen. The new alpaca is also good for this dress. The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4 1/2 yards of 40 inch material, and 1 1/2 yard of figured material, and 2 1/2 yards of plain material 40 inches wide. The width of the skirt at the foot is 1 3/4 yard.

4767. A Seasonable Style.—Here is a pretty model for bordered materials, printed voile or georgette. It is also attractive for linen, wash silks and pongee. The blouse may be finished in either of two lengths, and with the sleeve short or in wrist length. The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 6 1/2 yards of 32 inch material. For the Blouse with short sleeves and in short length 1 1/4 yard less will be required. The width of the skirt at the foot is 2 yards.

4770. A Pretty Sports' Frock.—Figured crepe in red and black is here combined with black satin. This is a good style for alpaca, moire, ratine and linen. The sleeve may be made in wrist length, or short without the peasant portion. The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18, and 20 years. An 18 year size requires 4 1/2 yards of 32 inch material. For facing on yoke, skirt and girdle of contrasting material 1 1/2 yard 40 inches wide is required. Without long sleeve portions 1/2 yard less material is required.

4779. An Up-To-Date Style for the Growing Girl.—Plaid alpaca combined with plain alpaca is here shown. This model is also good for linen, flannel, pongee and ratine. The closing is under the box plait on the vestee. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 2 1/4 yards of 32 inch material. For vestee and cuffs of contrasting material 1/2 yard is required.

4784. A Comfortable Slumber Garment.—Attractive and convenient is the model here portrayed. Crepe, mairsook, batiste, flannel or flannelette are good materials for this style. The Pattern is cut in 5 Sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10 year size requires 3 1/4 yards of 36 inch material. The garment may be finished with straight lower edges or, be gathered in knicker style.

4766. A Dainty Frock for a Little Girl.—Batiste or voile would be nice for this style. It is also pleasing in crepe and tub silk, taffeta and pongee. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 1, 2, 3, and 5 years. A 3 year size requires 1/2 yard of 27 inch material. To trim with contrasting material as illustrated requires 1/2 yard of material 27 inches or 3/4 yard 36 inches wide.

4783. A Popular "Base Ball" Suit.—Linen, drill, flannel, or khaki could be used for this design. The trousers are separate from the waist. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 3 1/2 yards of 36 inch material. The Cap alone requires 3/4 yard.

4759. A Pretty Skirt Style.—Here is a model that is very attractive for crepe, crepe de chine, voile or chiffon. The drapery may be made of contrasting material. The Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35 inches waist measure, with accompanying hip measure, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43 and 45 inches. The width of the skirt at the foot is 1 1/4 yard. To make this style for a 31 inch size requires 3 1/2 yards of 40 inch material.

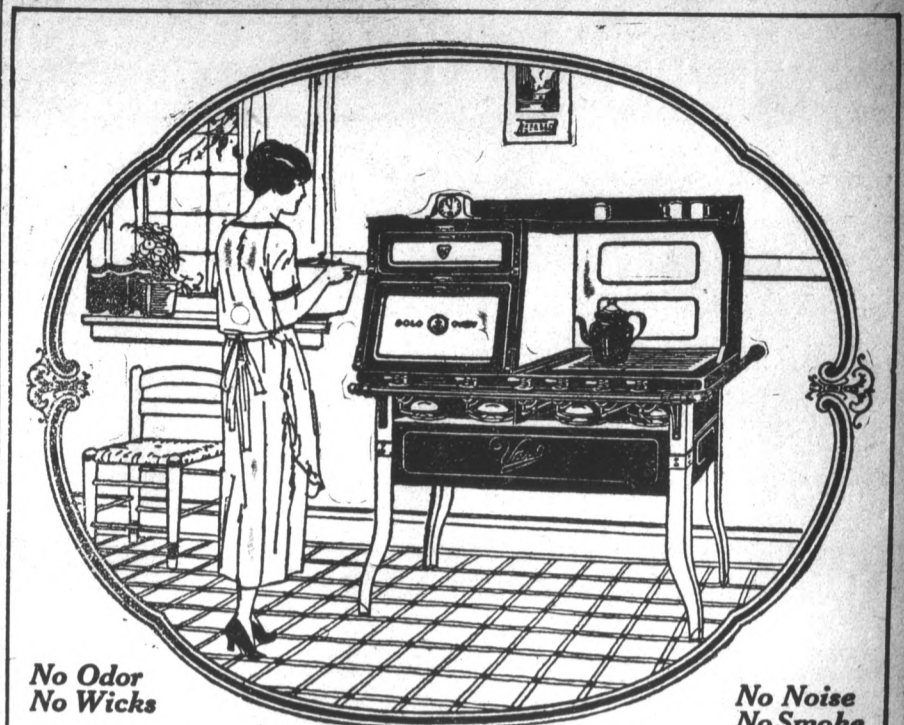
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MY ROVER

Florence E. Marshall

WHEN my upper lip is trembly,
And a lump gets in my throat,
And the fellows that I'm scared of
Have tried to get my goat;
And I'm feeling kind of lonesome
And I'm losing all my sand,
It's great to have my Rover
Come up and lick my hand.

For Rover is my buddy,
And I'm happy as can be
For I know there's simply nothing
That he wouldn't do for me;
For he loves me, and I know it,
And though other friends may fall
This world looks good, I tell you,
When Rover wags his tail.

You couldn't keep discouraged;
You couldn't long be blue
If you have a friend like Rover,
And know he's loving you;
For he rushes out to meet me
When I'm coming through the yard;
He just wags himself all over
'Cause he's loving me so hard.

DEAR girls and boys:—Not long ago a scientist had a large glass tank built with a glass partition through the center. He filled the tank with water and on one side of this partition he placed a large fish while on the other side he placed some gold fish. The large fish saw the gold fish and started for them, intent on devouring them, but he was stopped when he came to the partition. He struck his nose quite hard and hurt it but he was not to be disappointed so easily and he tried again and again to get at the little fish but each time he was stopped the glass partition which he could not see. After a few days he stopped trying to get the other fish and swam about in his half of the tank. About a week later the scientist removed the glass partition and all of the fish mingled together but no matter how close the gold fish came to the large fish he would not pay any attention to them.

Many of us are no better than this large fish. We try to do something and we fail; maybe we try again or maybe we are discouraged and say "Oh, my no! I couldn't do that. I tried it once and I know I couldn't." Don't be a "poor fish." Just make up your mind it can be done and you are going to do it AND THEN DO IT. Success comes in cans, not can'ts.—UNCLE NED.

OUR GIRLS AND BOYS

Dear Uncle Ned:—I thought I would try to join your merry circle. I am staying in Michigan but my home is in Canada and we live about 300 feet from the Welland Canal, and about 9 miles from Niagara Falls which is a very pretty sight to see; the whirl pool and the water rolling down looks fine. Have you ever been there, Uncle Ned? It is sure worth seeing. Well I must describe myself. I am 5 feet 9 inches tall weigh 174 pounds, blue eyes, fair hair and light complexion. My age is 17 and will be 18 on the 26 day of June. Have I a twin. I wish some of the boys of my age would write to me. I will answer all letters I receive. I will take a guess at Mary Zeets age, she is 15 years old. Well I will close now. Your friend,—Earl Running, Fillion, Michigan.


—Even though your home is in Canada, Earl, you are welcome to our circle. It must be very beautiful around your home and I know the girls and boys would like to hear more about it.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your Children's Hour? I have been reading the letters and thought I would write. I enjoy reading letters. Maybe I will see one of mine in print. I will describe myself as the others do. I have light brown, bobbed hair and gray eyes. I am four feet two inches tall, and weigh 71 pounds and am 11 years old. Now I guess you can tell how large I am. As my letter is getting long will close. From a would-like-to-be niece,—Marian Wines, Adrian, Mich.

—Come again Marian.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I enter your merry circle? My step-father takes the

WITH TWO STROKES
OF YOUR PENCIL
MAKE ONE THOUSAND
ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN
INTO NOTHING



1111
EASY!
NIX
TRY THIS TRICK ON DAD



M. B. F. and I read the Children's Hour. I live on an 80-acre farm. We have 2 cows, 2 calves, 3 dogs, 1 cat, 19 pigs and 23 little chicks. I have one sister, two brothers and my sister is in the first grade at school, and I and my biggest brother is in the seventh; he is 14 and I am 12. Now I hope this letter does not reach the waste basket. Well I guess I will have to close hoping to get a letter from some of the boys and girls. I will answer all letters received. Your want-to-be niece,—Margaret Marford, Gould City, Mich., Box 75.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Well I think I will try to write again, I wrote once before and I guess my letter must have found its way to the waste basket. I wish you would move it a little farther away so this one won't get into it. I live on a farm and I think I would like to live in the city too. But I like the cows, chickens, and horses. I have a dog and some kittens too. We have two of the cutest little calves; ones name is Betty and the other one is Michigan. I like the names. Do you? Your want-to-be niece,—Dorothy Marion Hartsell, Gagetown, Mich., R3.

—Oh Dorothy, how could you live on the farm and in the city too? Are you twins?

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have never written to you before. We take your paper and like it very much. The first thing I turn to is the boys' and girls' page. Well I guess I will describe myself. I have medium brown hair (of course it is bobbed. Ha! Ha!) I am five feet two inches in height. Do any of you boys and girls like to go to school? I do. I think it is lots of fun to go in the summer. In the winter time we have hot dinners. I live on a 160 acre farm. We have 4 horses, 20 head of cattle and a shepherd dog. For pets I have 2 little kittens. One is Trixie and the other is Rosebell; they are very cute. We have about 200 chickens, 17 turkeys and 18 pigeons, we also have three pigs. I live with my parents. I have two brothers and two sisters. I hope some of you boys and girls come to Summit City this summer. I think we would have a pleasant time, don't you? I will give you a riddle to answer. The one that answers it will receive a letter from me. Here it is: On the hill there is a green house, in the green house

there is a white house, in the white house there is a red house, in the red house there are many little black niggers. Guess it. My letter is getting quite long so I will ring off. Your affectionate niece,—Anna Bretanus, R. 1, Box 41, Summit City, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am 12 years old, 5 feet 1 inch tall and am in the 8th grade. I have light hair, of course it is bobbed, and blue eyes. Say Uncle Ned, don't you think it would be nice to have each boy and girl write a description of how they picture you and see which could come the closest to what you really look like? Of course, my ideas aren't very bright and you will probably not even think it over. Say, in your last issue I see you ask if we are all going to follow in our mothers footsteps. Uncle Ned, although I love the farm, I am not going to live on a farm if I can help it. I may live on a farm but my business will not be farming. I am going to be a dancing instructor if I can. My mother does not like my future idea very well. Here is my idea of Sprng. Spring is the time to be lively and gay. The time to have good seed to sow. If you will sow them, you'll surely get pay.

Before another winter brings cold wind and snow. Your want-to-be niece,—Ilene Wingard, Cedar Springs, Mich., R. L.

—If you love the farm you certainly should live there all your life, but if you are going to be a dancing teacher I expect you will have to live in the city. I'll just bet you soon get tired of living in a dirty city, with no door yard or a chance to get the fresh air.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I surely hope I am not too late to enter the "scramble" as I dearly love to correspond with other young folks. I have a plan, here it is. Why not let all the cousins when they write to you enclose a few cents in stamps and let you (Uncle Ned) exchange it for money and call it the Children's Fund, then you could send the money to some crippled child. What do you think of the idea, cousins? Let's hear your opinion of it. I think it would be great fun. Uncle Ned, have you ever had diphtheria? I have just got over having it. Two of

The Dear Little, Merry Little Sailor

EVERY day the Little Boat danced into the harbor of the Blue Sea.

And every day the dear little, merry little sailor waited for passengers. He waited and waited and waited!

But the passengers never came. Oh, yes, there were plenty of passengers. Hundreds and hundreds and hundreds of them!

But they never blinked an eye at the Little Boat. Bless you, no!

They all hurried towards the Great Big Boats, as fast as they could!

And, after the Great Big Boats sailed away, the dear little, merry little sailor lifted his anchor and off he and the Little Boat would glide. Just as if the Little Boat were full of passengers.

"I will play at being prosperous and happy," he laughed, waving to the sea gulls. "And perhaps tomorrow I shall have passengers."

So the next day, the dear little, merry little sailor took the Little Boat to a most conspicuous spot, and whistled as loud as he could, hoping to attract the crowd.

But they never even glanced toward the Little Boat. They just fell pell-mell over each other to get to the Big Boats.

After the Big Boats floated away, the dear little, merry little sailor squeezed back the tears, and lifted the tiny anchor and sailed off. And, whistled, whistled, whistled!

"Well, tomorrow I shall have a passenger. I feel it in my bones," he sang to the blue skies.

And sure enough, he did feel it in his bones. Bless you, yes!

For when he and the Little Boat were waiting, waiting, waiting, he heard a shrill little laugh behind him.

Looking around he saw a little, funny old woman.

"May I take passage on your boat?" she creaked.

"Indeed, you may," answered the dear little, merry little sailor, trying to hide the great joy singing in his heart. At last he had a passenger.

"But," whimpered the little, funny old woman, "I have no money!"

His dear little, merry little heart sank. Oh, no money! And his was nearly gone, too!

But he shrugged, "Oh, that doesn't matter. I'd love to have you on my boat!" and he began whistling, whistling, whistling.

So the little old, old, old woman hobbled onto the boat, leaning on a creaky old cane.

The dear little, merry little sailor whistled louder than ever to keep up his courage. And he offered the little old passenger a loaf of bread.

He did not tell her it was his last loaf. Bless you, no! He just whistled a little louder!

But, when the Little Boat was 'way, 'way out to sea, a queer thing happened. Oh, indeed it was very, very queer! The Little Boat started getting bigger, bigger, and bigger.

"Oh, oh, oh," wondered the little sailor. "Look at my boat. It's swelling!"

"Oh, no, it's simply growing," sniffed the little old woman. Look, isn't it beautiful!"

And sure enough, it was beautiful. Oh, so beautiful and big! As beautiful and big as the boats that got all the passengers.

"Oo'oo!" laughed the dear little, merry little sailor. "How strange!" And his little eyes were wide with delight. Some way he knew it was the kindness of this queer little old passenger.

But when he turned to thank her, she was, oh, could it be true, a lovely young girl-fairy!

The dear little, merry little sailor teased for a reason for all the glad things about him.

"You see," the girl-fairy, with a sweet smile explained, "the Big Boat and I are yours, because you were so brave and kind."

"But the little old woman?" questioned the dear little, merry little sailor.

"Oh, it's such a long story," smiled the girl-fairy. "You ask the Magic Fairies, and come here and sit by my side and whistle your dear little, merry little tune!"

And so the next day the dear little, merry little sailor and the lovely little fairy-girl were married, and—lived happily ever after, of course! —Helen Gregg Green.

my brothers and my sister also had it. we are all better now. I am enclosing a poem you may print if you like. Well as my letter is getting long will leave room for other cousins. Hoping this escapes the waste paper basket. I am your loving niece,—Helen Goodrow, Hale, Mich.

The Violet

What a pretty wild flower,
Is the violet blue.
And when there is a rain shower
It will bloom so true.

It grows out in the woods,
Where many people go.
Children like to gather them in their
hoods,
As long the path they go.

It blossoms in the spring
When the sun is shining bright.
Then the birds will sing,
As they see the violet in the morning
light.

—By Helen Goodrow, Hale Mich.

—You are quite a poetess, Helen, and I can see you love flowers.

ETHEL, THE BELLE AT THE BALL

It is getting dusk, the lights are shining brightly at the Gilbert Castle.

The automobiles are beginning to drive into the yard, for there is to be a large ball at the Gilbert's.

Ethel, a beautiful girl of 17, is in her room, she is standing by the window watching the cars as they drive up the beautiful avenue. If once you looked at her handsome face and form, you would never forget it.

She has brown hair, beautiful brown eyes which are snappy, but at times are sad and affectionate.

As the last car drove up the avenue she slowly walked to the dresser arranged her hair more beautiful, descended the stairs and entered the ball room. A large company of young men and women were standing by the piano.

As Ethel entered the room, Maggie, her affectionate friend, came forward toward her and said, "Oh! Ethel I am so glad you have come." Ethel smiled sadly and slowly put her arm around her and Maggie said, "Come Ethel, we were all waiting for you, will you not play a piece for us."

They walked to the piano together, her friends greeted her kindly, and as she set on the piano stool she said, "What song do you prefer girls?"

Gay Gilbert, a handsome young man, who was deeply in love with Ethel said: "Play 'there is only one Pal after all.'"

As Ethel placed her beautiful fingers on the keys, the notes came loud and clear, and all sang but Ethel who was too sad to sing.

Soon the dancing began and all danced and had a fine time. At midnight there was to be a large supper and after supper the prettiest girl there was to become the wife of Gay Gilbert.

Midnight drew near, all ate the feast and then the people were to decide who was to be the Belle of the Ball.

Ethel was setting on a large davenport with a company of boys and girls. They all decided that Ethel was the Belle of the Ball.

She was slightly blushing for Gay was coming toward her.

The inner light from her soul was shining in her eyes, she loved Gay very much, but did not want him to know it. She had known him for several years and loved him ever since the first time she met him. Now he was to be her husband. Oh! how her heart ached for him.

As he stood before her their eyes met, her eye-lids dropped for she could not bear his searching gaze.

"Ethel!" and he clasped her to his bosom, "You are mine, all mine dear, body and soul," and also "The Belle of the Ball."—Miss Margarch Jackowish, Sherwood, Mich.

TWO MOVIE STARS



He is taking her to see a movie show, and she has just mentioned the names of her favorite female stars. Their initials are "G. S." and "B. D.". What are their names? Using all the letters needed to spell the names of the seven objects, see if you can form the full names of the stars? Who are they?

Answer to last puzzle: OSTRICH.

The Growing Menace of Tax Exempt Securities

(Continued from Page 3)

still profitable for the million-dollar man to buy it. The result is, that the men with the large incomes obtain a much greater reduction in their taxes than the Government can hope to make up by a lower interest rate on the securities which it issues."

Tax-Free Bonds and Industry

The direct public loss which is brought about through inability of the government to collect taxes on these bonds is only one of the arguments which may be brought against time. As stated above, the effect of the issuance of tax-exempt municipal bonds is also to encourage municipal extravagance and to hamper industry by diverting capital which under other circumstances would be invested in public utility, railroad and industrial enterprises.

Is there any need to point out that present conditions are driving liquid capital needed for production into unproductive channels? Men of large financial means now invest largely in municipal bonds, the income from which is totally tax-exempt. Mr. William Rockefeller, who died recently in New York, left \$7,000,000 in Standard Oil securities which were taxable, but he also left to his estate \$44,000,000 in municipal bonds, from which he had received an annual income of over \$1,750,000, which was totally exempt.

Time was when farm mortgages were considered as gilt edge security, yet today they are almost a drug on the market. Both agriculture and industry suffer from the loss of the capital which has been withdrawn from constructive, productive business and hidden away in tax-exempt securities.

This thought was emphasized specifically by Richard T. Ely, Director of the Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities, when speaking this spring to the American Electric Railway Association he declared that electric railway securities must be relieved from the ruinous competition of tax-exempt capital so that they could be financed at more reasonable rates before they could get out of their present distressed condition.

The Situation in Michigan

Speaking of Michigan's taxation conditions, Mr. George Lord, member of the state board of tax commissioners, said recently:

"Personally, I believe we are almost at the breaking point now. There has never been a more universal cry against high taxes. It has never before been possible to interest people generally in taxation to the extent they are now interested. Farmers are deserting their farms in part because of high taxes.

"The fundamental evil is over-expansion of the public debt. Last year the state and national governments appropriated seven and a half billion dollars, the national share being approximately two fifths. Of that, 79 per cent was on general property.

"Much of that was spent in caring for interest and sinking fund payments on the public debt which has reached the enormous total of at least \$33,000,000,000. Michigan's share alone is \$400,000,000. That means interest charges of \$20,000,000 to say nothing of payments to amortize the bonds. Authorities are too willing to borrow without heed to the consequences.

"Tax exemption speaks for itself. It is an evil too easily extended and results in completely unfair distribution of the burden of taxation."

Congress Shies at Shadow

Despite these manifold arguments against the tax-exempt feature of bonds issued by various governmental units, Congress has at its present session once more refused to put a ban on them. When this issue was being debated in Congress the opposition raised the objection that such action on the part of the federal government would impair the credit of the states or that if the credit were not actually impaired, the taxation of state and municipal securities would make it difficult to market them and so retard public improvements.

These objections should not worry us. Long before the day when high taxation gave tax-exempt securities the advantage they now enjoy, state and municipal bonds sold at a premium

over the best public utility, railroad and industrial securities, and even if the effect of such legislation were to slow down the rate at which our governmental units are rushing into debt, should that be regarded as an objection?

Legislature Must Act

In view of the present situation, the executive committee of the Michigan Real Estate Association recently adopted the following resolution:

"Failure of the House of Representatives of our Federal Congress to adopt a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment prohibiting the issuance of tax-exempt securities, is looked upon with profound regret by the Michigan Real Estate Association. Defeat of the resolution is a serious blow to real estate.

"So long as it is possible through investment of any kind, for vast sums of wealth to enjoy immunity from taxation, real estate as represented in farm, town home, business and industrial properties, must expect to bear a disproportionate burden of the cost of government.

"Sentiment in Michigan is preponderantly opposed to further issuance of tax-exempt securities. Some have believed, however, that Michigan should not tax her securities until similar action is taken by all states. Now Congress has failed to act. In the House debate it was declared that the question clearly was one for determination by the several states. Michigan's course is clear. The legislature of 1925 must act. By its action and by the action of other legislatures, Congressional disapproval of tax exemption will be hurried.

"The Michigan Real Estate Association, representative of property owners of Michigan, commends the action of those members of the Michigan delegation in Congress who voted for the passage of the joint resolution."

Laws removing the tax-exempt feature of both foreign and domestic bonds and making them subject to small annual specific taxes were passed at the recent session of the Legislature, but were vetoed by the Governor.

A Challenging Crisis

No doubt the general public agrees pretty thoroughly with the editorial comment of the Detroit Free Press that "when the House Representatives turned down the tax-exempt securities constitutional amendment, it went on record in favor of class privilege".

It was Abraham Lincoln, as we all remember, who made the epochal statement that this country could not exist half slave and half free. Were he living today he would no doubt say "This country cannot continue to exist half taxed and half tax-free".

It is evident that the time has come when we should have more people freed from the burden of oppressive and inequitable taxation and less tax-exempt securities—more tax-free people and less tax-free bonds.

SHOW BIG SAVING IN DITCH-BLASTING

A DITCH blasting demonstration was recently staged by L. F. Livingston, head of the Michigan Agricultural College land clearing service, near Durand, Michigan, which developed some interesting data in the use of explosives for this kind of work.

"The ditch we worked on was an old one, filled in about two feet at the bottom," says Mr. Livingston. "Estimates secured by local authorities had placed the cost of clearing it at ten dollars a rod, while the best bid obtained was at twelve dollars a rod. Figures on the demonstration, which was entirely successful, showed that materials cost \$2.36 a rod and labor fifty cents; a total of only \$2.86 a rod for the work.

"We used three rows of holes, 18 inches apart with the rows 40 inches apart. One stick of 50 per cent straight nitro-glycerin dynamite, the only kind possible for this type of work, was placed in each hole. The blast cleared a good 12 foot strip in the bottom of the ditch."

The demonstration was made at the request of officials of the state department of agriculture.

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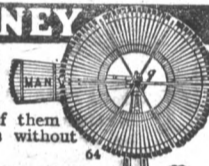
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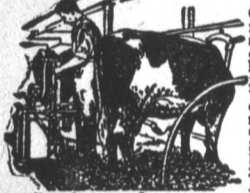
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DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

1925 HOLSTEIN CONVENTION AT GRAND RAPIDS

FRANK O. LOWDEN, Oregon, Illinois, was re-elected president of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America for the third time at the 39th annual convention of that organization's delegates at Richmond, Virginia, June 4th. Dr. L. M. Thompson, Montrose, Pennsylvania, was elected vice-president, and the following directors, whose terms expired, to succeed themselves: E. A. Stuart, Seattle, Washington; H. V. Noyes, Kenwood, New York; W. H. Mott, Harrington, Kansas; and R. E. Chapin, Batavia, New York. Next year's convention will be held at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

A three times-a-day milking test for the 305- and 365-day divisions of the advanced registry was adopted. To be eligible for this class, to be known as Class B, cows on long-time semi-official test are not to be milked more than four times daily the first 45 days and not to exceed three milkings a day the balance of the period.

The sentiment of the convention was in favor of adopting a plan for increasing consumption of Holstein milk and encouraging local breeders to market a higher class product.

To insure the attendance of the delegates at annual conventions, especially those from distant points a provision was made for reimbursement of railroad fare and traveling expenses to all delegates.

"SPEND A WEEK IN DAIRY LAND"

THE Publicity Committee of the National Dairy Exposition, after consulting with various Milwaukee and Wisconsin people interested in the success of the Exposition, has just announced the new slogan for the year—"Spend a Week in Dairyland." Exhibitors in the Exposition will feature this slogan in their advertisements in farm and dairy factory papers and will use it on letterheads and sales literature.

From all over the country information comes to the Exposition office regarding plans for trips and excursions to Milwaukee, which will not only include a visit to the Exposition but also a visit to Wisconsin's farms and factories, of which dairymen everywhere have heard so much. "Spend a Week in Dairyland" will appeal to every progressive dairyman who wants to visit the Exposition and at the same time see some of the famous farms and dairy plants of the great Wisconsin dairy territory. The slogan holds forth promise of a pleasant and profitable sight-seeing trip combined with real value from contact with the American dairy industry in all its many angles, as presented in the Annual Exposition.

ADVANTAGES OF SILAGE ARE SEVERAL

THE silo is not a new thing to Michigan dairymen because there are nearly 50,000 silos in use in the state at the present time. The very fact that there are this number in use proves their value in economic dairying and livestock farming. There are many dairymen and cow owners in the state who do not have silos at the present time. These men could produce meat or milk more economically if they had silage to feed.

Briefly the advantages of silage are as follows:

1. The silo saves feed. A large per cent of the food value of the crops ordinarily used for silage goes to waste on the farm. If this food is saved, production costs of livestock and livestock products can be reduced.
2. More cattle can be kept per acre where silage is utilized efficiently.
3. Silage furnishes a green juicy food for the cows in winter. This kind of food aids digestion and keeps the digestive tract in good condition.
4. Less labor is required and it is by far a more pleasant job to feed the crop through the silo than

when the same crop is fed in cured form.

5. Silages saves on the hay bill. A ton of good silage is worth about one-third as much as a ton of mixed hay.—O. E. Reed, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, M. A. C.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

STALLION OUT OF CONDITION

I have a stallion that has been out of condition for four years. He has a pot-belly, rough coat, and if driven hard has colic spells, lays down and rolls. With these spells his manure gets very thin and watery. He is nine years old and very speedy. Two doctors have examined him, and they call it chronic indigestion. The last doctor gave him glauber salts, 2 lbs. common salt, 1 lb. bicarbonate of soda 1/2 mixed together tablespoon full in food twice a day. This treatment does not seem to do much good. Last two springs he seemed to look good for a couple of months, then goes down in hard shape and gets lazy. If this horse was well I could sell him for at least \$225. When he has the colic spells he bloats. Quite often he yawns, just like a person when they are sleepy.—R. G., White Cloud, Michigan.

I WOULD suggest that you try the following prescription: Fluid extract of nux vomica, two ounces; fluid extract of quassia, four ounces; fluid extract of gentian, two ounces; Fowler's solution of arsenite, twenty-four ounces; mix and give the horse two tablespoonfuls in a half cup of water mixed in his feed night and morning. If necessary this prescription can be refilled and given a second time.

The horse should in addition have good feed and care and a ration composed of one part bran, three parts oats with a little corn for variety, and good mixed clover and timothy hay would do very well.—John P. Hutton, Assoc. Prof. of Surgery and Medicine, M. A. C.

CALL A GOOD VETERINARIAN

I would like to ask through the columns of your paper a few questions regarding some cattle that have died recently belonging to a near neighbor of mine. He has lost six out of ten and one more is sick. They were all one year old this spring and in good condition, have been well fed and cared for. They do not live long after taken, from ten to twenty-four hours. When they are skinned there is red and dark spots on the flesh. We have searched every place where they have been, for poison but none has been found. Would the red and black and blue spots indicate poison or some disease? What would the cost be to have their stomachs analyzed by state authorities?—W. J. S., Grawn, Mich.

IT would be practically impossible, to make a diagnosis of the condition affecting the cattle in question basing judgement on the description given. The trouble might be due either to some intoxication or a contagious and infectious disease. A qualified veterinarian should be called in to make a thorough examination and if he is unable to arrive at a solution, specimens should be sent in to the laboratory of the State Department of Agriculture for examination. Such examination would be made without cost to the owner of the cattle.

It would be an enormous and expensive task to attempt the analysis of the stomach contents of any animal if no clue were available relative to the possible cause of the trouble.—B. J. Killham, State Veterinarian.

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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64 Wt. Around 800 lbs. 70 Wt. Around 750 lbs.
88 Wt. Around 650 lbs. 44 Wt. Around 600 lbs.
48 Wt. Around 500 lbs. 50 Wt. Around 500 lbs.
Well marked and show splendid breeding, deep red, good stocker order. Herefords are usually market toppers when finished. Anxious to sell your choice one car load or all. Give number and weight preferred.
V. V. BALDWIN, Eldon, Wapello Co. Iowa.

GUERNSEYS

MAY - GUERNSEYS - ROSE

STATE AND FEDERAL ACCREDITED Bull calves out of Dams up to 877 pounds fat. Sired by Bulls whose Dams have up to 1011 pounds fat. The homes of bulls; Shuttlerick May Rose Seguel, Jumbo of Briarbank and Holbeck's Golden Knight of Nordland. From Dams producing 1011.18 fat, 772 fat and 610 fat. **GEORGE L. BURROWS or GEORGE J. HICKS, Saginaw, W. S., Michigan.**

PURE BRED GUERNSEY BULL CALF for sale. **C. R. TALBOT, Farmington, Michigan.**

SHORTHORNS

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

RED POLLED

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

ANGUS

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

JERSEYS

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

SWISS

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

FOR SALE 3 BROWN SWISS BULLS. ONE year old. Well bred. T. B. Tested. **FRANK POET, Clare, Michigan, RG.**

SWINE

O. I. C.

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

HAMPSHIRE

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

PET STOCK

FOR SALE—THOROUGHbred WHITE COLORED puppies, a very nice bunch, all nearly snow white. Females, \$5.00; males, \$10.00. **RANSOM PETERS, Ithaca, Mich., R2.**

"Very Satisfactory Results!"

Gentlemen:—Kindly discontinue my advertisement after your next issue, both the chick and egg ad. I received very satisfactory results from your paper.—Yours truly **Joseph Amster, Paw Paw, Mich.**

Poultry Department

POULTRY VENTILATION IN SUMMER

The importance of proper and thorough ventilation for poultry houses of all kinds during the summer months cannot well be overestimated. In the case of adult fowls it determines, to a large degree, their efficiency and productivity, because comfort is everything in hot weather and the hens that are kept comfortable are most likely to continue producing. Hens that are overheated at night, that are thrown into early molts, are certain to stop producing and their value ends there for the season—at least until they have recovered from the molt.

A similar condition obtains in the case of growing stock. Unless they are kept comfortable and have plenty of ventilation at night, they are certain to be continually going through partial molts, which constitute a severe drain on their constitutional vigor. It is natural for chicks to go through more or less of a continual partial molt during the growing period. These are called "partial chick molts" and several of them occur during the first five or six months of the chick's life. They are a severe enough drain upon the vitality of the chick without more of a molting burden being imposed upon the chicks through overcrowding, piling up and poor ventilation.

Be sure that there is plenty of air for the poultry of all ages. A hen is better off roosting in a tree or on a fence during the hot weather than she is in a hot, poorly-ventilated and arranged poultry house. But, at the same time, the best results are obtained where the shelter is right and available. Give the chicks colony roosting sheds, but be sure that they have protection from natural enemies and from the elements.

NEST CONSTRUCTION

The would be poultryman has either one of two popular types of nests to choose from—wall nests and nests beneath the dropping-boards. Although the writer favors the type that are installed beneath the dropping-boards, wall nests may be made that reduce the bother by the fowls to a minimum, such as taking the litter from the nests, roosting on the edges, etc.

Wall Nests

In order to be satisfactory, these nests will have to extend about 20 inches from the wall of your poultry house, the wall serving as the back part of your nests. A shingle binder or some such support is nailed to the posts, about 18 or 20 inches from the floor and supported to the floor making a steady frame.

The floor boards for the nests are fitted on, and cleated; if you wish your nests to be removable to facilitate cleaning, don't nail these floor boards to the supports. Now nail a seven or eight-inch board to the front of your nest floor; fit the end pieces on, allowing plenty of slant so that the cover may be fitted on so as to keep the fowls from roosting thereon. When making these end pieces, allow space for a small door at the lower corner near the wall, of sufficient width and height to enable a fowl to pass through.

A Hinged Cover

The partitions between the nests are put in next, allowing 12 to 15 inches width to a nest. These partitions may be as high as your front piece, and nailed to it. They should be long enough to allow the fowls a passage between their rear ends and the wall. A four-inch board is nailed to the rear ends of the partitions, to keep the nesting material where it belongs.

The cover should be put on now, covered with tarred paper, and a part of it fitted and hinged so that it may be lifted up, and the eggs gathered.

A walk-way or a small shelf, may be placed at the entrance of the small doors, so the fowls may find ready access to the nests. These nests are thus quite dark, helping to prevent egg-eating, and are used by people who do not care to have nests beneath the dropping-boards on account of the necessity of having these drop-boards 30 inches or more

from the floor when nests are to be placed under them.

Drop-Board Nests

These should be fourteen or fifteen inches from top, (or under-side of the drop-boards) the floor of the nests, and your end supports want to be nailed to your end posts accordingly. In case a middle support is needed, you can put one underneath the nest-floor after latter is in place. Don't nail it from a post, as this would give the fowls a chance to roost on this exposed edge of the support. (From the rear of the nests back to the wall.)

The nest-floor is 15 to 18 inches wide; saw your boards to sufficient length, allowing for any end posts. To the outer edge of what is your rear board nail a three or four-inch board, to keep the nesting material in. No pole or shelf is necessary for the fowls to hop up on to see their way into the nests. Such is a nuisance. Lay the nest floor carefully, and cleat together. On the front edge of the front board, nail a four or five-inch piece, same as on rear edge.

Easily Kept Clean

Allow the front part of your nests, which are to be hinged doors, to go about one, one-half or two inches back from the front edge of your dropping-boards, thus saving this front from a possible defacing by fowls standing on the drop-boards. You should allow for this when building your drop-board frame, by letting the front edges of your drop-boards project two inches or so over the front support.

The doors are made and hinged with metal hinges to the four or five-inch piece you put on the front board. Fasten by means of buttons so fixed that each door will be held firmly. One button to a door is sufficient. Doors should be from four to six feet long, or shorter or longer, if you can handle them properly. A small spool or gate hook eye fastened near the top and central part of each door, enables one to lower and raise the doors conveniently.

This type of nest gives me good service. Use hay for nesting material, sprinkle frequently with louse powder, and renew once in a while. Paint or whitewash will also help your nests to make a good appearance to yourself and others.—Maine Farmer.

PICKING GEESE

At what time of the year do we pick live ducks? Are we allowed by law to pick live ducks?—Mrs. A. C. W., Beulah, Mich.

This practice is limited almost entirely to goose raising because the goose feathers are much softer than either the duck or poultry feathers. Many geese raisers make a practice of picking their stock twice a year. The young geese can be plucked soon after they become fully feathered. At this time the feathers are ripe and pull very easily. There is, however, a greater danger of tearing the skin of the young stock, than there is in picking the old birds.

Geese should not be plucked during the laying and breeding season, nor during extremely warm weather, unless they have an excellent pasture, with plenty of water and shade. Ordinarily, a new crop of feathers will be completely grown in by six weeks.—E. C. Foreman, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

AN ERROR

The word "editorial" in the second paragraph of the article on page 3 of our May 24th issue was erroneous. It should have been "letter".

Makes Him Homesick

"Shut the door," yelled the rough man. "Where were you raised—in a barn?" The man addressed complied, but the speaker, looking at him a moment later observed that he was in tears. Going over to the victim he apologized. "Oh, come," he said soothingly, "you shouldn't take it to heart because I asked if you were raised in a barn." "That's it, that's it," sobbed the other man. "I was raised in a barn and it makes me homesick every time I hear an ass bray."—Los Angeles Times.

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. Good English Single Comb White Leghorn Pullets 10 and 12 weeks old, Delivered \$1.00 apiece. Prices on our other varieties on application.

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: Zeeland State Bank. You take no chance. Order T DAY with full remittance and get them quickly.

HUNDERMAN BROS. Poultry Farm, Box 30, Zeeland, 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.



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	\$2.50	\$4.00	\$8.00	\$40.00
Brown Leghorns	2.50	5.00	10.00	47.50
Anconas	2.75	5.00	10.00	47.50
S. C. & R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50

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.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO; CHEWING FIVE pounds \$1.75; ten \$3.00; smoking five pounds 1.25; ten \$2.00; pipe and recipe free, pay when received. CO-OPERATIVE FARMERS, Paducah, Kentucky.

HELP WANTED

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

USE THIS COUPON It costs you nothing and it may save or make you many a dollar.

INQUIRY COUPON

Farmers' Service Bureau
The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

I would like to receive any information you can give in connection with the following inquiry:

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Name MICHIGAN
P. O.

(Use Separate Sheet of Paper if Coupon is too small.)



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	\$40.00
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.

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.

BUY YOUR CHICKS NOW

CHIX

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

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

PROGRESSIVE POULTRY FARMS, Zeeland, Mich.

NOTICE--CHICK PRICES SMASHED 95% Live Delivery Guaranteed, Postpaid

Up to July 15 we are going to sell our well known stock at the following low prices:	
White Leghorns	\$8.00 per 100.
Brown Leghorns	\$9.00 per 100.
Anconas	\$10.00 per 100.
Barred Rocks	\$10.50 per 100.
R. I. Reds	\$10.50 per 100.
Light Breed Broilers	\$6.00 per 100.

CITY LIMITS HATCHERY and POULTRY YARD, Route 5, Box 11, Holland, Michigan.

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 1/2 up for June Delivery. Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas and Leghorns. We breed and own International Egg Laying Contest Winners. See Catalog. Get full prices before ordering elsewhere. PINE BAY POULTRY FARM, 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 6c up.

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

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

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

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.

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.

A Great Offer!

Michigan Business Farmer Both One Full Year (Bi-Monthly) For Radio Digest (Weekly—Regular Price \$5) \$3.75

Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Michigan

Wingarden Strain

WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS

EGG BRED For 18 YEARS

English White Leghorns
Brown Leghorns, Anconas

Order direct from this ad.
for prompt shipment.

SELECTED MATINGS

\$ 8 per 100
\$35 per 500

EXTRA SELECTED MATINGS

\$10 per 100
\$45 per 500

ODDS AND ENDS (broilers)
\$6.50 per 100; \$30 per 500

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed

For specifications of our different breeds, and prices of pullets, send for illustrated catalog.

Wingarden ZEFLAND, MICH.
HATCHERY & FARMS Box B

B & R CHICKS ARE THE GOOD KIND

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

Borst & Roek, Box 10, Zeeland, Mich.

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

SUMMER POULTRY TROUBLES

AS warm weather approaches, new troubles come to the poultryman, whether it be on the farm or in a regularly established poultry plant. Mites, lice and other insects will breed more rapidly in summer than in winter, and infested pullets are poor layers. During the winter and spring months, many poultry keepers, with poor equipment, have been troubled more or less with disease, the result of colds contracted through poor ventilation, drafty houses, and unclean and unsanitary conditions. These same poultrymen will have trouble with insects, for an unclean house, unclean nests and dirty runs will breed more insects that prey on chickens than can be killed with all the dip that can be used.

Poultry houses should be thoroughly cleaned at least twice a week. Oftener would be better. Every crevice and every roost should be sprayed with some insecticide, and if the birds are confined to small yards, the posts should be sprayed, because all of these places harbor insects which prey upon the chickens.

Nest boxes should be emptied and cleaned and new straw put in as often as once a week. No opportunity should be given mites to multiply, or lice to find refuge on the chickens. A pullet which spends most of its time picking itself has little opportunity to scratch in the soil for bugs and worms, or to feed from the mash hopper. An improperly fed chicken is a poor layer. There is no profit in poultry, no matter how well bred, unless they are given the proper care.

MARKETING SUMMER EGGS

MID-SUMMER egg prices compare favorably with prices in mid-winter. There is only one period in each year when fresh eggs are almost a drug on the market, and that is during the months of March and April. By the first of May, poultry in the Southwest begins to decrease in production, and during June, July, August, and September, consumers are always willing to pay a premium for eggs that they know are strictly fresh and but a day or two old.

Eggs, in hot weather, must be marketed more often than in winter. During the cold months, it is possible to keep them over a period of a week or two and to market in larger quantities, but not so in July and August. Even infertile eggs will become tainted and strong if kept more than a few days.

The consumption of eggs in the summer months would be greatly increased if consumers could be assured of their freshness. One strong or tainted egg served at breakfast often decreases the consumption of eggs many dozen during the weeks that follow. Swearing off on eggs in summer time results from the serving of eggs not strictly fresh. It destroys the appetite for the product of the poultry farm. Therefore, the poultryman, or the farmer who markets his eggs as soon as collected, soon earns a reputation for quality goods and he will find that the demand at fancy prices will exceed his supply.

Eggs should be infertile, gathered daily and marketed at once. It is the only way to make money on poultry in summer time.

FUR FARMS

IN some places, foxes may be pests, but Canada tells a different story. There the fox is a source of large profit; and he is not the only fur-bearing animal which is not actually domesticated, is at least kept within range so his fur may be available when wanted.

With most of the fur-bearing animals of the colder climates, we are little concerned. They will not thrive in our latitude. But with foxes it is different. Even the most valuable of these, the silver fox, can be acclimated, and in fact has been acclimated.

There are fur-farms scattered along the slopes of the Appalachians; and pelts from those farms supply a constantly increasing, though yet small, proportion of the annual market. A good pair of silver foxes cost more than blooded cattle except the very highest prize winners, but the progeny of these bring

prices unapproachable by undemonstrated calves.

For breeding purposes, pairs of silver foxes are reckoned in terms of thousands of dollars; for pelts multiples of hundreds make the standard of value; but good pelts bring several hundreds. The business is rather expensive to start but is not costly to maintain, and the yields, with proper management, are astoundingly satisfactory.

Fur farms have passed beyond the experimental stage. They are no longer a simple gamble. The experience of hundreds is to had for the asking; and with few exceptions this experience is encouraging. All fur farms have not been successful, but the history of other farm enterprises is no more satisfying. Luck plays its part in agriculture, despite all reasonable precautions; but intelligence counts for far more; and the intelligent fur farmer has been making good.—Southern Planter.

Oh, Money! Money!

(Continued from page 10.)

— Even under his breath he did not finish his sentence; but, with a new, quite different expression on his face, he resumed his nervous pacing of the room, throwing now and then a quick glance at Miss Maggie's still averted face.

"It was absurd, of course, wasn't it?" Miss Maggie stirred and spoke lightly, with the obvious intention of putting matters back into usual conditions again. "But, come, tell me, just what did you do, and how? I'm so interested—indeed, I am!"

"Eh? What?" Mr. Smith spoke as if he was thinking of something else entirely. "Oh—that." Mr. Smith sat down, but he did not go on speaking at once. His eyes frowningly regarded the stove.

"You said—you kept Penneck and Gaylord away," Miss Maggie hopefully reminded him.

"Er—yes. Oh, I—it was really very simple—I just monopolized Mellicent myself, when I couldn't let Donald have her. That's all. I saw very soon that she couldn't cope with her mother alone. And Gaylord—well, I've no use for that young gentleman."

"But you like—Donald?"

"Very much. I've been looking him up for some time. He's all right."

"I'm glad."

"Yes." Mr. Smith spoke abstractedly, without enthusiasm. Plainly Mr. Smith was still thinking of something else.

Miss Maggie asked other questions—Miss Magie was manifestly interested—and Mr. Smith answered them, but still without enthusiasm. Very soon he said good-night and went to his own room.

For some days after this, Mr. Smith did not appear at all like himself. He seemed abstracted and puzzled. Miss Maggie, who still felt self-conscious and embarrassed over her misconception of his attentions to Mellicent, was more talkative than usual in her nervous attempt to appear perfectly natural. The fact that she often found his eyes fixed thoughtfully upon her, and felt them following her as she moved about the room, did not tend to make her more at ease. At such times she talked faster than ever—usually, if possible, about some member of the Blaisdell family; Miss Maggie had learned that Mr. Smith was always interested in any bit of news about the Blaisdells.

It was on such an occasion that she told him about Miss Flora and the new house.

"I don't know, really, what I am going to do with her," she said. "I wonder if perhaps you could help me."

"Help you?—about Miss Flora?"

"Yes. Can you think of any way to make her contented?"

"Contented! Why, I thought—Don't tell me she isn't happy!" There was a curious note of almost despair in Mr. Smith's voice. "Hasn't she a new house, and everything nice to go with it?"

Miss Maggie laughed. Then she sighed. "Oh, yes—and that's what's the trouble. They're too nice. She feels smothered and oppressed—as if she was visiting somewhere, and not at home. She's actually afraid of her maid. You see, Miss Flora has always lived simply. She isn't used to maids—and the maid knows it, which, if you ever employed maids, you would know is a terribly state of affairs.

"Oh, but she—she'll get used to that, in time."

"Perhaps," conceded Miss Maggie, "but I doubt it. Some women would, but not Miss Flora. She is too inherently simple in her tastes. 'Why it's as bad as always living in a hotel!' she walled to me last night. 'You know on my trip I was so afraid always I'd do something that wasn't quite right, before those awful waiters in the dining-rooms, and I was anticipating so much getting home where I could act natural—and here I've got one in my own house!'"

Mr. Smith frowned, but he laughed, too. "Poor Miss Flora! But why doesn't she dismiss the lady?"

(Continued in July 5th Issue.)

Much Longer

Willie: pa?
Father: Yes, Willie.
Willie: Pa, how is it that my hair has grown longer than yours when yours has grown longer than mine?

Starting Into the Poultry Business

THE writer has a funny question before him. A party writes that he is going to the wall in the chicken business. He further states that he always had a desire to go into the chicken business and attempted it three years ago, but finds no profit in the business, altho, he knows of several people who have made lots of money in the business. He says among other things; he put in \$1,000 for equipment and paid out another thousand or more for expenses. Out of 26,500 eggs he hatched 10,000 chicks and raised only a little over 1,000 of them. He says he calls this a failure and I believe I will call it the same. This is not the only one that has done practically the same thing. These same people would just as surely fail in the banking business or merchandising as in the chicken business. How many like this man, start at the top round and invariably come down to the bottom round and make a "howl that it's a failure."

Remember the chicken business requires but little capital. While the chicken business requires but little capital, it does require some good common sense. The writer had but little of either, but just enough of the latter to tide him over for a few years until he got a little experience and that experience is worth more than all the money you could put into the business in the start. There seems to be a general idea that just any "old sket" can buy an incubator and raise chickens. This is a mistaken idea, indeed. It takes skillful knowledge to make a success with fowls. You must not get the idea that you can make a fortune out of the business in one year, as that is one erroneous idea that is greatly magnified. The facts are just this, you have got to start in poultry in a small way. There is nothing that goes to the bad as quickly as a flock of fowls. You have got to grow in the business as your experience grows, every other business is that way and so is this.

A friend of mine, started in the business about the same time we did. He used large half-page space in all the leading journals to advertise his products, when he really had nothing to sell. He built magnificent buildings and bought equipment of every kind, in fact he was the talk of the entire community. He would come

to our place and wonder how I got along with so few equipments. He had the nerve to throw fun right in my face. People told me that it was only a question of time, when I would be down and out. But, sorry to say, it was but a short time, until he was compelled to make an assignment to pay his advertising and building bills. While I have never made any great success, yet I have kept right on "sawing wood" and today I find our friend in the city working by the day. It's all right to advertise, but it must be done in a rather judicious way.

In the first place you must have good stuff. If you are in the fancy breeds, you have simply got to have the goods that stands out as the very best of it's kind. If you are in the market egg business, you must offer only the very choicest fresh eggs you can produce and don't offer any other. It's useless to breed a fine lot of good thorough-bred fowls and never let the public know what you have. Use good farm papers to advertise your products, be honest, give your customers a square deal in every instance. Pay your advertising bills when they become due, don't reach out further than your ability to master. Keep close to the shore, as the saying goes and handle the poultry business along conservative business lines and you are sure to make a success.

The farmer he is more fitted to make a success than any other class of people living to my knowledge. He grows his own feed, he has plenty of range, he knows how to begin in a small way and able to increase his flock as his business grows. There is only one excuse for any one making a failure in the poultry business and that is bad management. There will be plenty of people that will buy your fowls if you have the quality and they the convinced that you have. Just today, a party drove to our farm for several miles to buy some fowls, that he saw we had advertised, but we could not supply him because we were sold out of the particular kind he wanted, so he engaged eggs to be delivered next spring. You cannot keep pace with the demand if you have the quality and principle to deal honorable with your customers. Life is too short to sell your soul for a dollar anyway.—J. C.

Dairymen's League Has Milk Plant on Wheels

HARRY A. SIECK, chief engineer of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., of New York, has put the finishing touches to a brand new kind of a milk plant that is unique in the history of the milk industry. Mr. Sieck's latest contribution to scientific milk handling is an emergency milk receiving station on wheels that can be taken by rail at a moment's notice to any part of League territory.

The plant is contained in two standard refrigeration cars, each 40 feet long. One is a power house; the other the milk handling station. When the call for service comes the plant can be transported to the point where it is needed. The emergency plant can be delivered to the most distant place in League territory in a very short time.

In case a League plant is destroyed by fire, or a break down unexpectedly occurs that puts an operation out of commission, or the necessity arises for a sudden diversion of milk in some particular locality, the portable receiving station will be drawn by a railroad locomotive to the place where the emergency exists and the handling of milk will go on as if nothing happened.

The plant is in itself a complete receiving station with a capacity of 250 cans, or 10,000 quarts a day.

The power car has facilities for producing its own refrigeration by means of a 12 ton ammonia plant. It has a 10-Hp. high pressure boiler for heating water and generating steam required for washing and sterilizing cans. It contains a 3½ kilowatt, 110 volt, direct current, light and power system. The plant has an electric driven compressed air unit for the agitation of milk and for supplying water tanks with pressure.

The power car carries a reasonable amount of fuel oil for the operation of the various power units. Besides it has a full complement of supplies, tools, piping, etc., together with a conveyor system for adopting each operation in its particular location. It also contains space for storing about 75 cans.

One of the most vital features of any milk operation is its water supply and sewerage system. The Sieck plant is so designed that it can hook up with a water or sewerage system, or both, within 500 feet of its location. Thus, if a plant burns down or one suddenly goes out of commission, the portable receiving station can be transported to the site and connections made with the existing water or sewerage system.

A farmer delivers his milk at the door in the middle of the second car. The milk is dumped into the weighing can and weighed. Then the farmer's cans are passed to the washer at the back end of the car where they are washed, sterilized and dried almost before he can drive his rig away from the door. The milk passes from the weighing can to the receiving vat which has a capacity of 200 gallons. It is then pumped through an internal tube cooler where it is cooled while enroute to a glass lined tank with a 600-gallon capacity. From the tank the milk is run off into 40-quart cans in which it is transported to the city markets.

Good Qualifications

"What profession is your boy Josh going to select?"
"I'm going to educate him to be a lawyer," replied Farmer Cornstossel. "He's naturally argumentative an' bent on mixin' into other people's troubles an' he might just as well get paid fur his time."

CHICKS of QUALITY

Bred from Sires of 250 to 280 EGG STRAINS

BIG BARGAINS for June and July

Prices now within the reach of everybody. Get chicks in June and July and gather your harvest next winter. This is the most economical time to buy and the most favorable time to raise chicks. You can get them in the big outdoors at once which saves labor, cuts down your feed bill and makes the chicks grow twice as fast. Bright, balmy days bring splendid development. Our June chicks will give you to lay in October and July chicks in November. The BIG SAVING in price gives you an opportunity that you cannot afford to let pass by. Chicks that are strong, peppy, from high production, egg bred stock are the chicks that pay. We have sacrificed on price but the same standard of supreme quality is always maintained regardless of price. Our breeders are producing heavily, our incubators working to full capacity and this enables us to give these high grade chicks at such extremely low prices.

EXTRA SPECIAL FOR JUNE AND JULY

Varieties	25	50	100	500	1000
Extra Selected Barron or Hollywood S. C. White	\$2.75	\$5.25	\$10.00	\$45.00	\$ 90.00
Leghorns sired by 250 to 280 egg males	3.50	4.75	9.00	42.50	80.00
Selected Barron White Leghorns	3.00	4.75	11.00	52.50	100.00
Extra Selected Sheppere Mottled Anconas	2.50	4.75	9.00	42.50	80.00
Selected Mottled Anconas	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
Selected Park's Bred-to-Lay Barred Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
Broiler, Mixed Chicks	Seven cents straight.				

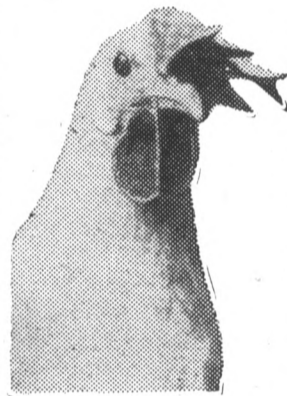
PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

After June 1st we offer Selected White Leghorn Pullets, 8 to 10 weeks old at \$1.10 each; Sheppard Ancona Pullets at \$1.30 each and Barred Rock pullets at \$1.50. Prices reduced for 100 or more.

After July 15th we have 700 choice Tom Barron and 400 Sheppard Ancona breeding hens for disposal at \$1.25 each. Also, selected cocks of same breeds for \$1.25 each. These must be sold to make room for our growing stock. Our space is limited.

ORDER AT ONCE from this ad. We can make immediate shipment. Cash with order or sent C. O. D. if desired. All chicks sent to your door by parcel post prepaid. 100% alive delivery guaranteed. Pullets and stock shipped by express, charges collect. Catalog free.

SILVER WARD HATCHERY, Box 30, Zeeland, Mich.



For persistent layers raise Wolverine Baby Chicks

Bred for heavy egg production since 1910. Specially priced for June delivery. June 2-10-17 and later. Shipped by parcel post prepaid to your door. 100% safe delivery guaranteed.

S. C. English type White Leghorns				
Selected Mating	50 chicks	100 chicks	500 chicks	1000 chicks
	\$4.50	\$9.00	\$45.00	\$90.00
Our Best Mating	50	100	500	1000
	\$5.50	\$11.00	\$52.50	\$105.00

25% with order and will ship C. O. D. for the balance. Order direct from this advertisement to save time and get your chicks at once, or write for our free 32-page catalog.

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

REDUCED PRICES — CERTIFIED CHICKS

From World's Best Laying Strains

For JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST DELIVERY

Breed	25	50	100	500	1000
Tancred Wh. Leghorns	\$2.50	\$4.50	\$9.00	\$40.00	\$ 80.00
Parred 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. 8, Box 6, Holland, Michigan

Great Northern Hatchery

LOW JUNE PRICES

POSTPAID. 100% LIVE DELIVERY

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	57.50	112.00

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

GREAT NORTHERN HATCHERY, Box 50, Zeeland, Michigan.

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

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

Varieties	50	100	500
Wh. S. C. & R. C. Br. & Buff Leghorns	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$47.00
Eng. Wh. Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Anconas	6.50	12.00	57.00
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.

SUNBEAM HATCHERY

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

Varieties	25	50	100	500
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	\$2.75	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$47.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, Anconas	3.25	6.00	12.00	57.50
Wh. & Sil. Wyandots, Bk. Minorcas	3.75	7.00	14.00	67.50
White & Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks	3.75	7.00	14.00	67.50

Mixed, all varieties, \$9.00 per 100 straight. Postpaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. Bank reference. There is no risk. Free Catalog. Member I. B. C. A. H. B. TIPPIN, Box E, Findlay, Ohio.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—TOMPKINS STRAIN

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

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

STURDY CHICKS—BRED-TO-LAY AND

exhibition flocks, culled by experts. Reasonable prices. Catalog free. Single Comb White Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes. Sunnybrook Poultry Farm, Hillsdale, Mich.

"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

LOW PRICE MAY—JUNE

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

ELGIN HATCHERY, Box 216-A, Zeeland, Mich.

QUALITY New Prices

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

Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS: SINGLE AND ROSE

Comb Rhode Island Whites. Write for Catalogue.

FISCHER'S POULTRY FARM, Holland, Mich.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN BABY CHICKS.

Write for June and July Prices.

J. W. WEBSTER, Bath, Michigan.

MARKET FLASHES

FOOTE'S MARKET LETTER

BY W. W. FOOTE

Brightening Farmer's Outlook

It is cheering to observe the better outlook for farmers and to note the expectation, based upon reduced world wheat crops, of higher prices, the rise having started. Farmers as a class are getting out of debt, and they are borrowing less money, although rates of interest in farming districts generally are not unreasonably high. Probably the most unsatisfactory thing just now is the late season for corn planting, and unless conditions change for the better at once, higher prices may be expected. Kansas temperatures have been reported as the lowest in twenty years, and Iowa, the largest corn raising section in the world, has had the lowest temperature in twenty-four years. Michigan farmers are greatly encouraged over the good prices paid for their lambs, and in various districts there is a marked increase in the sheep breeding industry. Cut-over lands in central Wisconsin are being devoted to raising flocks of high-bred sheep, and in the north central part of that state, about 75 miles south of Lake Superior, a farm of 480 acres is being developed by reclaiming the land from stumps and brush by using 400 Montana ewes.

Smaller Wheat Crop

The June crop report sent out by the United States Department of Agriculture indicates a winter wheat crop of 509,000,000 bushels, or 63,000,000 bushels less than was harvested last year and 116,000,000 bushels below the last five year's average. The spring wheat crop is estimated at 184,000,000 bushels, or 29,000,000 bushels less than was raised in 1923, showing a reduction of 92,000,000 bushels from the last five year's average. The total wheat crop is placed at 693,000,000 bushels, or 93,000,000 bushels less than that of 1923, comparing with a five-year's average of 881,000,000 bushels; and it is the smallest crop, both in acreage and yield, since 1917. The oats crop is estimated at 1,232,000,000 bushels, or 68,000,000 bushels less than that of 1923. The rye crop is estimated at 62,500,000 bushels, or 1,000,000 below that of last year; while the barley crop is estimated at 160,000,000 bushels, or 38,000,000 bushels less than last year's.

The Advance in Wheat

Michigan wheat farmers were taken by surprise when prices for wheat shot up several cents a bushel on the bullish sentiment caused by the crop report for June. After selling around \$1.04 for some time in the Chicago market, prices rose to \$1.12½, and this was a fraction higher than was paid a year ago, but looking back two years, it is seen that at that time as high as \$1.25 was paid. However, it is encouraging to see that a change has come, and it is hoped that the crop will be marketed at prices yielding a fair profit for farmers. It is estimated that the countries, exclusive of the United States, which have reported their wheat acreage so far will raise 115,000,000 less than last year. New hard winter wheat has been purchased to export, but this business is small in volume, the season being nearly two weeks later than usual. New wheat is about ready to cut in Oklahoma, but harvesting is not expected to begin in Kansas before July. The railroads are going to do their part in moving the crop, and 20,000 cars are being stored for this purpose west of the Missouri River. The flour trade has started up at last, and millers' purchases have been the largest seen for months.

Higher Wheat Coming

"The wheat situation is different from anything that has ever existed," says George E. Marcy, president of the Armour Grain company, who has been a strong believer in better prices for wheat and rye for

MARKET SUMMARY

All grains steady after recent advances. Beans firm. Potatoes mostly steady. Receipts of poultry have been large and demand not enough to handle receipts. Butter and eggs find ready market at firm prices. Dressed calves steady. Cattle and sheep from steady to lower.

(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.)

several weeks. "The government report indicates not to exceed 100,000,000 bu. available for export the coming year."

The Pacific coast is bound to sell more or less flour to the orient, and mills there will not only cause a shortage on the Pacific coast, but will also reach far into Montana, Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska for wheat. Texas and southern Oklahoma wheat will move to the gulf and be sold for export, probably 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 bu. going. Then Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and other eastern states will move more or less wheat to the Atlantic seaboard for export.

"Then comes the durum wheat which Europe must have, besides the low grade flours which are always sold abroad. Just the ordinary situation, which even low prices in other countries will not affect, will clean the United States of all its surplus wheat promptly. On top of this, probably the American co-operative wheat pools were never so strong as they are today, and all of their influence will be exerted to hold their wheat for good prices, which can easily be obtained, provided those farm outfits work together.

"The 42c duty protecting it means the farmer will be able to put wheat and rye prices very high.

"This whole bread food situation will be reflected no doubt the world over, as shortages in the wheat crop in pretty near all the northern hemisphere are now apparent. Wheat and rye are the cheapest foods obtainable. Apparently the world for the year ending July 1 will not have a carry-over out of the 3,300,000,000 bu. crop of over 250,000,000 bu. With the cut in the United States wheat crop of 100,000,000, the probability of a cut of over that amount in Canada, to say nothing of decreases in other parts of the world, it makes a wheat and rye situation such as we have not seen in many years. Apparently the United States wheat farmer will come into his own, provided he is fortunate enough to secure the present crop prospects."

Late Season For Corn

The season is unusually late for corn, cold and wet weather having delayed planting, while much grain has rotted in the ground, rendering replanting necessary. Late corn sales were made at nearly the same prices as a year ago. July delivery selling on the Chicago Board of Trade around 81 cents, but a little more than two years ago sales were made below 61 cents. If a fair crop is raised this year, plenty of hot forcing weather, as well as plenty of rain, will be necessary. July oats have sold recently around 47 cents, comparing with 41½ cents a year ago, while two years ago it sold down to 37 cents. Low rye prices have started up an export demand for rye, recent sales having been made around 75 cents, comparing with 70½ cents a year ago.

Chicago's Cattle Market

It is a great relief to the market when country shippers fail to over supply the wants of buyers at the opening of the week, and with a run of 18,432 head on Monday last week, prices shot up promptly from 15 to 25 cents, the general local and eastern shipping demand being animated. On the following day the advance largely disappeared on medium to good lots, but the few prime heavy steers sold a little higher, while a sale was made of a string of 56 Nebraska fed yearlings averag-

ing 940 pounds at \$11, or 50 cents below the price paid for the best heavies. Later excessive supplies put prices for most kinds lower, with the bulk of the recent sales of beef steers at \$8.25 to \$11. The best heavy steers sold at \$10.50 to \$11.50, with fairly good light weight steers selling as low as \$9 and sales all the way down to \$6.75 to \$7.75 for the commoner lots, while inferior little steers went at \$4.50 to \$6.65. The best yearlings sold at \$10 to \$11. Butcher stock was mostly 50 cents lower, along with steers, sales of cows and heifers being made at \$3.85 to \$9.85, while canner and cutter cows sold at \$2 to \$3.75, bulls at \$3.50 to \$7.75 and calves at \$5 to \$11. After a period of slow and declining markets, the reduced offerings of stockers and feeders have resulted in an average advance of 25 cents, most sales being made at \$6 to \$8.50, inferior lots going as low as \$4.75 and the better lots at \$8.60 to \$9.10. A year ago beef steers of common to prime grades sold at \$6.75 to \$11.20 and two years ago at \$7.75 to \$9.75. Combined receipts in twenty markets for the year to late date amount to 5,563,000 cattle, comparing with 5,572,000 a year ago.

Chicago's Hog Market

Excessive receipts have been the cause of the many declines in prices of late, and had supplies been normal, much higher markets would have been witnessed, for the local and shipping demands have averaged extremely well, with particularly large purchases of prime finished swine weighing from 130 to 300 pounds. Recent receipts averaged 237 pounds, being four pounds less than a year ago, but four pounds above the ten year average for corresponding weeks. Of late the bulk of the hog sales have taken place within a range of about 45 cents, with prime heavy butchers at the top, these selling 25 cents higher than the best light bacon weights. Underweights are much too numerous and sell at a large discount. There is a large domestic consumption of fresh and cured hog products, but the exports of lard and cured hog meats are still running far below a year ago. Recent hog sales were made at sharp declines in prices, with excessive receipts. Combined receipts in twenty markets for the year to late date amounted to 20,690,000 hogs, comparing with 20,058,000 a year ago and 15,440,000 two years ago. A year ago hogs were selling at \$5.80 to \$7.05. Late sales were made in Chicago at \$6.15 to \$7.40, showing a moderate decline for the week.

Marketing Spring Lambs

Native spring lambs, as well as springers from Idaho and other states, are being marketed steadily, and many have arrived in the Chicago market. Not many feeder lambs are offered, but a few days ago a sale was made of 587 head of Idaho 57-pounds feeders at \$13.50 per 100 pounds. Late sales were made of spring lambs at \$10.50 to \$16.25 for natives and \$16.50 to \$17.10 for Idahoes. Breeding ewes are in demand at \$6 to \$11.50. Feeder lambs sell at \$11 to \$13.25. The Department of Agriculture reports the number of lambs in the areas that furnish the bulk of the market supplies during July and August is larger than last year, but the movement from Kentucky and Tennessee is nearly a month late.

WHEAT

Trading was quite active in the wheat market last week and prices advanced several times. There is a feeling that wheat is going to be scarce this year and the bulls are running the market at present. Millers are buying right along these days and selling their flour at increased prices. Foreigners bought considerable grain the forepart of last week and then retired from the market. However, they are expected to come back this week.

CORN

Corn prices are higher than they were two weeks ago while receipts show no increase. Believers in a hot summer this year are expecting prices to seek much higher levels before another crop is harvested. There are plenty of buyers in the market at present but it is hard to find anyone who wants to sell a very large quantity. The market is firm at this time.

OATS

Following the trend of other grains oats advanced in price during the two weeks ending Saturday. Demand is good with receipts of fair volume. Country offerings to arrive were light and the market is firm.

RYE

Rye is wanted at higher prices, the market advancing at Detroit 4 cents in the fortnight ending last Saturday; and 3 cents of the 4 cents advance was made during the latter half of the fortnight.

BEANS

Dealers who have sold themselves short of beans are not feeling very well these days while the bulls are having things pretty well their own way. Prices at Detroit advanced 20 cents during the two weeks ending June 14 and the market is firm. The increase in price fail to bring out many beans as there is a feeling that the price should be up around \$5 per hundred pounds. Another article on beans appears in this issue on page 4. Do not fail to read it.

POTATOES

Trading in potatoes is rather light and prices somewhat lower. In spite of these facts the market is about steady at most points. Old potatoes at Detroit are considerably lower in price.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Wheat

Detroit—Cash No. 2 red, \$1.17; No. 3, \$1.14; No. 2 white, \$1.19; No. 2 mixed, \$1.18.

Chicago—Cash No. 2 hard, \$1.14. Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 red and No. 2 white and No. 2 mixed, \$1.23.

Corn

Detroit—Cash No. 3 yellow, 86c; No. 4, 82c.

Chicago—Cash No. 2 yellow, 83½¢ @ 83½¢; No. 2 mixed, 82½¢.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 3 yellow, 89c; No. 4, 87c.

Oats

Detroit—Cash No. 2 white, 56c; No. 3, 54c.

Chicago—Cash No. 2 white, 51c; No. 3, 49 @ 50½¢.

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

Rye

Detroit—Cash No. 2, 76c.

Chicago—Cash No. 2, 76½¢. Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2, 72c.

Beans

Detroit—C. H. P., \$4.55 @ 4.60 per cwt.

Chicago—C. H. P., \$4.90 per cwt. Prices one year ago—Detroit, C. H. P., \$7.00 per cwt.

Potatoes

Detroit—\$1.93 @ 2 per cwt.

Chicago—\$2.25 @ 2.50 per cwt. Prices one year ago—Detroit, \$1.08 @ 1.30 per cwt.

Hay

Detroit—No. 1 timothy, \$24.50 @ 25; No. 2, \$22 @ 23; No. 1 clover,

\$20 @ 21; standard and light mixed, \$23.50 @ 24 per ton.
 Chicago—No. 1 timothy, \$24 @ 26; No. 2, \$21 @ 23; No. 1 clover, \$20 @ 22; standard and light mixed, \$23 @ 25 per ton.
 Prices one year ago—Detroit, No. 1 timothy, \$17 @ 18; No. 2, \$15 @ 16; No. 1 clover, \$13 @ 14; standard and light mixed, \$16.50 @ 17 per ton.



Week of June 22

UNSETTLED and showery weather conditions are expected in Michigan during the opening days of this week during which time temperatures will be cool but not uncomfortably so for the season of the year.

During Monday or Tuesday the sky will clear and there will be a brief period of warm sunny days and clear nights. Before the end of the week temperatures will be up around the 80 degree mark.

During the latter part of the week there will be electrical and hail storms and tornadoes in local centers. The general characteristics will be heavy local rains and showers and some very high winds.

Immediately following this storm activity will come a cool spell during which time temperatures will fall to a point between 55 and 60 degrees.

Week of June 29

Fair to threatening weather will effect most parts of Michigan during first few days of this week. During Monday and Tuesday showers and high winds will visit many sections of the state.

Cool and generally fair weather will effect Michigan during the middle part of the week. About Thursday or Friday temperatures will be on a rapid increase in this State and will continue into next week.

We are not expecting any general severe storms in the state during the last part of this week but locally there may be some heavy showers.

Farm Prices Sluggish

Farm conditions over eastern half of United States will be far from good although there is no question but that they could be much worse. The farmer during the summer months will not realize his hopes of a full crop or high prices.

FARM MECHANICS

TRACTOR VALVES IN AUTOMOBILE ENGINES

Will you please send me full instructions for installing Fordson tractor valves in a Ford automobile engine? Is it true that with Fordson valves you can get more power out of a Ford automobile engine?—D. P., Michigan.

WHILE we do not have test figures showing the effect of installing Fordson valves in the Ford model T engine it seems reasonably certain that larger valves will permit more power to be developed under certain conditions.

So far as pulling capacity, such as the ability to get out of a mud hole or climb a hill, is concerned there will be no difference. If a Ford engine will make a certain pull at all it will do so as well with the regular valves as with any other, the only difference being that larger valves may permit the pull to be made at a faster speed. In other words, valve capacity is not a limiting factor at low or medium speed, but becomes a limiting factor at high engine speed.

It should be understood also that the valve size is important only as it influences friction or resistance of the mixture going into the cylinders, and that friction in the carburetor, intake manifold, and ports, and also the exhaust manifold, pipe and muffler is just as important as in the valves themselves. Nevertheless we are inclined to think that a small increase of power at high speed and a great maximum speed could be obtained by the use of Fordson

valves without much other change.

Fordson valves have the same diameter of stem as the Ford valves, but the stem, is longer and the head is larger in diameter. So far as the stem is concerned it is only a matter of cutting it to the right length and drilling a hole for the pin which holds the valve spring washer. The head of the Fordson valve is about 3/16 inch larger in diameter than the regular Ford valve. This means that the valve seat should be reamed out about that much larger. Also, the hole beneath the seat should be reamed or bored out about 3/16 inch larger in diameter so as to give the same width of seating contact as before. Usually there is plenty of iron to make this much enlargement without getting into trouble. If it is attempted to enlarge the side of the opening of the port by the same amount there may or may not be trouble, depending on whether the cores may have shifted in making the casting and left the iron too thin at some points. If the boring tool breaks through the water jacket it means that the hole must be welded, and in doing so the block is likely to be warped sufficiently to require regrinding of the cylinders and fitting of new pistons and rings. Consequently we would not advise reaming out the side openings of the ports unless you are going to put on a larger carburetor and intake manifold and in general spend considerable money on the job.

In boring out the top of the port the boring tool should have a pilot or stem fitting accurately in the valve stem guide so as to center the cut accurately, as it is important to have the width of contact between valve and seat uniform all the way round.

SAY HYDRATED LIME CLAIMS OVERSTATED

CLAIMS being made in the state at present that a few hundred pounds of hydrated lime are as good as a ton or more of limestone for agricultural purposes are not born out by experimental work at various Michigan Agricultural College test stations.

"Such statements are erroneous," says Dr. M. M. McCool, head of the college soils department, "and doubtless lead to a high per acre lime cost in certain sections of the state."

Results of experiments on the relative efficiency of hydrated lime, finely ground limestone, carried on by the college at the Cass County farm and other experimental plots, have thrown interesting light on this important question. The conclusions are supported, also, by work in other states.

"As a result of these and many other experiments," says Dr. McCool, "we have steadfastly maintained that under most conditions it is doubtless more practical for a farmer to use limestone, preferably the finer material, such as the finely pulverized stone or the medium finely ground limestone, than it is for him to use the hydrated lime."

"We have adopted the following figures for a working basis: 500 pounds of hydrated lime, 800 pounds of finely pulverized lime, or 1000 pounds of medium finely ground material should be considered to the same results the first year of application, provided they are well incorporated with the soil and there is a sufficient amount of rainfall."

RADIO PROGRAMS

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

June 27—"Boys, Girls and the Grain Exchange," by George S. Bridge, Chairman Grain and Hay Show Committee, Chicago Board of Trade. "Among Out Neighbors," a regular weekly feature furnished by the Orange Judd Illinois Farmer—Paul A. Potter, Assistant Editor, of "Illinois Granges and What They are Doing."

July 1—"What I Saw in Europe," by O. E. Bradfute, President, American Farm Bureau Federation. "The Farmers' Viewpoint Toward Co-operative Marketing," by G. E. Metzger, Director of Organization, Illinois Agricultural Association.

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