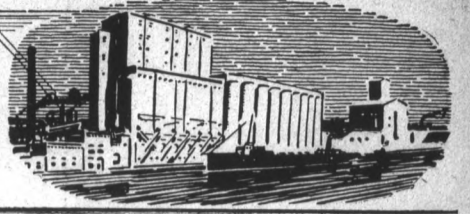


The Michigan **BUSINESS FARMER**



An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan



VOL. XI, No. 23

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1924

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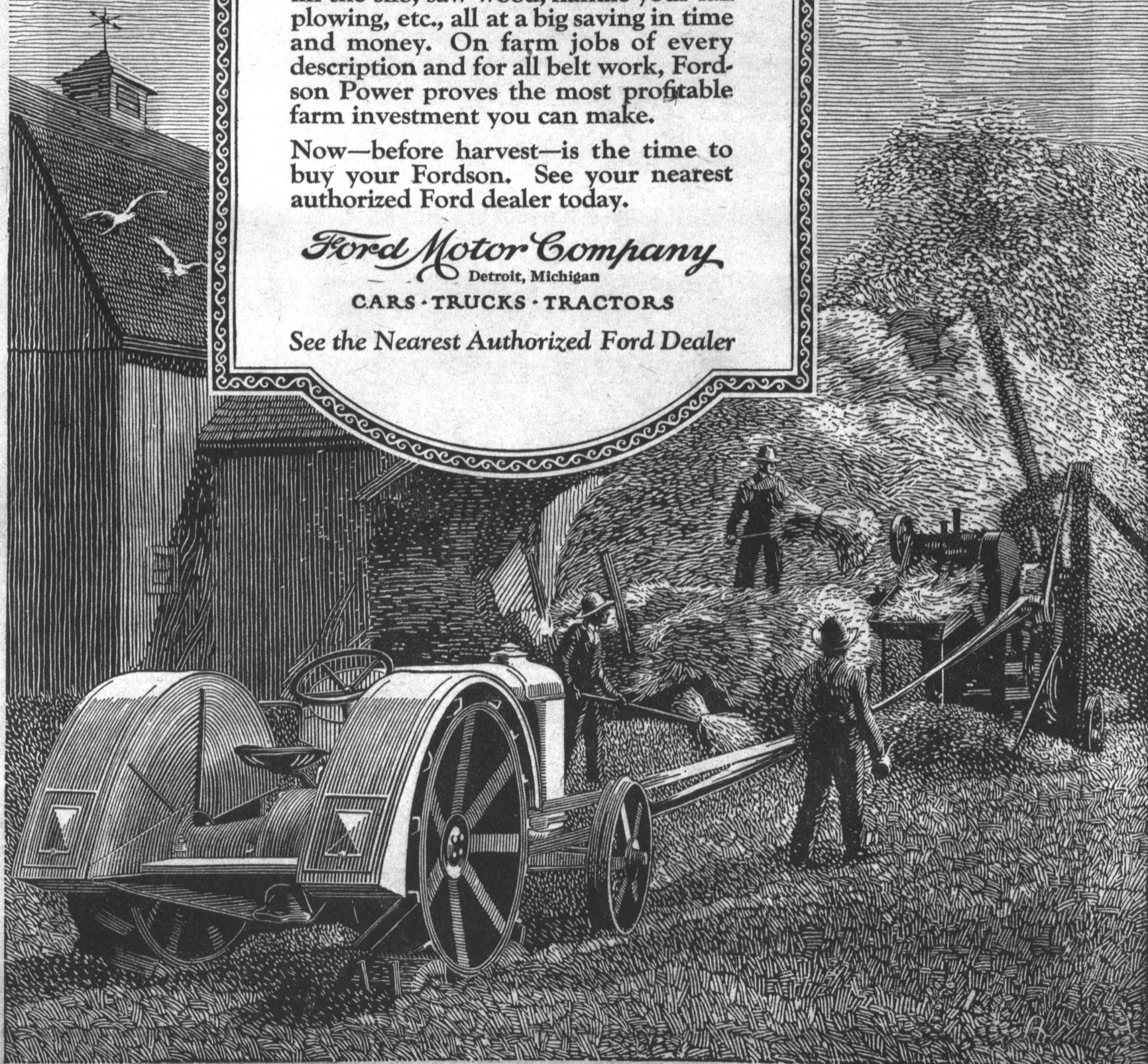
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SATURDAY

July 5th
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VOL. VI. NO. 23

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.

Could Our Tax Totals Be Held Down By Law?

Michigan Real Estate Association Advocates Fixing by Law Absolute Maximum Amount of Money
to be Raised by Taxation During Given Period

By STANLEY M. POWELL

(Lansing Correspondent of The Business Farmer.)

IT has been our purpose in preparing this series of taxation articles not merely to call attention to taxation conditions already too well realized through very bitter experience, but to point out as accurately as possible the conditions as they exist and then to discuss some of the proposed remedies frankly and fairly and from an unprejudiced view-point.

We loathe and despise the cheap and shallow clap-trap of political demagogues, but we feel keenly that there is a tremendous need for more education and popular understanding on this great matter of an equitable distribution of the ever-increasing cost of governmental support.

The subject of taxation is altogether too broad, too deep, too comprehensive, too far-reaching in its effects and ramifications to be treated adequately in any one article—or even in any few articles. From the standpoint of citizen ship and self-government there is no more pressing problem confronting the American public today. This truth was recently uttered with remarkable emphasis by our President. His statement comes to us with unusual force and significance.

Taxes and Freedom

"Taxes," said Calvin Coolidge, "are fundamental. They mean more than money. A dollar belongs primarily to the man who earns it. We work for the government to the extent of the taxes we pay and to that extent do we give up our freedom. The history of the struggle for freedom is largely a history of a struggle against taxation."

Again in a public speech, the President declared, "As the standard of civilization rises, there is necessity for a larger and larger outlay to maintain the cost of existence. As the activities of government increase, as it extends its field of operation, the initial tax which it required becomes manifolded many times when it is finally applied by the ultimate consumer. When there is added to this aggravated financial condition an increasing amount of regulation and police control, the burden of it all becomes very great."

More Than One Remedy

We have already discussed in this series of articles a few of the proposed remedies for the present distressing tax situation which exists in Michigan today. We have told how the proposed state income tax might largely or entirely replace the general property tax for state purposes. We have discussed the justice and feasibility of raising the necessary revenue for highway construction and maintenance through a state gasoline tax. We have pointed out that what funds are spent must first be raised and have consequently pled for economy. We have shown the fundamental importance of assessment and the absolute necessity of a fair deal between farms and city property. We have called attention to the growing menace of tax-exempt securities and have argued for the abolition of this gross class privilege. We have stressed the importance of having our forestry tax adapted to a long-time crop like timber.

These several remedies taken collectively constitute a fairly comprehensive program of taxation reform. But let no one think that these are the only planks which might be included in a tax revision platform. Many other proposals are being enthusiastically advocated by various groups and organizations. For instance, the Michigan Real Estate Association feels that the way to keep taxes down is to fix by law an abso-

lute maximum amount of money which might be raised by taxation during any given period. They believe that this is the most effective way to approach the problem. According to their scheme it would be necessary for budget makers to fix their appropriations according to the funds available—to cut the garment according to the cloth at hand, as it were.

Limiting Taxes By Law

Now tax limitation is not wholly a new and radical innovation in taxation practice. At least one state, Ohio, has fixed a maximum tax rate. However, the results of rate regulation have not been wholly satisfactory. The reason for this condition is not difficult to find. When the maximum rate as established under such a system failed to bring in the desired amount of revenue it was too easy to increase assessed valuations and thus destroy the entire purpose of the tax limitation statute.

The Michigan Real Estate Association proposes to get around this

difficulty by limiting not the rate which might be levied, but the amount which might be raised. While no state has as yet enacted a law following this so-called Michigan idea, it is not, however, without high official endorsement. For instance, John A. Zangerle, county auditor of Cayahoga county, Ohio (the county in which Cleveland is located), in a scholarly and comprehensive address delivered before the National Tax Association declared:

"For a number of years I have favored tax rate limitation laws as tending towards public cooperation in securing more vigorous assessments. Not the firm, drastic, inflexible kind, but limitations subject to change by popular vote. Popular votes on tax increases serve to educate the public as to public needs and budgetary requirements and invite support to the assessor's activities."

"However, such laws tend to depress assessments when 'rates' are authorized. When, for example, with a limited tax rate of \$1 per

\$100 the people vote an increase of 5 to 15 mills for 1 to 5 years on the existing duplicate, levied on 50 per cent values, where is the assessor insane enough to suddenly increase real estate assessments 100 per cent. It is obvious, when tax-spending authorities have their avenue of escape, by means of publicly authorized rates, assessment increases must suffer. Under rate limitation laws, amounts only should be authorized, not rates."

Here Is the Plan

To get a clearer understanding of the desires and plans of the Michigan Real Estate Association, let us consider some rather extended extracts from an article which appeared in a recent issue of the Michigan Property Owner, the official publication of the Association:

"To write into the constitution of the State of Michigan a limitation of the amount of taxes that may be levied against real property for state purposes, is a task to which the Michigan Real Estate Association, through its executive committee, has re-pledged its service. Tax limitation will be the major legislative objective of the association before the 1925 session of the legislature. Tax limitation will be the dominating note of the association's tax discussions until the opening of legislature."

"Study (and the study has not been superficial) gives convincing support to the conclusion that the present gross discrimination against real estate in proportioning tax burdens never will be appreciably lessened until real estate is shielded by the state constitution."

"It is against this discrimination toward real estate—a discrimination that levies 79½ per cent of the taxes upon a class of property representing only 35 per cent of the wealth; a discrimination that retards thrift, dwarfs the ambition to own and defend home and falls with blighting severity upon thousands unable to pay—it is against this discrimination that the Michigan Real Estate Association voices a determined protest and pledges anew the vigor of its services. When the discrimination is removed and the proportions of the burden are equitably distributed, the amount of the burden will not be especially troublesome."

"Study seems to indicate that real estate's proportion of the tax burden will not be very satisfactorily adjusted by the remedies most frequently suggested. Economy is advocated and economy should be exercised but lessened expenditures will advantage all classes of important tax payers in about the same degree and will not tend to equalize the load. New sources of revenue are suggested as a relief to real estate but we find little in the experience of other states to support this hope. Almost without exception new incomes have prompted new or greater expenditures. The new income has been consumed and property taxes have continued upward."

To Hobble Taxes

"The Michigan Real Estate Association believes that as a first step property taxes should be hobbled—tied down so that they can't leap. The association would accomplish this by limiting them—by writing it into the state constitution a provision that would say to members of the legislature, 'Gentlemen, you shall not command the real estate of Michigan to pay more than a certain amount in taxes.' The amount would be fixed in dollars. With such a provision

(Continued on Page 17)

About 200 Attend Feeders' Day at M. A. C.

LIVESTOCK Feeders' Day at the Michigan Agricultural College, Wednesday, June 18th, was attended by about two hundred farmers and feeders, which is a very good number for the busy season of the year. At about 10:30 those in attendance assembled at the hog plant where eight lots of hogs which had just been finished for market were discussed by Prof. G. A. Brown.

From there a visit was made to the work horse barns where nine teams of farm work horses are being fed experimentally on two different rations, one horse in each team receiving corn and alfalfa hay, and the other horse corn, oats, and timothy hay. Prof. R. S. Hudson discussed the horse work.

The horse breeding barns and paddocks were next inspected. The international grand champion Belgian mare, Pervenche, the junior champion Belgian stallion, Range Line Phoenix, and other prize winning horses of the Belgian, Percheron and Clydesdale breeds were seen under home conditions.

The calf feeding pens were visited last, where three lots of Texas bred calves, had just finished a feeding trial of 190 days length.

At two o'clock the visitors assembled in the Agricultural Building, where Dean J. H. Skinner, of Purdue University, gave a very excellent summary of cattle feeding results at that institution. Their results of 20 years experimental work show some very definite things of value to cattle feeders.

He showed how the ration of corn and timothy, or prairie hay had been eliminated from the practical cattle feeder's farm. The addition of silage to the corn and legume hay ration cheapens the cost of grain. A protein concentrate, cottonseed meal, or linseed meal, also increased the profits.

Some dry roughage was found to be essential in the silage ration. A full feed of corn was found to be more profitable than either no corn feed or a half feed of corn with silage, cotton seed meal and clover hay.

He also gave a summary cost of

production of beef covering sixty-two hundred cattle under various conditions in which the original cost of the cattle and the feed cost comprised 87.7 percent of the total cost; the other factors such as labor, interest, taxes, etc., each made up only a small part of the cost. This fact shows that while these smaller items of cost are important in themselves, the most fundamental essentials are to buy right, to feed most economically and to sell well.

Mr. Charles Stewart, Executive Secretary of the National Livestock Producers Associate, Chicago, set out some principles on which that organization stands.

The Producers believe in the terminal market as an agency for marketing livestock and are opposed to direct buying from the farm by the packers. They do not propose to eliminate the middleman, but do believe that some of his methods might well be changed.

They do not depend too strongly on legislation as a means of reform in marketing, except in so far, as to give the farmer and stockman an equal chance with other business. They believe in the National Packers and Stock Yards act. They are willing to give credit to the present marketing agencies for the good they accomplished, but believe their selfish interest will prevent their accomplishing some reforms that the cooperation agencies can bring about. They are depending upon the law of supply and demand as the strong stabilizing force, subject to influence of certain outside facts and believe that through extended organization producers can control the marketing of cattle to the advantage of both the producers and to trade.

Through charts he showed the fluctuations of receipts, top prices and average prices, both by months for 1923, and by years for the past twenty-five years. The September decline in average prices is due to increased receipts of western cattle, he said. It is impossible for feeders to market half-fat steers at that time of year at a profit.

By Culling the Farm Flock You Reduce Egg Costs

Study This Article and Then Cull Out the Boarder Hens in Your Flock

By E. C. FOREMAN

Professor of Poultry Husbandry, Michigan Agricultural College

SUCCESSFUL poultrymen appreciate more and more each year the real value of systematic culling and selective breeding, as a factor of major importance in the economic production of eggs.

Trapnest records show a wide range of production among individuals maintained under identical conditions of housing, feeding, and general management. Thirty per cent of the farm hens lay less than seven dozen eggs per year. Such hens are unprofitable and should be eliminated at this time, thereby saving a seven months' feed bill, because their productive season is limited entirely to the spring and summer months or the low egg price season.

A well bred hen with ability to lay from 180 to 200 eggs per year will produce one dozen eggs on five pounds of feed, at a cost of twelve cents per dozen. She not only excels as an economical producer, but the generous distribution of eggs during practically every month of the year enhances her earning capacity because many eggs are laid during the high price season.

Fortunately the accumulated knowledge resulting from a careful study of individual hens with high and low official trapnest records makes it possible to accurately weed out unprofitable stock and segregate the most productive individuals for foundation breeding stock.

Intelligent culling at this time, means as many eggs from fewer hens. Selective breeding results in more eggs from the same number of hens. Production costs are reduced in either case, but maximum efficiency calls for the application of both.

The two terms, culling and selection, should have ascribed to them somewhat different meanings, according to their general application. Culling of poultry is usually based upon physiological changes that the hen undergoes as a result of production. The weakness of the commonly advocated systems of culling is that the fowls must be retained from six to eight months, sometimes at a loss, before the tests become valuable. Selection for egg production requires a little more skill but also has greater possibilities. Selection involves a close study of type, conformation, temperament and head character.

A comparatively simple but practical method of culling hens at this time calls for the application of the combined capacity, pigment and moulting tests.

The capacity test, commonly used, reflects ovarian activity and has its greatest value in determining present production. Capacity is measured perpendicularly from the tip of the keel to the pubic bones, which are located on each side of the vent.

The contracted condition illustrated in Fig. 1., showing a two finger measurement, indicates the ovary is not functioning and the hen therefore is not in a laying condition. This does not however, indicate the hen has never laid nor that she will not return to production as interpreted by the ardent "Hogan Test" enthusiast. For this reason it is necessary to use supplementary tests in order that the real value of such a hen can be properly determined.

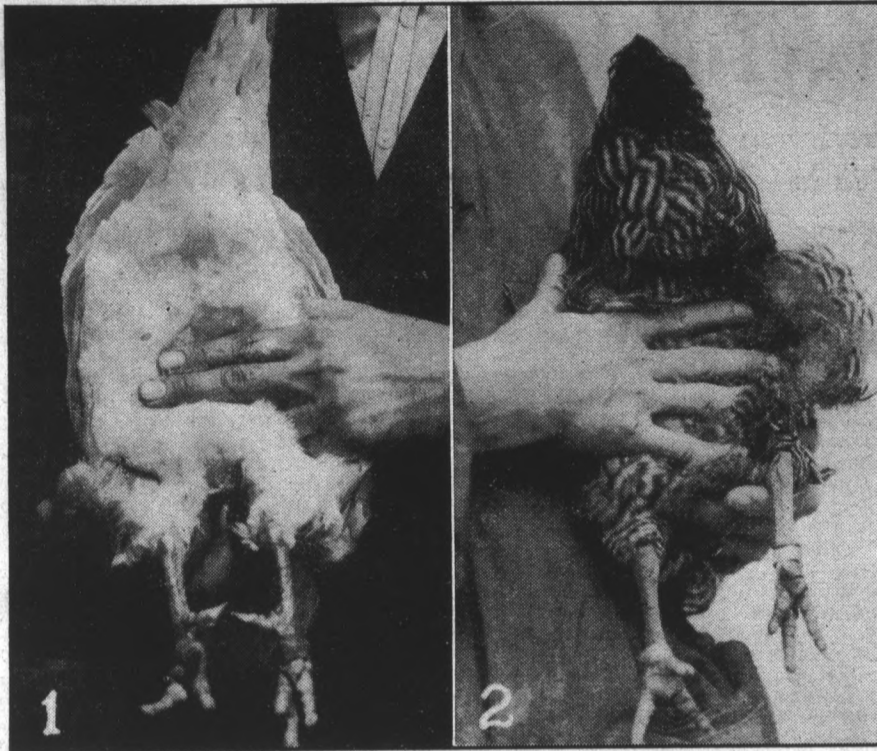


Fig. 1—This hen with two finger measurement is not in laying condition as the ovary is not functioning. Fig. 2—The laying hen with active ovary shows a spread of from four to six fingers.

The laying hen, illustrated in Fig. 2, shows a spread of from four to six fingers, depending somewhat in the breed, size of hen and conformation of the individual. This pelvic region, referred to as the egg sack, should feel full and pliable, and the skin should be fine, elastic and mel-

limited capacity measurement, may possess a normal healthy ovary but may not be laying due to a restricted and unbalanced diet; she may have recently been broody or raised a brood of chicks or she may be a typical cull. The ovary will, in any case, reveal the dormant condition



Fig. 3—This reveals the active and dormant ovary common to all hens. When a four finger capacity exists, yolks will be found in various stages of maturity, with five or more yolks well developed.

low, indicative of good condition and quality.

Figure 3 reveals the active and dormant ovary common to all hens showing measurements similar to those described above. When a four finger capacity exists, yolks will be found in various stages of maturity, with five or more yolks well developed. Such a hen is usually in heavy production. The hen with

as illustrated by a grape-like cluster of immature ovules, none of which are larger than peas.

A better estimate of the value of such a hen can be quickly determined by the application of the pigmentation test, which is the bleaching process, that occurs during different stages of production in all yellow skinned breeds including Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island

Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Anconas and a few other less popular breeds.

The yellow pigment which is evident on the shanks, beak, ear lobes, eye ring and vent gradually disappears as the individual egg record increases. The pigment leaves in a definite order disappearing from sections of most rapid blood circulation. This yellow pigment, known as xanthophyll is absorbed and used to color the yolks in the manufacture of the egg.

The yellow ring present on the inner margin of the vent usually disappears after the hen has laid three or four eggs. The creaminess of the ear lobes in the Mediterranean breeds such as the Leghorns and Anconas, will bleach to a white when two dozen eggs have been produced. The horny structures such as the beak and legs release the pigment more slowly, requiring in most cases three dozen eggs before the yellow finally leaves the upper portion of the beak, and from 80 to 100 eggs before the shanks have lost practically all of this yellow coloring matter.

This bleached condition remains only as long as the hens are in regular production and may return with broody periods or longer vacations.

The possibilities of error are very slight if the hens showing only a two or three finger capacity, with yellow legs are culled out. About twenty percent of all farm hens can be eliminated by this very simple culling practice.

The time and rate of moult is the third test that can be accurately applied in determining the profitability of every hen in the flock. We no longer labor under the delusion of the early moulter filling the egg basket during the winter months. Big records are impossible when production is limited to a few months in the year. It usually requires from ten to twelve months of constant laying to cover the distance of two hundred eggs or better.

Late moulting and quick moulting are policies of the heavy layer. This type of hen will, as a rule, return to production in from 4 to 6 weeks after the completion of her first year record. The moulting period is usually delayed until the late fall months or subsequent to October first. When the moult is delayed until the latter part of November or early December, special attention should be given such hens for a few days until their bodies are better protected by more complete feathering.

The early moulter usually indulges in a prolonged vacation and seldom returns to production until to long warm spring days return.

For this reason it is advisable to market such hens in July or August, because the few eggs produced the following spring will not pay the previous fall and winter board bill.

The three methods of culling briefly described will enable every poultryman to eliminate all non-productive or unprofitable stock at this time. The feed bill will be reduced one third, eggs more economically produced, and the proper hens marketed.

A careful practice of selective breeding will on the other hand, (Continued on Page 21)

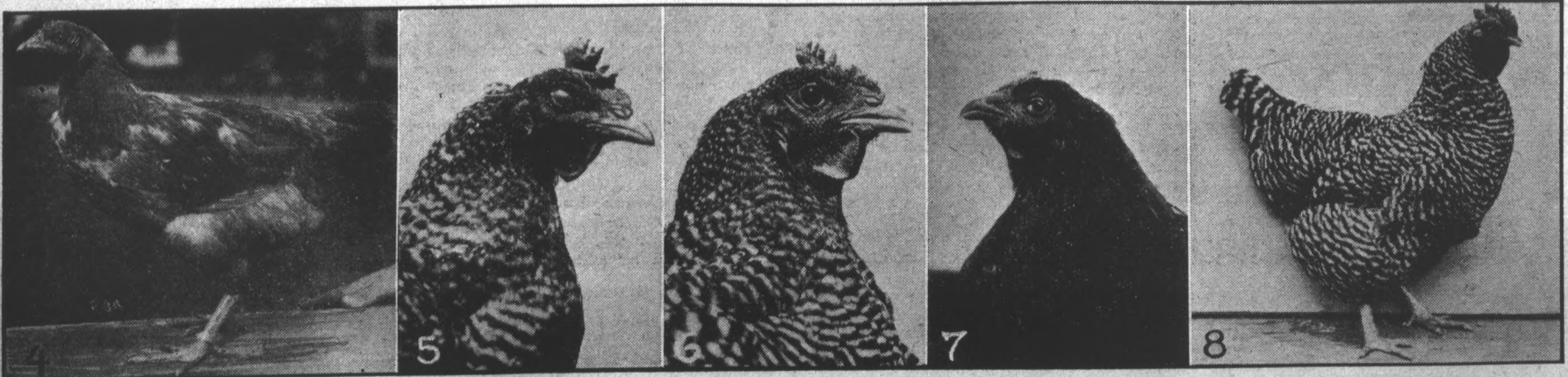


Fig. 4—Crow type head.

Fig. 5—Overly refined.

Fig. 6—Refined type.

Fig. 7—Lacking character.

Fig. 8—Masculine type.

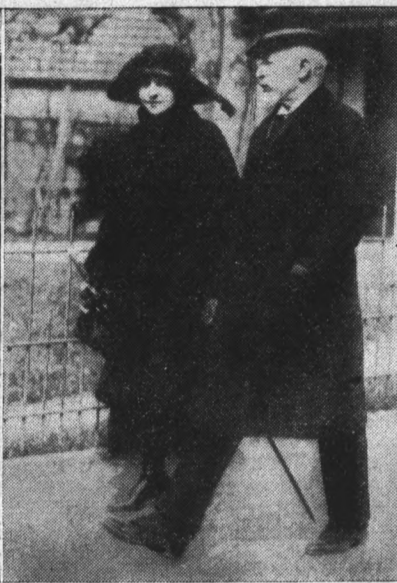
PICTURES FROM FAR AND NEAR



JUST A FEW BEES.—The helmet and chin strap this man is wearing is composed of live honey bees. And he didn't get stung once.



ROADSIDE SHRINE.—This roadside shrine is near Varennes, Quebec, Canada. It is used mostly by the farmers.



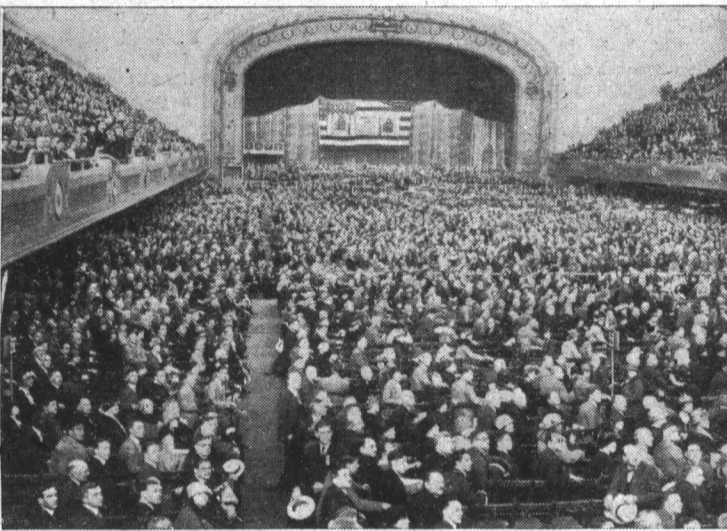
NO LONGER CAMERA SHY.—The ex-Kaiser of Germany and his wife, Princess Wilhelmine, are here seen at their castle at Doorn.



HIKER BREAKS ALL RECORDS.—S. McNeil, Scotch-Canadian, has completed a record breaking hike from Los Angeles to Washington, D. C. in 100 days.



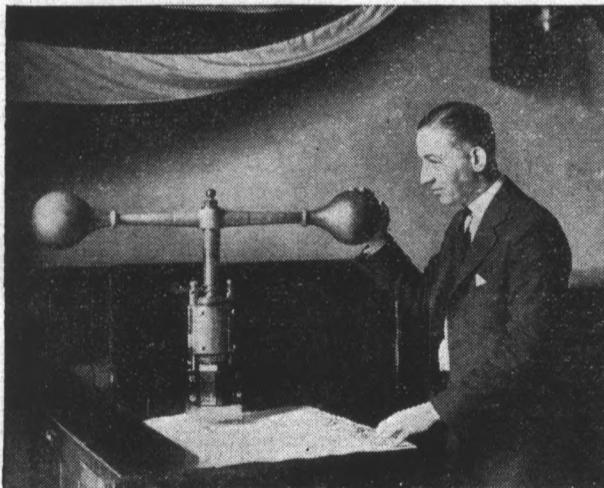
EVERYBODY RIDE.—That seems to be the idea of this young miss as she takes her dog out for an airing.



WHERE REPUBLICANS MET.—This is a general view of the Republican National Convention, in session last month, at Public Hall, Cleveland, Ohio.



CHAMPION SWIMMER.—Miss Gertrude Ederle recently broke the world's record for the 150 meter free style swimming.



OFFICIAL U. S. SEAL.—Here is the great official U. S. seal which is attached to all treaties, passports, Presidential proclamations and other government papers. It is kept in the State Department.



PRIEST OF THIBET.—This undoubtedly is the first picture to be taken of a priest of the Cult, Thibet, Asia. The lady snapped with him is a tourist.



SOME EXPLOSION!—H. W. Smith had a new car which he left in front of his office building. When he entered the building there was an explosion in one of the offices and half of the wall fell on his auto.



USE SUN'S RAYS TO HEAT WORLD.—Marcel Moreau, inventor of San Francisco, Calif. who claims with his recent invention the sun's rays can be used to heat the world. He can produce 15,000 degrees of heat.



REDUCING THE FIRE HAZARD IN UNCLE SAM'S FORESTS.—To reduce the fire hazard, brush resulting from the cutting of timber on National Forest sales is piled and burned. This work is done either in winter or following rains, when there is little danger of setting the forests on fire.



"YOU'RE GOING THE WRONG WAY FOR THE CEMETERY"—Says the London "Bobbie" to this student of St. Mary's Hospital who wore this costume while soliciting funds for the institution.

CHAPTER IX

WE got along fine till about the middle of the summer, when I began to get kicks from customers. One fellow wrote that his Black Langshans were full of red feathers, and another fellow said his Barred Rocks looked more like fighting cocks than anything else. Well, I was not surprised, for I knew what my hatchery was buying for setting, but I stalled along and tried to tell the customers a lot of stuff about heredity. But it was too much work. I had made an honest living that summer, and all the customers had got baby chicks that ordered them, and I couldn't see why I should worry further, so I decided that the easiest way out was to pack my trunk and move.

Anyway, I had my eye on a big deal. Two safe moves on my part and I was getting back my nerve, and the new scheme had the makings of some real cash.

Tracing Back Old Estates

It happened this way. One day while I was loafing in the office, I happened to be reading a New York paper which told of the trouble the Astor Estate was having over an old claim someone had against them in which the original Indian title was being put up as evidence that the Astors were not entitled to the big bunch of property they had.

At the time I commented to a fellow by the name of Rasmus Smith about the matter, and he began to tell me how he was distantly related to Captain John Smith, of Virginia, and how he had an old trunk that was filled with old deeds that had been handed down thru his family for hundreds of years. I asked him if he would bring the trunk of stuff down to the office, as I was curious, and he agreed. As long as the trunk was small, I drove up to his place and loaded the thing into my car and we came back to the office and the inspection began. Those papers were sure interesting. They were so old a fellow could hardly read them, and they were decorated with seals that made our diplomas look sick. Late that night, after I had looked them all over, I got an idea. It was a dandy:

It probably might be wise to state at this time that Mr. Rasmus Smith was the type that was easy to work on. When I got thru talking to him, he was of the opinion that he was the direct heir to most of Virginia, and when I asked him if he would help me in establishing the titles and would let me keep the records he had, say, he fell for the game immediately. So I organized right then and there the "John Smith Heirs' Association." I was the president and Smith was the secretary, and we agreed that if I could establish his title, which I was sure I could do, he was to get one-third interest. I was to get a third for my work, and we then decided to sell the other third to any of the multitude of Smiths that were scattered all over the United States. Rasmus Smith as secretary was to travel around later on and tell the people about the scheme, and of course I was prepared to fix up the facts regarding the case which would help us. I might add that Smith was so sold on the deal that he began to spend the money we were going to get long before I was ready to begin operations.

Having plenty of money, I did a little investigating. I first looked up the history of old John Smith and made a few trips to Virginia, gathering details and posting myself on the section Smith lived in back in 1600. I also checked up the land grants he received from the English king, and found that there was plenty of land to talk about.

About six months after the hatching of the plan we were ready to begin. I placed a few ads in various city papers and a few with big rural circulations, asking that any Smiths who had formerly lived in Virginia get in touch with me. Replies came in from all parts of the United States, and I'll bet that if Virginia had all those Smiths back again, New York would lose her rank as the leading state in population. Many of them gave me facts regarding their families which helped us a lot, and after we had the lists made up, I addressed them with a circular letter.

I told them of the important discovery—how I had chanced upon the trunkful of records in the possession of Rasmus Smith, and how I was

FORTY YEARS OF FAKING

The Memoirs of a Gaffer—By Himself

THE master gaffer, Pete Dexter, has run his course. Just like the calf that hanged itself when it got too much rope, Pete has gone the limit and then is jerked up with a bang that ends his career. But he pulls a good one before he goes down with all on board.

Last issue Pete told how he got into a popular game of making money off of anxious inventors. He made good, thanks to the assistance of a doubtful lawyer, and got away without trouble. Then he noticed what a good thing there was in the baby chick business. He was just getting nicely started and was making money again at the close of the installment. But Pete was working on an excellent deal at the last when he ran up against the law. You will enjoy reading how he ended his famous game and and life of crime.

sure, after careful investigations, that we could establish a title to thousands of acres of Virginia land and a large part of the city of Richmond. I made it good and faked a story of how old John Smith had been unlawfully deprived of this land, and that with the records I had on hand I was prepared to prove absolutely that the present heirs were entitled to the titles of this valuable property. Then I told them that it would take a lot of money to finance the court actions and investigations, and while we were sure we could eventually prove the titles, we would have to do a lot of work.

I told how I had arranged with the direct heir for the shares, and how any Smiths, who would come to our aid, could get in on a third of this vast estate by subscribing \$25 to our association. Of course the people who established a direct line of heirship would have an interest if we won the case. But I thought it would be a good plan to help defend the titles and then there would be no chance for disputes. Believe me, the Smiths came thru.

As soon as we could arrange for the matter, we started in to form John Smith clubs in the cities. Maybe you belong to one. I fixed up a speech; had Rasmus Smith learn it, and gave him a few of the old weather-worn, worm-eaten records out of that trunk and sent him out to lecture to the clubs. I took care of the office work till he got back, and every time Smith went to a city more members joined the association. I also hunted up an attorney I had met in Washington and hired him.

He was sent out to lecture, and while we worked quietly, we sure had the Smiths organized like they never were before. I studied genealogy pretty hard that year, and in the spring I was able to go out to the Smith clubs and report on the case.

Of course we were making progress, but it took a lot of money, and at the close of every meeting I passed the hat for funds to help the cause, and I sure took up generous collections.

Then I started to sell interests at \$5 each to friends of the Smiths, and promised them that one million dollars of the estate, when we got it, would be divided among the holders of these "participants' interests," and it was easy to show that a \$5 share would pay about a hundred for one.

Keeping the Smiths Enthused

When I got back to the home office, business was so good I had to hire more help, and I spent three months organizing the business. Once a month, I would send out a circular to our mailing list and give a report, and I went down to Virginia and actually filed a suit in a small town and gave the local paper a big check to write it up our way. Then I had these papers sent to every interested member of our association. Soon the city papers copied the story, and I had reprints of the favorable articles made and sent them out. This kept the Smiths enthused for over a year, and gave me a chance to get the money in the bank.

Early the next spring, I sent out

a letter to our members and told them we had all the records clear but one, and we would have to go to England for that. This would take a lot of cash, as English courts require fees in a different system to ours. I attached a coupon which gave every person who contributed to this fund an additional share in a tenth part of the other one-third which was being set aside at this time for such an emergency. Estimates prepared by me showed the estate to be worth around seven hundred millions, and most of these coupons came back. Shares in this division sold for \$5 each, and we sure had the money.

I was planning a trip to England with the idea of settling over there, and had the funds of the association converted into securities that I could handle easily when things began to happen. How I hate to think of that day! One morning a fellow arrived at my office. He was a peaceable sort and wanted to talk, so I began. He wanted an interest in the association, and I sure gave him the stuff. When I got thru, he coughed a bit and smiled funny and left. I wondered who he was and no one in town that I met later in the day seemed to know what train he came on or when he left. That afternoon when I went to get my mail I asked the postmaster if he had seen the fellow who called on me. Some how, I was feeling shaky. Say, I was shakier when the postman right quick says, "No, I didn't see him, what did he want?" I smelt smoke and that night I threw all my bonds, which I had safely kept, in my strong box and took the 2 a. m. train for Boston. I figured I could leave a few thousand in the bank and if I could get to Montreal I could get a steamer for England and would not have to worry further.

I got to Boston all right and got a train shortly afterwards for Montreal and thought I was safe. About 10 o'clock the next morning when the train stopped in a little town, two fellows got on the train. One of them was my caller of the day before and as pleasantly as before he asked me, "Whither bound?" Well, I got off at the next station, and back we went. He was a federal agent and I was nabbed again for using the mails to defraud.

I spent a lot of money for lawyers. I had enough bonds to go my own bail but nothing worked out right. After a few months, in which I tried once to get away again, a judge looked hard at me and quietly said, "Five years in the prison at Atlanta."

The rest doesn't amount to much. The Smith Heirs Association fizzled. The funniest part was that Rasmus Smith, whom I thought was the "dub," managed to escape with a big roll. He had been collecting on his own hook and when the evidence was shown in court Rasmus had cleaned up a nice \$75,000 and beat it.

I went to prison. My career there was like others who happened to be stopping at the institution during my visit.

The only good luck I have had since I landed in prison was the appearance of my almost forgotten friend Blake. I was taken sick at the end of my second year in prison and everyone, including myself, thought I was going to die. One day I wrote a letter to Blake and asked him if he would take care of some affairs for my old aunt. He did it and best of all he started the ball rolling which got me freed. Blake was now a congressman. He had stepped out of the patent business and got into politics and when he heard from me he came to my rescue. Blake got me a job as a gardner and when I am well enough I manage to dig around the plants enough so I can at least get my board. I have to report to a federal judge once every six months and it's quite a different life than I have been used to living. I am old and worn out and I can't believe that I am the same fellow who used to live so easy.

Once I was rich, in fact I was rich many times, but I just can't get any ideas any more. No use anyhow as the judge keeps pretty close track of me. So I dig away and it's a pretty tough layout at the best. But I have learned that a fellow can fool 'em all part of the time but not all of 'em all the time and I hate to think that after my forty years of prosperity I am down and out. After all I guess I got what's coming to me.

(The End)



I went to prison; the rest doesn't amount to much.

NO SCHOOL ON SATURDAY

My boy has passed all the lower grades and is now in the 8th grade and is doing good work by his report card. Can the teacher make him take 6th grade arithmetic? She made them (the eighth grade) take 7th grade history and now they are nearly thru the 8th grade history and she says she is going to review them in the 6th grade history yet. They have so many studies that they have to do their arithmetic nights at home. She is going to have school on Saturday for the 8th graders to do arithmetic. I do not want my boy to go to school on Saturday. We have spoken to the county commissioner several times about it. He said they had not ought to have those extra studies but he has not done anything yet. Would it be my place to interfere?—Mrs. S. A. R., Mullet Lake, Mich.

EIGHTH grade pupils should thoroughly review work of previous grades when such review is necessary. The teacher should be the judge of the necessity of the review. The school law provides that no public school shall be maintained on legal school holidays nor on Saturdays.—G. M. Otwell, Supt. of Rural Education, Dept. of Public Instruction.

CHILDREN LIABLE FOR MOTHER'S SUPPORT

A husband and wife in Michigan were divorced in 1887. Neither remarried. In 1915 the husband died and his property was divided by law among his children. The wife still survives and has a little property of her own. She is extremely childish and unreasonable and a guardian is being asked for her as she is unfit to do business or attend to her own needs. If she becomes dependent will any of her children be obliged to support her? Her state of mind is such, none of them can live with her, though the only daughter has done all a daughter could. All are in moderate circumstances and very hard working people. Some reside in the west.—F. H., Petersburg, Mich.

IF the mother becomes unable to support herself, her children would be liable for her support. An arrangement should be made under which each child would contribute equally to her support.—Asst. Legal Editor.

LAW IS SILENT AS TO WHO PAYS BILLS

In case of a strict quarantine as in scarlet fever where both parents are in the quarantine who is obliged to pay the bills for food, fuel and doctor? Is not the county obliged to pay these? Our health officer tells us the county will pay these bills and now our supervisor says that our county has a new rule and we will have to pay our own bills and living expenses.—M. C. K., Clinton County, Mich.

THE law is silent as to who shall pay for supplies furnished persons in quarantine. The law provides that no person shall be permitted to suffer for the necessities of life by reason of quarantine, but there is no direct provision as to who should pay for the same.—W. J. V. Deacon, M. D., Michigan Department of Health.

INDORSER MUST RECEIVE NOTICE

On February 1921 was a public auction sale by A. B bought some things and asked C to sign his note. Now C was sure the note was paid as he never received notice about it not being paid. The note was for one year. About two months ago C was told by A that the note was not paid. Now can C be made to pay the note as a signer although not being notified when the note was due?—S. D., Perrington, Mich.

THE indorser on a note is not liable for the payment of the amount of the note, unless he is given notice of the maker's failure to pay it when due, provided, however, notice is not waived.—Asst. Legal Editor.

IS PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM TAXATION

May I ask for a little information through your paper? I am a widow, in the sixties, my health is not good.

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.)

I have a farm of about fifty acres with a mortgage. Because of the mortgage I have to work for my living. I have children and they have their own loads to carry and I cannot burden them and have no will to do so. I was told recently that the party speaking knew of several widows whose property was exempt from taxation and she thought I needed and deserved the exemption as much as they. If I was exempt from taxation it would be a great help to me. Will you please tell me if it is possible and how I should do to bring it about? Thanking you, I am Mrs. V. T. W., Charlotte, Mich.

THE statute provides for the exemption from payment of taxes, persons who, in the opinion of the supervisor of the board of review, are too poor to pay taxes. It also provides for exemption from payment of taxes on a homestead, up to the value of \$1,000.00, of widows of soldiers or sailors who served in the Spanish American, or Civil Wars.—Asst. Legal Editor.

CAN VOTE ONLY IN DISTRICT WHERE RESIDES

I live in one school district, own property and pay taxes. I send my child to a school in adjoining district where I own property and pay tuition. Have I a vote in the district where my child attends school?—Mrs. M. C., Custer, Michigan.

THE parents or guardians of children of school age who own property and pay school taxes in more than one district may send their children to the school in any district in which they pay taxes. However, a school elector has a vote only in the district in which he has an actual residence. One of the qualifications for electors in all school elections is three months actual residence in the district immediately preceding the election.—G. N. Otwell, Dept. of Public Instruction.

PAYS MORTGAGE TAX

In 1919 I bought a city lot of A on contract. Last December the state tax commissioner notified A that there was a mortgage tax due on this contract of 1/2 of 1 per cent which A paid. A has notified me that he paid the tax for me and I am to pay him. The clause in the contract under which A claims it is my tax reads as follows: "The buyer also agrees to pay all taxes and assessments levied or assessed upon said land all special revenue or deficiency tax of any nature whatsoever after date hereof; and the

buyer agrees to exhibit receipts therefore to seller whenever so requested; and the buyer hereby purchases said real estate upon these terms and agrees to pay said sums when due and perform all the conditions of this contract." The date of this contract is July 9, 1919. The contract is not all paid up yet but I am making payments when due. Who should pay this tax?—J. R. L., Tecumseh, Mich.

THE question as to who should pay the mortgage tax would be determined by the interpretation of the tax clause in the contract. If the vendee merely agrees to pay all taxes of whatever kind on the land, the vendor would have to pay the mortgage tax. If the vendee desired the vendee to pay the mortgage tax, it should have been so stipulated specifically in the contract.—Asst. Legal Editor.

DID NOT FIX WELL

Last fall we had a man here to fix our well and he finally gave it up and said the screen could not be set as there was a hole in the pipe. He drove the pipe down 8 inches and left it there. He really did harm to the well. In a few days another wellman came and inside of 5 hours he had water for us and the well has worked good ever since. We have four witnesses that the well was fixed in this length of time. We have paid the first man \$10.25 and still owe him \$17.75. Can he collect this balance? The second well man claims that the first well man cannot collect the wages at all as he failed to fix the well. Please give us your advice on this matter.—Reader, Grand Traverse County, Mich.

UNDER these circumstances, I am of the opinion you would not be required to pay the first man the balance which he claims, in view of the fact that you say he did the work improperly and did harm to the well.—Asst. Legal Editor.

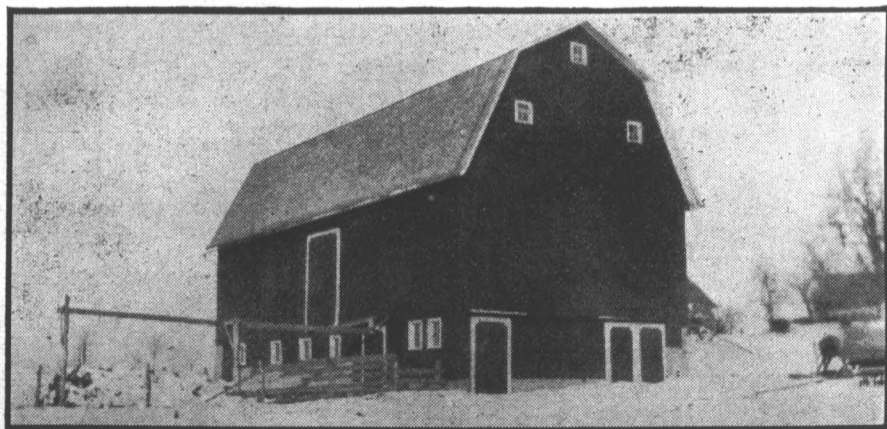
WOULD WIFE HAVE TO SIGN DEED?

My brother and myself have a joint deed of forty acres of land. Now he is married and I am to buy his half. Does his wife have to sign off too? If he should die would his half go to his wife? Can I will my half to some of my relatives?—R. C. C., Arcadia, Mich.

A WIFE has no right of dower in her husband's interest in an estate held by joint tenancy, he therefore could convey his interest without the necessity of her

OUR READERS' NEW BUILDINGS

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



ON THE FARM OF MRS. MATTIE ELLISON, SPARTA, MICHIGAN

This looks like a new barn but it isn't and it is. It was started in 1860 and finished in 1923. "The timbers for a 30 ft. by 40 ft. barn were hewn but the builder's work was interrupted by the Civil War," writes Mr. Fred Ellison of Sparta, Michigan. "He did not return after the war so others finished the work. In 1911 the barn was moved about 15 rods and placed on a concrete basement. In 1917 an addition of 20 ft. was made on one end and the old structure was resided. Then last year, or 1923, the old roof was taken off and a new gambrel roof built. The present dimensions are 30 ft. by 60 ft. with 16 ft. lower posts and 16 ft. purline posts. The basement has a concrete floor and stalls, box stalls and stanchions installed. The cost of the work done since 1911 has been about \$1,500." The barn is located on the farm of Mrs. Mattie Ellison, of Sparta, Michigan.

signing the deed of conveyance. If your brother and yourself hold a deed to the land which conveys it to you as joint tenants, upon his death you would be entitled to all the property as survivor. Neither party could devise his interest by will to his relatives or anyone else.—Asst. Legal Editor.

METHOD OF VOTING WAS LEGAL

On election day at the township meeting a motion was made and supported, for a township nurse. It was decided by the chairman of the board to have the people file past the election board and they count those for or opposed. It carried by two votes. I understand there were several people that would not vote when they saw how it was to be done. Was it a lawful method of voting on such a question?—W. H. P., Northport, Mich.

UNDoubtedly the question was one on which a viva voce vote could be taken. Section 2157 of the Compiled Laws of 1915 authorizes the moderator to have the voters polled or divided when any seven or more of them object to his determination of a question decided by a viva voce vote. In the absence of proper objections made by the electors at the time of voting, we believe the method of taking the vote would be at most an irregularity concerning which no question could be legally raised after the meeting adjourned. The electors might have determined to take the vote in some other manner had they so desired by making a motion to that effect.—Clare Retan, Deputy Attorney General.

MORTGAGE GOOD FOR 15 YEARS

Kindly give me information about a personal note given with a mortgage. I bought a team of horses, wagon, 2 sets of harness, plow, wagon-box and few other articles amounting to \$100.00 plus interest at 7 per cent. I gave as security on mortgage for above articles a cow. Nothing paid down. I gave personal note for \$100.00 drawn for 11 months. I was never notified by holder of the note and mortgage being due or past due. Is the personal note valid after 11 months expires and how long is it good for? How long is a mortgage good for, three years?—H. C., Rose City, Mich.

YOU, as maker of the note would be liable on it for a period of six years from date of maturity. A mortgage is good for 15 years.—Asst. Legal Editor.

TO APPEAR IN COURT

I am a subscriber to the M. B. F. and have been for several years and will give it a boost wherever I can. Would like to have you answer the following questions. Would you send me a copy of a legal summons to appear in Circuit Court where a person sued anybody for damages? How soon would papers have to be served before date of court? Would date of hearing have to be set when to appear? How must be filled out, signed, dated and sealed? Who is to serve the papers and must he sign the summons? Where they are served on man and wife must they be dated the same to be legal? Please let me hear from you at once.—F. J. L., Ceresco, Mich.

THE party served is required to appear within fifteen days after service of the summons. The summons must be signed by the clerk and given to the sheriff who serves it and makes his return on the back of it as shown on the blank summons enclosed. If man and wife are sued jointly the summons should be dated the same for each one.—Asst. Legal Editor.

CAN TAKE POSTS

I bought a place three years ago and when I took the place there was a pile of posts on it. They are here yet. Can I hold the posts? I have sold out and am moving off. I do not want something that is not mine but the man I bought from took advantage of me when I bought from him.—J. H. M., Durand, Mich.

I think you would be justified in taking the posts along with you.—Asst. Legal Editor.

How Concrete Helps the Farmer

Farmers who have the advantages of permanent, expense-proof buildings save time and money that would otherwise go to keep ramshackle buildings fit for use. Concrete dairy barns mean healthier cows that give more milk; and that means bigger milk checks.

Concrete silos make possible economical, dependable feed the year 'round—which also means more milk.

Concrete manure pits prevent loss of valuable fertilizing elements in manure.

Concrete corn cribs keep out rats and mice. You can't sell these pests so why fatten them?

Concrete feeding floors and hog houses make healthy, profitable hogs.

Concrete protects the home, and other farm buildings against fire.

Wouldn't you like to know more about Concrete—how to mix and use it, and how to estimate quantities of materials? We will gladly send you this information without charge, if you will write and let us know what you are planning to build. Why not write today?

Our booklet F-14 tells all about the uses of concrete on the dairy farm. Send for your copy.

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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

P. O. MICHIGAN

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

What the Neighbors Say

TAX RIDDEN

DEAR EDITOR:—Why are we farmers forced to pay county agents and nurses? White collared farmers who ride around in autos and tell us what to raise; who never farmed any and learned farming through books and college. If the supervisors had any feeling for the farmers in their districts, they would say, "Let farmers vote on it and help us lower our taxes."

It is the women and children on the farms who are denied things that are needed, because it takes everything to pay taxes. Yet farmers wives are in need of what is paid to county agents and county nurses.

We use to live without them and could dress respectable and fix up our homes. Now it is pinch, pinch, pinch and give up every penny to pay taxes.—Farmerette, Kalamazoo County, Michigan.

STICK TO THE FARM

TO the Editor:—I read the article by Ralph Jordan in your March 1st issue. He says it is not the bright lights of the city that is calling the farmers from their farms, but better conditions. Is it better conditions to work in a stuffy factory, cooped up like rats, than to work out in God's free air? He says it is only the strong, determined farmers that are leaving the farms for better conditions. That does not apply to this territory. He says others cannot get away because they can't leave their old parents that are worn out by years of slavery and misery. Who is the slave? The man that works for himself and can go to work and stop when he gets ready, or the man that must be on the job when the whistle blows, and must do just as the boss says, and has no say of his own. He says the farmers are waiting for some poor boob to come along and buy their farms, so that they can go to town. If the poor boob is the right sort of a man, he will be a successful farmer 10 years from now, and the man that goes to town will be the poor boob, working under a boss and will be just where he started.

Let me give you the history of two men here about 20 years ago. One of them lived in town, was a mechanic and always got the largest wages, he owned a good house and lot. The other man had worked and got about \$300. If he had gone to town he could not have got over half as much wages as the other man, but instead he went in debt

for a farm, and he and his wife have worked hard to get along. Today they own a good farm, good buildings, good stock, and good machinery, and if he was to sell all he has he could clear up about \$10,000. The other man has eaten up his house and lot, and is living in a rented house. If he was to sell their home and furniture and clothing, they could probably get \$300, but he has a little advantage over the other man, as one has a big tax to pay, and the other has nothing to pay taxes on. What is the matter with a good many of our men? They want five and six dollars pay for one dollar's work, and they can't work for themselves, but must have a boss over them.—Harold Johnson, Barry County, Mich.

WHY HAVE COUNTY AGENTS?

DEAR Editor:—Mr. H. E. Coblenz asked this question in THE BUSINESS FARMER of April 12th. I would ask Mr. Coblenz why is an efficiency expert necessary to big business? He would probably answer, that it is vital that work should be done with the least possible expense, and the efficiency expert can point out the remedy. So with the county agent. He is the efficiency expert of the farm.

The county agent is better educated along agricultural lines than the majority of farmers. The national and state agricultural departments keep in touch with him. He is up in the latest along farm lines. You will say, of course, that the national and state agricultural departments will send their literature to the individual when asked. But does the individual stop to read and study this literature?

Business progresses and changes their methods. Sometimes the new method proves unprofitable, so they change again. So with farming. Potatoes did not prove profitable during these last few years, but dairying doubtless will. Dairying is more stable than potato raising. It is not only the county agent that advocates this, but all the big men on farming.

Probably the farm agent does wear a white collar, and doesn't assist you during potato digging, but this is worth listening to. Mr. Coblenz says: "We are paying too many white-collar fellows, running around at our expense." No clothes don't make the man, nor do overalls make the man.—Dorothy Dill, Traverse City, Michigan.

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

"THEY'RE NOMINATIN' 'EM NOW"

THIS is the season of the year when they nominate pres'dents, leastways fellers 'at want to be pres'dents, an' up to now (June 21) they've got jest two—one for pres'dent an' a vice. Now a vice pres'dent cuts 'bout as much figger as a rat in a mouse trap, but we have to have one to make the ticket look good, so the 'Publicans (an' sinners) have nominated Coolidge and Dawes, Hell & Marias Dawes. Well there's more conventions comin' off an' more men'll be nominated. There'll be more candidates 'an any one, men or women, can vote for—fact is there'll be more'n any one would want to vote for.

No matter who they nominate, none of 'em'll be any to good for the job 'cause its quite an important position, as a pres'dent has full charge of the White House—when his wife ain't home, an' the Mayflower, which means the pres'dential yacht, an' has a chance to talk to congress once or twice a year an' draws a purty fair cash salary, an' has egg rolling on the lawns, an' some times keeps a goat—if he don't have one, he makes his secretary take his place, or somebody else takes it—there always has to be a goat, you know.

However, now that conventions are in season, I hope folks won't forget Bill Bryan, an' me. Yes, I've

always kinda hankered for the job, an' then there's LaFollette from Wisconsin. No I wouldn't want him runnin' mate—rather see him go alone—but McAdoo kinda wants a chance, or Al Smith, he's a democrat with a wet tongue—he would like to get a few votes. Oh I guess there'll be plenty of cand'dates an' so I ain't argin' my case none. Fact is I'll withdraw if they'll give me the salary or Muscle Shoals, or somethin'.

I guess its quite an honor to be president, cause a pres'dent can ride all over the country in a private car, an' make speeches, when he can find people to listen to him, an' his wife is head lady of the land, an' can boss him around, an' dress in beads an' jewels, an' wear bobbed hair, or otherwise, jest as she wishes, an' make him take a bath twice a month or more, as occasions require. An' he can have oyster pie or not, jest as he sees fit—an' once in a while he sends a message to the people that all is goin' well, an' he's boss in gen'ral of most everything he knows or don't know, an' so forth.

So that's why I've thrown my hat into the discard an' trust that folks will rest easy as I don't hardly expect to get anywhere near the nominatin'. I'll stay with Uncle Bill Bryan an' some of the down-an'-outers, an' wishin' you all a good fat job, I am, Cordially yours, UNCLE RUBE.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

By J. Herbert Ferris, R. E.

STATIC AND SUMMER RECEIVING

THERE are many nights that the atmospheric electricity is so strong that it spoils all reception of broadcasts. This is due to the fact that every discharge of electricity sends out electrical waves and your receiving set picks them up and you hear them as crackling or roaring noises in your receivers.

With a little patience you can soon take advantage of these troublesome noises and forecast the coming weather sometimes two days in advance. Certain sounds always precede coming rain or thunder storms. It is a pleasant way of spending a few minutes each day by listening to these discharges and then watching the coming weather, and after a few times you will be able to tell the kind of weather to expect on the following day.

A short aerial, an inside aerial (in your attic) or a loop will do away with a great deal of this atmospheric or static trouble. It is surprising what a little difference there is in volume of received signals by using an inside aerial, and a great difference in the amount of static disturbances that spoil your reception.

It might be well to mention here that the large radio manufacturers will pay a big price, yes up to a half million dollars, to the man who invents a real static eliminator that will sell at a reasonable price. All the big men are working on this problem and as yet no satisfactory method has been discovered.

WEEKLY BARN DANCE

YOU radio fans who like the old fashion barn dances, the dances where we used to have the time of our lives and danced till darn near daylight, can live those old days over again and have as good a time as ever. Have your neighbors come over Saturday night and then take your receiving set out to the barn and tune in on the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation Broadcasting Station WLS any time after 9:10 P. M. Eastern standard time. You'll hear the old tunes come through the air, the same old tunes we used to "step" to. And you can dance till 1:00 o'clock in the morning.

RADIO PROGRAMS

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

July 8—"Hot Weather Specialties," by Grace Viall Gray, Home Economics Specialist, National Live Stock and Meat Board. "Enriching Country Life Through Recreation," by Eugene T. Lies, Playground and Recreation Association of America.

July 11—"Youth Now—Leaders Later," by Margaret R. Filkins, Research Department, Montgomery Ward & Company. "Among Our Neighbors," a regular weekly feature furnished by the Orange Judd Illinois Farmer—L. C. Brown, Author of Brown's Crop Talks, on "A Ten Minute Crop Talk."

July 15—"The Story of Steer to Steak," by W. Hardenbergh, Bureau of Public Relations, Institute of American Meat Packers. "The Horse in the Horse Market," by G. E. Wentworth, Superintendent, Union Stock Yard and Transit Company.

July 18—"From the Beginning of Time," by Mrs. S. K. Maddux, National Provisioner Magazine. "Why We Encourage Calf Clubs," by Frank W. Harding, Chief Executive, American Short-Horn Breeders' Association.

July 22—"Community Building by Co-operating," by W. H. Hill, Agricultural Agent, New York Central Lines. "What's Doing in Illinois," by H. C. Butcher, Director of Information, Illinois Agricultural Association.

July 25—"Boys' and Girls' Club Work in the Great Southwest," by Arthur W. Large, Agricultural Agent, Rock Island Lines. "Among Our Neighbors," a regular weekly feature furnished by the Orange Judd Illinois Farmer—Paul A. Potter, Assistant Editor, on "A Farm Wife and Her Poultry Flock."

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These extra heavy, extra tough tires are built to give long service on poor roads and under heavy loads.



the dairyman



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Detroit, Mich.



Oh Money! Money!

by ELEANOR H. PORTER

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(Continued from June 21st Issue.)

"SHE doesn't dare to. Besides, there's Hattie. She says Hattie is always telling her what is due her position, and that she must do this and do that. She's being invited out, to the Pennocks and the Bensons; and they're worse than the maid, she declares. She loves to go to places and spend the day with her sewing; but that these things where you go and stand up and eat off a jiggly plate, and see everybody, and not really see anybody, are a nuisance and an abomination."

"Well, she's about right there," chuckled Mr. Smith.

"Yes, I think she is," smiled Miss Maggie; "but that isn't telling me how to make her contented."

"Contented! Great Scott!" snapped Mr. Smith, with an irritability that was as sudden as it was apparently causeless. "I didn't suppose you had to tell any woman on this earth how to be contented—with a hundred thousand dollars!"

"It would seem so, wouldn't it?" Something in Miss Maggie's voice sent Mr. Smith's eyes to her face in a keen glance of interrogation.

"You mean—you'd like the chance to prove it? That you wish you had that hundred thousand?"

"Oh, I didn't say—that," twinkled Miss Maggie mischievously, turning away.

It was that same afternoon that Mr.

Smith met Mrs. Jane Blaisdell on the street.

"You're just the man I want to see," she accosted him eagerly.

"Then I'll turn and walk along with you, if I may," smiled Mr. Smith. "What can I do for you?"

"Well, I don't know as you can do anything," she sighed; "but somebody's got to do something. Could you—do you suppose you could interest my husband in this Blaisdell business of yours?"

Mr. Smith gave a start, looking curiously disconcerted.

"B-Blaisdell business?" he stammered. "Why, I—I thought he was—er—interested in motoring and golf."

"Oh, he was, for a time; but it's too cold for those now, and he got sick of them, anyway, before it did come cold, just as he does of everything. Well yesterday he asked a question—something about Father Blaisdell's mother; and that gave me the idea. Do you suppose you could get him interested in this ancestor business? Oh, I wish you could! It's so nice and quiet, and it can't cost much—not like golf clubs and caddies and gasoline anyway. Do you think you could?"

"Why, I—I don't know, Mrs. Blaisdell," murmured Mr. Smith, still a little worriedly. "I—I could show him what I have found, of course."

"Well, I wish you would, then. Anyway, something's got to be done," she sighed. "He's nervous as a witch. He

can't keep still a minute. And he isn't a bit well, either. He ate such a lot of rich food and all sorts of stuff on our trip that he got his stomach all out of order; and now he can't eat anything, hardly."

"Humph! Well, if his stomach's knocked out, I pity him," nodded Mr. Smith. "I've been there."

"Oh, have you? Oh, yes, I remember. You did say so when you first came, didn't you? But, Mr. Smith, please, if you know any of those health fads, don't tell them to my husband. Don't, I beg of you! He's tried dozens of them until I'm nearly wild, and I've lost two hired girls already. One day it'll be no water, and the next it'll be all he can drink; and one week he won't eat anything but vegetables, and the next he won't touch a thing but meat and—is it fruit that goes with meat or cereals? Well, never mind. Whatever it is, he's done it. And lately he's taken to inspecting every bit of meat and groceries that comes into the house. Why, he spends half his time in the kitchen, nosing 'round the cupboards and refrigerator; and, of course, no girl will stand that! That's why I'm hoping, oh, I am hoping that you can do something with him on that ancestor business. There, here is the Bensons', where I've got to stop—and thank you ever so much, Mr. Smith, if you will."

"All right, I'll try," promised Mr. Smith dubiously, as he lifted his hat. But he frowned, and he was still frowning when he met Miss Maggie at the Duff supper-table half an hour later.

"Well, I've found another one who wants me to tell how to be contented, though afflicted with a hundred thousand dollars," he greeted her gloweringly.

"Is that so?" smiled Miss Maggie.

"Yes. Can't a hundred thousand dollars bring any one satisfaction?"

Miss Maggie laughed, then into her eyes

came the mischievous twinkle that Mr. Smith had learned to watch for.

"Don't blame the poor money," she said then demurely. "Blame—the way it is spent!"

CHAPTER XVIII

Just a Matter of Begging

True to his promise, Mr. Smith "tried" Mr. Frank Blaisdell on "the ancestor business" very soon. Laboriously he got out his tabulated dates and names, and carefully he traced for several lines of descent from remote ancestors. Painstakingly he pointed out a "Submit," who had no history but the bare fact of her marriage to one Thomas Blaisdell, and a "Thankful Marsh," who had eluded his every attempt to supply her with parents. He let it be understood how important these missing links were, and he tried to inspire his possible pupil with a frenzied desire to go out and dig them up. He showed some of the interesting letters he had received from various Blaisdells far and near, and he spread before him the genealogical page of his latest "Transcript," and explained how one might there stumble upon the very missing link he was looking for.

But Mr. Frank Blaisdell was openly bored. He said he didn't care how many children his great-grandfather had, nor what they died of; and as for Mrs. Submit and Miss Thankful, the ladies might bury themselves in the "Transcript," or hide behind that wall of dates and names till doomsday, for all he cared. He shouldn't disturb 'em. He never did like figures, he said, except figures that represented something worth while, like a day's sales or a year's profits. And, speaking of grocery stores, had Mr. Smith ever seen a store run down as his old one had since he sold out? For that matter, something must have got into all grocery stores; for a poorer lot of goods than those delivered every day at his home he never saw. It was a disgrace to the trade.

He said a good deal more about his grocery store—but nothing whatever more about his Blaisdell ancestors; so Mr. Smith felt justified in considering his efforts to interest Mr. Frank Blaisdell in the ancestor business a failure. Certainly he never tried it again.

It was in February that a certain metropolitan reporter, short for feature articles, ran up to Hillerton and contributed to his paper, the following Sunday, a write-up on "The Blaisdells One Year After," enlarging on the fine new homes, the motor cars, and the luxurious living of the three families. And it was three days after this article was printed that Miss Flora appeared at Miss Maggie's, breathless with excitement.

"Just see what I've got in the mail this morning!" she cried to Miss Maggie, and to Mr. Smith, who had opened the door for her.

With trembling fingers she took from her bag a letter, and a small picture evidently cut from a newspaper.

"There, see," she panted, holding them out. "It's a man in Boston, and these are his children. There are seven of them. He wrote me a beautiful letter. He said he knew I must have a real kind heart, and he's in terrible trouble. He said he saw in the paper about the wonderful legacy I'd had, and he told his wife he was going to write to me, to see if I wouldn't help them—if only a little, it would aid them that much."

"He wants money, then?" Miss Maggie had taken the letter and the picture rather gingerly in her hands. Mr. Smith had gone over to the stove suddenly—to turn a damper, apparently, though a close observer might have noticed that he turned it back to its former position almost at once.

"Yes," palpitated Miss Flora. "He's sick, and he lost his position, and his wife's sick, and two of the children, and one of 'em's lame, and another's blind. Oh, it was such a pitiful story, Maggie! Why, some days they haven't had enough to eat—and just look at me, with all my chickens and turkeys and more pudding every day than I can stuff down!"

"Did he give you any references?"

"References! What do you mean? He didn't ask me to hire him or anything."

"No, no, dear, but I mean—did he give you any references, to show that he was—worthy and all right," explained Miss Maggie patiently.

"Of course he didn't! Why, he didn't need to. He told me himself how things were with him," rebuked Miss Flora indignantly. "It's all in the letter there. Read for yourself."

"But he really ought to have given you some reference, dear, if he asked you for money."

"Well, I don't want any reference. I believe him. I'd be ashamed to doubt a man like that! And you would, after you read that letter, and look into those blessed children's faces. Besides, he never thought of such a thing—I know he didn't. Why, he says right in the letter there that he never asked for help before, and he was so ashamed that he had to now."

Mr. Smith made a sudden odd little noise in his throat. Perhaps he got choked. At all events, he was seized with a fit of coughing just then.

Miss Maggie turned over the letter in her hand.

"Where does he tell you to send the money?"

"It's right there—Box four hundred and something; and I got a money order, just as he said."

(Continued on page 21.)

Politics and the Railroads

To the present generation of Michigan Railroad men it is a grateful thought that this Peninsular commonwealth is appreciative of the fact that Railroad Service is today the best in Michigan history.

We know this appreciation by actual expressions—spoken and written—and by the gradual disappearance of that ancient hostility which featured an era of Railroad long past.

Most people realize that Railroad Service has been re-established despite laws which restrict management in every detail—laws which add huge burdens of expense to Railroad operation without assisting in any way toward Railroad progress or the development of Railroad Service.

Those who understand these facts give full credit for the achievement of Michigan's twenty-four steam Railroads and are prompt to resent selfish attacks on them. Before this defense—a defense based on facts—railroad aspersion is becoming out of date, except for spasmodic revivals at election time, when office seekers, desperately fighting for votes, sometimes endeavor to turn Railroad abuse into political capital.

Railroads have small chance to meet such attacks. Railroad men are too busy furnishing transportation and conducting negotiations with the various Government boards and commissions which so closely supervise our every act. In this extremity we must rely on you to protect and defend us, and to insure us a square deal.

Is this reliance well placed?

Michigan Railroad Association

508 Railroad Exchange Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

(9-27)



"We Serve Michigan"

THE ONE HUNDRED TENTH PSALM OR THE CHURCH'S PROGRAM

A SERMON BY REV. DAVID F. WARNER

"1. Jehovah saith unto my Lord, Sit thou at my right hand, Until I make thine enemies thy footstool.

"2. Jehovah will send forth the rod of thy strength out of Zion: Rule thou in the midst of thine enemies.

"3. Thy people offer themselves willingly in the day of thy power, in holy array: Out of the womb of the morning Thou hast the dew of thy youth.

"4. Jehovah has sworn victory and will not repent: Thou art a priest forever after the order of Melchizedek.

"5. The Lord at thy right hand will strike thru kings in the day of his wrath.

"6. He will judge among the nations; He will fill the places with dead bodies; He will strike thru the head in many countries.

"7. He will drink of the brook in the way: There will he lift up the head."

THE Great War is over but the conflict for righteousness is on in dead earnest. The liquor men are showing the red eye of defiance as their iniquitous business is doomed. Politicians are opposing an international agreement to minimize the probabilities of war. And many classes and peoples are crying for justice in this new day of unrest. And now the church has no other and brave choice but to move forward in vigor and purpose with her healing and salvation.

But, in this day, when we are the more yielding to the impact of spiritual forces, set loose nineteen hundred years ago by the Man of Galilee, we are the clearer seeing that righteousness consists not so much in claiming and getting justice, but in giving justice. The late Woodrow Wilson indicated that every country, participating in the League of Nations, must give up something of its sovereignty, that is, make concessions to other nations. This is social righteousness. The key-principle of Christianity is GIVING, not GETTING.

Now, this is a forward moving principle and ideal by which to begin to live in this age. How many ideas there are, but how few the ideals! An idea becomes an ideal when we are willing to clothe it with sacrifice and devotion! when we enshrine it in flesh and make it live before men; but still more, perhaps, when we are willing to die for it. Jesus and St. Paul were moved by the eternal "must" and there lives went out as the martyr's price. Lincoln yielded to the assassin's bullet for an ideal, and Edith Cavall gloried in death at the hands of her cruel enemies.

Psalm 110 sets forth the church's program. Luther calls this Psalm "the true, high, main Psalm of our beloved Lord, Jesus Christ." In verse one we have the present and universal reign of Christ. His atonement is finished. His spirit has been released for men; and the conflict for truth shall rage until the restoration of all things. This is a time to die for others. "Except a grain of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone." Jesus quotes this psalm in Matthew 22:44. It is convincing proof of his Messianic power on earth,—a sovereignty which he makes the surety of the Great Commission.

Verse two represents the church as waging the conflict. "Zion," to the Jew, is the earthly Jerusalem, or Judaism. But to the Christian, it is the spiritual Jerusalem, or church. "The rod of thy strength" is the rod with which the prophets and the Revelator saw Jesus smiting the nations or the Word of God. The Gospel has gone out to gather the whole world to its embrace. The Kingdom of God is to be won by the church wielding "the Sword of the Spirit." Christ must rule in the midst of his enemies. They must be subdued by the power of the Gospel thru the church. In this dispensation the world's sins must be blotted out by the blood of the

Lamb, thru heralds that are willing to die to declare the news.

During this dispensation, Jesus is to remain in heaven. When the church's task is finished he returns again, but not as a mediatorial Savior. Then the door of salvation will be closed (Matthew 25:10). Our hope lies in present action. And now is the time to answer Christ's prayer for unity, and to join in the Revelator's universal chorus: "Unto him that sitteth on the throne and unto the Lamb."

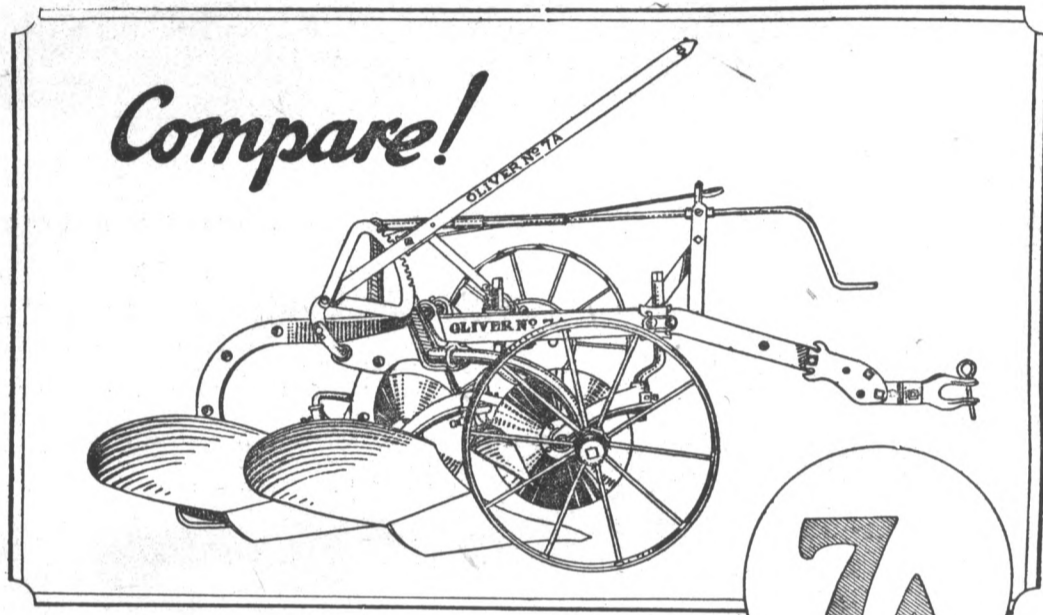
And for this glorious consummation God's people are willing to labor, for this is the day of the church's power, says verse three. This psalm is the war cry of our Great Commander, calling the church to mobilize against the enemy. These soldiers of Christ are to have the vigor characterized by "the dew of youth." It is a

world struggle. It involves every man and every man's affairs. You can not be neutral. There is no God and Mammon in this movement. Either you are willing or not willing. But the call is to the willing,—to the volunteers. No drafted men are wanted. What a wonderful situation! There is no place in Christ's army for a conscript. Already we have too many of such in the church. When the call comes for an advance and assault, we are compelled to send out corporals to line up the church's forces.

And what have you when these church professors are lined up? Many times, nothing. They won't fight. They look like soldiers, maybe, but they belie the name. With such an army, defeat is certain. When Gideon reviewed his thirty-two thousand men, his close eye detected the fearful and the unwilling, and he said, "Go home; we can't use you." He had but three hundred left. They were volunteers that had the splendid conception of their leader and the same stout faith in God. Every Bible reader knows how the sword of Jehovah

and Gideon won. If the battles of the church are lost, they are lost to the fearful, the neutrals, and the conscripts. But heaven pity that soul and that church in the day when God shall loose the winds of judgement, if they are not found bravely fighting! "By the water courses of Reuben there were great resolves of heart." Foch said, "Send me volunteers whose hearts are hot for the fight." And this is fundamental in the success of our militant warfare. It is an assured fact that no conscript or sluggard shall enter the Kingdom of God.

A guarantee of victory is sounded in verses four to seven. Jesus has gone into the great Holy of holies as a "priest forever" to offer his life as a moral satisfaction for the world's sins. But the world must know this. The church must declare it. How long? "How long, O Master, the holy and true, dost thou not judge and avenge our blood on them that dwell on the earth" (Revelation 6:10; compare Luke 1: 8,9,21)? "And the people were waiting for Zacharias, and (Continued on page 19.)



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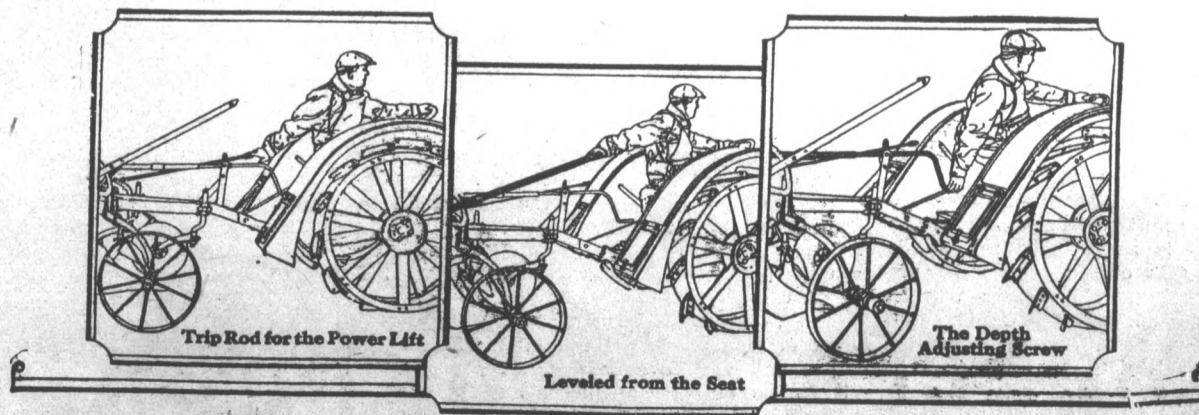
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The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1924

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

Detroit Office—318 Washington Boulevard Bldg., Cadillac 9440
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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ONE YEAR 60c. TWO YEARS \$1. FIVE YEARS \$2.
Published Bi-Weekly

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"The Farm Paper of Service"

RECOGNIZING AGRICULTURE

IN dealing with agriculture, the Republican party recognizes that we are faced with a fundamental national problem, and that the prosperity and welfare of the nation as a whole is dependent upon the prosperity and welfare of our agricultural population."

The foregoing is the opening paragraph of the agricultural "plank" in what is referred to as the "Coolidge platform" adopted by the Republican party at its recent convention in Cleveland.

Ordinarily we don't take much stock in platforms; like New Year's resolutions, they are easy to make, but durned hard to carry out. Nevertheless we feel differently about the Coolidge platform, because it is not the platform of a group of professional politicians for the main purpose of corraling votes. It is a platform of a man whose honesty of purpose and determination to do the right thing in spite of what effect it may have on him politically has never been questioned. Moreover, the President himself is a product of the soil, understands the farmers' problems, appreciates the importance of the farming business, and is making a sincere effort to help the farmers of America. Incidentally, his father declined an invitation to attend the Cleveland convention because he was too busy putting in the crops on his Vermont farm.

If you have not read the Agricultural plank in the Coolidge platform you should do so, and then compare it with what the Democrats will offer the farmers after they meet in New York.

This is not a stump speech for the Republican nominee; we are content to let his record in office speak for itself. It is not the policy of THE BUSINESS FARMER to take sides in political campaigns; we merely want to point out to you what we believe has an honest purpose behind it, and not the bubble of a group of politicians, for obviously Calvin Coolidge and not the professional politicians were in the saddle at Cleveland. We would not under any consideration take the responsibility of telling you to vote for Mr. Coolidge, the Democratic candidate, or any man a third party may put into the field, but we will go so far as to say that if you want to return Calvin Coolidge to the White House, vote him a Congress that will work with him, and that does not block every turn he makes. No president can give the country the right kind of administration unless he has Congress behind him.

THE BOARDER HEN

THE term "boarder", which is often applied to cows whose production is so low that it barely pays their board, applies also to the hen that "eats her head off." As a matter of fact, the farmers probably keep more boarder hens than they do hens that really produce a profit. As a usual thing, farmers pay little or no attention to the productive ability of their flock of hens, to say nothing of making a selection of individuals of high productive ability.

This is regrettable to say the least, because poultry is one of the most profitable sidelines in farming. No matter what type of farming is followed, whether it is grain farming, dairy farming, fruit farming, general farming or what-not, poultry usually fits in to good advantage.

Did you ever stop to think that the most expensive hen you can have on the farm, is the

one that lays the fewest number of eggs? A hen that lays seven dozen eggs per year, requires almost as much food as one that produces from fifteen to seventeen dozen eggs per year. In other words, the former will require an average of twelve pounds of feed to produce one dozen eggs, while the latter will produce one dozen eggs on five pounds of feed.

If you are interested in poultry as a profitable farm sideline, don't fail to read the article in this issue by Prof. E. C. Foreman on the value of systematic culling and selective breeding of poultry, as a factor of great importance in the economic production of eggs. Incidentally Prof. Foreman is one of the outstanding experts and authorities on poultry husbandry, and we feel particularly fortunate in being able to present to readers of THE BUSINESS FARMER such a worth while discussion on this important subject. Prof. Foreman's article is based on facts gained from study and experience that will be exceedingly valuable to anyone who applies them.

Prof. Foreman points out that systematic culling and selective breeding results in more eggs from the same number of hens. The cost of producing eggs will be reduced in their case, but a maximum efficiency calls for the application of both. In other words, when you have culled your flock in accordance with the instructions given, the job is only half done; you should follow that up by selective breeding.

Unfortunately hens are just hens to a great many farmers when they could be made a very interesting study, as well as a profitable sideline—and Prof. Foreman tells how it may be done.

We appreciate, however, that most farmers feel they have so many things to look after, they are unable to give poultry the attention it rightly merits. This offers a suggestion. Why not get the farm boy, or the farm girl, or both, interested in taking hold of the poultry department on the farm and running it in a scientific way. It is not only good experience for the young folks, but there is no reason why, in many cases, the poultry end of the business should not pay part or all of their education.

The poultry on the farms of Michigan is too much neglected, and we urge THE BUSINESS FARMER readers to give it more serious attention. When we read Prof. Foreman's article we got real enthusiastic about it. Perhaps that is largely because we particularly like poultry, but entirely aside from the fact that, we believe farmers are making a serious mistake not to go after the poultry end of their business in a real scientific way.

KEEP THINGS IN BALANCE

A TIME to keep things in balance" in a few words sums up the view of the U. S. D. A. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in a statement issued June 1. In the opinion of the Bureau, "If reasonable balance is maintained in the production end, agriculture as a whole stands to gain the greatest economic leverage since 1919". These are encouraging words, to say the least.

Not only in Michigan, but over the country generally, the spring has been late, and farming got away to a slow start, but as each week rolls by, conditions are rapidly improving, and the indications are that the season will not be so bad after all. The labor situation tends to grow easier, if anything. Also the general level of prices shows a declining tendency, while farm products have slightly advanced. What we need, of course, is more and still more of this balancing-up process between agriculture and industry. There is bound to be a balancing up sooner or later, but we sometimes weary of the long drawn out process, especially if we happen to be in the unfortunate position of hanging on by the skin of our teeth, as it were.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics points out that two underlying factors now color the agricultural situation. In the first place, the program of agricultural production has arrived at the best general balance since 1920. The community at large hardly understands how far-reaching and skillful a readjustment farmers have made in the major lines of production. They have obeyed economic signals as expertly as any industry ever did. Naturally, however, it takes a much longer time to bring about a readjustment in agriculture than it does in the manufacturing industry. It is pointed out that no board of directors can shift over night the crop system and growing animals on six million farms.

Now that the readjustment process is coming along in good shape, let us watch our step. It is very important to recognize the point when readjustment in the various lines has gone far enough. In other words, if you have achieved a balance, don't upset it. As a result of this survey the United States Department of Agriculture points out, that the tendency this season is to overdo poultry, corn, butter, and potato production, and it may presently cut down too far on wheat, cattle and hogs. The real production

situation frequently changes some time before that fact is registered in price changes.

The second underlying factor in the agricultural situation is that the annual industrial boom of the past few years appears to be slowing down at the present time; what that will probably result in will be a balancing-up process between industry and agriculture. If the city buys less of manufactured products, it apparently means, under present circumstances, some lowering of prices of things that farmers have to buy, and likewise a lowering of wages.

Of course, a slowing up in industry may create a somewhat narrower market for such products as lambs, butter, fresh eggs, and semi luxury fruits and vegetables, but we rather doubt that this will be serious, and anticipate that it will be more than offset by the benefit that will accrue to agriculture, as the result of the balancing-up process. There is nothing to indicate an impending depreciation in industry; it is simply a slight slowing up that we do not believe is serious, at least so far as the effect on agriculture is concerned.

KEEPING TAXES DOWN BY LAW

"COULD Our Tax Totals Be Held Down By Law?" is the heading on the current installment of the series of articles on taxation in Michigan by Stanley M. Powell. The idea of holding tax totals down by law is sponsored by the Michigan Real Estate Association, and the way this can be done, they state, is to fix by law an absolute maximum amount of money which might be raised by taxation during any given period.

This idea is not entirely new. The state of Ohio has a law somewhat along this line but it has failed to work wholly satisfactory. The Michigan Real Estate Association has made a study of the Ohio law, has found the weaknesses and believes it has a law that will work perfectly.

During the past several months we have discussed tax problems here in Michigan and, in turn, taken up and explained some of the many remedies offered. The state income tax has been discussed and since petitions have been circulated by the leading farmers organizations of the state and enough signatures secured to assure the proposed income tax law being put on the ballot this next fall. Then it will be up to us whether it becomes a law or not. A gas tax, tax exempt securities, as well as several other remedies have been discussed. The remedy offered by the Michigan Real Estate Association is not supposed to be a panacea for all tax ills—they do not claim it is—but it will, they believe, help solve the problems of real estate taxation. City, school and county taxes would have to be taken care of but by holding down state taxes it would be a step in the right direction, and it would be up to the counties and cities to work out their problems. If it will help solve the problem it is worth considering because there is much help needed.

IN THE BIN OR IN THE STACK?

IT won't be long before those readers of THE BUSINESS FARMER who have grain to thrash will be visited by the custom thresherman.

Are you going to have him put the grain in his machine threshes in the bin or in the stack? That is a foolish question, isn't it? No, it isn't; it is a mighty serious question. So serious is it that the United States Department of Agriculture has recently issued a statement calling attention to the fact that the careless, inefficient operation of threshing machines is responsible for a great many bushels of wasted grain.

Threshing machines have been built and improved for a great many years, and while none of them are probably one hundred per cent efficient in the separation of the grain from the straw, yet any of them will do their work with very little wasted grain if kept in good condition, properly adjusted, furnished with the proper amount of power, and carefully watched while in operation. In addition to this of course, the grain itself must be in condition to be threshed.

If a threshing machine fails to separate all the grain from the straw, it is usually due to one or more causes; either the machine is not being run at the proper speed, the cylinder fails to thresh all of the kernels out of the heads, the separating mechanism is not level, or the blast not properly adjusted.

You can depend upon it that the owner of the threshing rig is not so thoroughly interested in getting every bushel of grain from the straw as you are, and therefore it is important for the farmer to be on the alert. It is well to be versed on the operation of the machine, and to know whether the separator man has his machine adjusted for the most efficient results possible. Furthermore, it is not so important for you to watch the grain spout as it is what is coming out of the wind stacker; the straw pile or stack is the most important place for the owner of the crop to be.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

RULES FOR TESTING INVESTMENTS

IN a recent issue of Printers' Ink there was an article on blue-sky swindles and in this article 10 rules for testing an investment were given. The rules given are very good and we are passing them on. Read 'em and then paste 'em in your hat or put up in some prominent place where you can refresh your memory every now and then.

(1) When a stock salesman tells you "now or never," the answer is always "never." Good investments will be here tomorrow. Get sound advice before you buy.

(2) Don't try to combine gambling with investment. The more interest, the more risk.

(3) Don't buy swamp land 1,000 miles away. If you buy real estate, buy right near home.

(4) Watch out for the man who offers a big stock bonus. It's cost many folks their life savings.

(5) Don't invest in another man's dreams. Be especially suspicious of the man who tells you how much a \$100 investment in original Ford or telephone or other similar stock is worth now. For every big winner many more fail. A man who has discovered a diamond mine doesn't tell the world about it. Out of every 100 new businesses started, 87 fail and only 13 prove successful!

(6) Mining costs big money. Shun the man who tells of the mountains of gold that beckon on the blue horizon.

(7) If you must gamble, gamble on yourself. Don't play the other man's game.

(8) Don't stay on the sucker list. If strangers write offering to make you rich, tell them to remove your name from their list. Get off the list. Some of those birds can write.

(9) Crooks take advantage of every invention. Watch out now for fake radio stocks.

(10) Most fake promoters use the money from stock sales paying running expenses. Buy mahogany furniture for your own house instead of for a bucket shop.

FOOD AND FUR OFFICIAL GETS JAIL SENTENCE

WE advised in our last issue that officials of the Standard Food and Fur Association had got themselves in wrong with Uncle Sam and had been arrested and charged with using the mails to defraud. Since then they have been brought to trial and one official, Nathan D. Hecht went to jail for six months and two others, James and Thomas Vavaro, were acquitted by a jury. In addition to the six months he must spend in jail Hecht had to pay a fine of \$1,000. The other officials claimed that Hecht deceived them in the sale of the business two years ago. Like Pete Dexter of "Forty Years of Faking" this man Hecht finally got caught.

OLIVER OIL-GAS BURNER

"I would like to know whether the Oliver Oil-Gas Burner gives satisfaction or not and wish you would advise me.—M. H., Lenawee County, Mich."

WE have published many letters from subscribers regarding the Oliver Oil-Gas Burner, we are of the opinion that it depends considerable on the user whether the burner is a success or not. It seems that about 50 per

The Collection Box

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

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

- 1.—The claim is made by a paid-up subscriber to The Business Farmer.
- 2.—The claim is not more than 6 mos. old.
- 3.—The claim is not local or between people within easy distance of one another. These should be settled at first hand and not attempted by mail.

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

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

Report Ending June 23, 1924
Total number claims filed.....2502
Amount involved.....\$24,275.91
Total number claims settled.....1994
Amount secured.....\$22,760.58

cent of our readers who purchase these burners are satisfied, while the other 50 per cent are very much dissatisfied, and would not use them under any consideration.

WYANDOTTE OIL COMPANY

"I am writing to ask you if you could give me any information on some oil stock that has come into my possession. I have 500 shares at \$5.00 a share in the Wyandotte Oil Company of Venango county, Pennsylvania. The company was incorporated in 1864 and it seems that their offices were in Pittsburgh. Is the stock of any value?"

A THOROUGH investigation reveals that this company was organized in 1864 and at that time owned 21 acres in President township, Venango county, Pennsylvania. The incorporators were Edward G. Peabody, A. M. Ross, J. P. Chandler, W. C. McKibbin and Henry R. Anderson. Bankers in Oil City and Franklin, Pa., never heard of the company and do not know any of the incorporators. About the year 1864 there were a great many of these incorporations organized, due to the excitement at that time, and more than likely this company was one of them. Most of the companies of this kind let their land go at tax sales when it was discovered there was no oil under them, and but few of them still own land. From the above information we would conclude that the stock is not worth much.

MAKING APRONS AT HOME

IF any of our readers are making aprons and selling them "at a profit of \$6.90 to \$15.30 per dozen" for the Mary Jane Apron Company of Manitowac, Wis., we would like to hear from them.

We wrote this company in March asking them for the names and addresses of any ladies in Michigan who made a success of their plan, but altho they sent a full line of their circular matter, they sent no satisfied customers' names.

They ask \$1.50 in advance for the instructions and material, so their scheme does not cost as much as some of the "work-at-home" schemes we have been writing up recently in this column.

ANOTHER NEW ONE

THESE fake stock salesmen are mighty foxy chaps and between personal calls, mails, telephone calls and telegrams the average farmer has a hard time getting rid of them. Unless he losses his temper and uses his boot on that part of the salesman's anatomy the little boy called "the back of his lap". Down in Ohio they have uncovered a new scheme. The farmer is offered "service" from a New York concern. Following a mail campaign the farmer receives a telegram stating that a certain curb stock can be bought at a very low figure and will soon advance to double or more the amount paid. One farmer stated that this concern offered a certain curb stock at \$1.25 declaring that it would soon go to \$3.00. Quick action was urged, and a long distant telephone call with further urging followed. This particular stock was investigated and found to be worth 50 cents. No doubt they will try to work Michigan shortly so be on your guard; you may find something in your mailbox tomorrow. Do not throw the papers away but send them to us because we want to study their methods. No we are not going into the business—we want to keep them from doing business among our readers.

RENEWING INSURANCE POLICIES

ANY of our subscribers who secured accident insurance last year through THE BUSINESS FARMER and want their policy renewed can have them renewed by writing to the North American Accident Company, 208 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. Your check or money order should be made payable to that company.

Dear Sir:—I have just received the adjustment from — and thank you very much. I surely appreciate your work very much. Thank you.—Mrs. C. A. L., Gowen, Mich.

First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bonds

For funds available for investment or re-investment at this time we offer a diversified showing of exceptional 7% first mortgage bond issues.

Write for Booklet AG1271

Tax Free in Michigan

4% Normal Income Tax Paid by Borrower

7%

Federal Bond & Mortgage Company

(1271)

FEDERAL BOND & MORTGAGE BUILDING, DETROIT

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE BUSINESS FARMER

Home is as near you as the Telephone

NO matter where you roam—or where business or pleasure calls—you will find a telephone near.

Don't worry about the folks at home or about your business. Just keep in mind that every Bell telephone is a connecting link between you and home. Call home every evening—let the folks know you are thinking of them.

There are special evening and night rates that make your calls very economical.



MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

BE A FRIEND

BE a friend. You don't need money:
Just a disposition sunny;
Just the wish to help another
Get along some way or other;
Out to one who's unbefriended;
Just the will to give or lend,
This will make you someone's friend.

Be a friend. You don't need glory,
Friendship is a simple story.
Pass by trifling errors blindly,
Gaze on honest effort kindly,
Cheer the youth who's bravely trying,
Pity him who's sadly sighing;
Just a little labor spend
On the duties of a friend.

Be a friend. The pay is bigger
(Though not written by a figure)
Than is earned by people clever
In what's merely self-endeavor.
You'll have friends instead of neighbors
For the profits of your labors;
You'll be richer in the end
Than a prince, if you're a friend.

SOME MEAL POINTERS

THE first course for each meal should tend to stimulate the appetite and prepare the digestive tract for the remainder of the meal. This is especially true of breakfast, and fruit is generally used for this purpose. Fruit is also frequently used for the first course in a luncheon or dinner. Soup has stimulating qualities and is used for a first course.

The next course should consist of a mild flavored food, for example, in the case of breakfast, a cereal. This bland flavored course is followed by the main course, which usually contains the principal building and repair foods, (protein) and the energy and heat producing foods, (starch). The salad course then follows in case of a luncheon or dinner, supplying principally body regulating and body building foods in the form of minerals, organic acids, etc.

The meal ends with a desert and beverage. The physiological reason for ending the meal with a dessert is that a pleasant sensation tends to continue digestion. A good habit to get into is less pies and more fruits for desserts.

For everyday living the meals are not usually served in so many courses, as referred to above, and one or more of the foods mentioned may also be omitted. The principal of contrasts, etc., should be carried out somewhat, no matter how plain or simple the meal is.

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION

MY, my, but it is warm—no, it is hot, positively hot—today. I have been all over the house trying to find a cool place where I might do my writing, but there doesn't seem to be a breath of cool air anywhere. After supper tonight we will drive out along Lake St. Clair and enjoy the cool breezes, and where this is a public beach we will find the water alive with bathers.

Everyone, whether they go wading or swimming, should know how to perform artificial respiration. Every year there are thousands who lose their lives while in bathing and many of them are taken from the water while their is still life in their body but they die because of the immediate need of proper treatment—and not one in the crowd knows what to do. I am going to tell you how to treat a drowning person so that if you are called upon some day you will be ready to do your part.

Lay patient on stomach, face turned to one side, so that the mouth and nose do not touch the ground.

The operator should kneel, straddling the patient's hips or by either side of the hips, facing the patient's head.

Place spread hands upon the lower ribs of the patient and throw body and shoulders forward so as to bring weight heavily upon the lower ribs of the patient. Continue downward pressure three seconds then suddenly remove hands.

Repeat this act indefinitely about twelve times a minute—the danger is that in the excitement the rate will be too rapid.

The efforts at resuscitation should be continued until the arrival of the physician. Any evidence of returning breathing should encourage the operator to continue his efforts. Artificial respiration should be continuous for one hour; much longer, if



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS:—The other evening I attended high school graduating exercises here in Mt. Clemens with a dear friend of mine, who had a seventeen-year-old boy who was receiving his diploma. As we sat in our seats and watched the boys and girls, one by one, walk up onto the stage and receive their diploma I could not help but think how swiftly time passes. 'Twas but only a few years ago she, my friend, and I had gone through practically the same ceremonies and now we were sitting there watching her boy graduate from high school. And but a few years, no doubt, and he will be watching his son or daughter receive their diploma.

When we were young one who had a high school education was well educated and pointed out as "real smart" or "an educated fool" according to who discussed them. But now it is different. A college training is the ambition of the young generation. There is a very true saying I always keep foremost in my mind that I want to pass on to you. It is "Slumber not in the tents of your fathers. The world is advancing. Advance with it." So let's not go to sleep but advance with this world of ours and send the boy or girl graduates to college this fall. Sometimes it may require "pinching" a little here and there but it will be money well invested if you can send out your boy or girl well equipped to fight their way.

*Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor*

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

there are any evidences of returning animation.

As soon as artificial respiration has been started, a second party may pull the hair, dash cold water in the face, loosen the clothing and collar and hold a cloth saturated with aromatic spirits of ammonia near the nose.

Spanking the buttocks sharply may also have a quickening effect; pulling on the tongue helps bring the man to. See that the mouth contains no tobacco nor spittle.

No stimulant nor liquids of any kind should be administered by the mouth while respiration is suspended. Keep back the crowd.

FEEDING THE BABY

THERE is nothing "just as good" as mother's milk. It is the natural and only perfect food for the infant. Substituting anything else for it should be considered a serious undertaking, justified only by necessity and carried out only under the advice of a physician.

If mother is ill or run down she should consult a physician before

giving her baby other food or bottle feeding. The quality of mother's milk may be improved by improving her health. Improper food, irregular meals, lack of rest and sleep, too frequent or too prolonged nursing weaken the mother and injure her milk, especially in hot weather.

Breast-fed babies often vomit or have diarrhea because the mother is sick or tired out and her milk is poor. So long as the mother keeps well the breast-fed baby will be well.

Tea and coffee do not improve the quality of the mother's milk, and may be injurious to the baby. A nursing mother should drink plenty of pure water. There is no better food for the mother than good milk; she should drink it freely.

If breast milk does not agree with the baby, do not wean him until you have tried:

Improving the quality of the milk by attention to the mother's diet, intake of liquids and details of her daily life.

Feeding the baby at her regular four-hour intervals.

TIME-TABLE FOR CANNING FRUITS AND TOMATOES

These time periods are based on the use of quart glass jars. For pint glass jars 5 minutes less time may be used, and for No. 2 or No. 3 tins 10 minutes less. When the fruits are precooked and packed hot, a 5-minute process is recommended for all cans or jars to insure keeping and to create a vacuum seal.

Product	Method of treatment before processing	Processing period, at temperature of 212° F.
Apples.....	Slice, quarter, or halve, then pack in jars and cover with boiling sirup. Or boil whole in sirup, or bake as for serving, and cover with sirup, and pack hot. Or pack hot in form of apple sauce. Same as peaches.....	Packed cold: 20 minutes. Packed hot: 5 minutes.
Apricots.....	Pack in jars. Fill with boiling hot, medium sirup.	20 minutes.
Blackberries.....		
Blueberries.....		
Dewberries.....		
Huckleberries.....		
Logan Blackberries.....	Pack in hot jars, cover with boiling sirup, using thick sirup for sour cherries, and medium for sweet. Or remove pits, add sugar as desired, bring to boil, and pack.	Packed cold: 25 minutes. Packed hot: 5 minutes.
Raspberries.....		
Cherries.....		
Currants.....	Same as berries.....	Packed cold: 20 minutes.
Gooseberries.....	Same as other berries, but using thick sirup. Or prepare sauce, using sugar as desired. Fill hot.	Packed hot: 5 minutes. 20 minutes.
Peaches.....	Scald, dip into cold water, and peel. Cut into size desired, removing pits. Fill jars, then add sirup of desired consistency, in which several cracked peach pits have been boiled.	20 minutes.
Pears.....	Pare and cook for 4 to 8 minutes in boiling medium sirup. Pack hot in jars and fill with the boiling sirup.	30 minutes.
Pineapples.....	Peel, core, remove eyes. Cut into convenient sizes. Pack in jars. Fill with boiling thin sirup.	Packed cold: 20 minutes. Packed hot: 5 minutes.
Plums.....	Prick. Fill in jars. Cover with boiling medium sirup. Or bring to boil, using sugar as desired. Fill hot into jars.	5 minutes.
Rhubarb.....	Cut in half-inch lengths. Add one-fourth as much sugar as rhubarb by measure. Bake until tender in covered baking dish. Pack in hot jars.	5 minutes.
Strawberries.....	To each quart add 1 cup of sugar and 2 tablespoons of water. Boil slowly for 15 minutes. Let stand overnight in kettle. Reheat to boiling. Fill jars hot.	25 minutes.
Tomatoes.....	Scald and peel. Pack whole or cut in pieces. Cover with hot tomato juice. Add 1 teaspoon salt to each quart.	

Shortening the length of single feedings.

Giving one-half of one ounce of boiled water before each nursing.

Giving some cow's milk diluted after one or more feedings, if breast milk is scanty.

HOW VEGETABLES RANK IN FOOD VALUE

THE following list of vegetables arranged in the order of their value may be helpful to the home-maker who is eager to secure from vegetables the greatest contribution they have to offer:

1. Spinach, turnip tops, chard, wild green leaves, cabbage, lettuce, string-beans.
2. Potatoes.
3. Carrots.
4. Onions, cauliflower, celery.
5. Parsnips, turnips.
6. Sweet potatoes, beets.
7. Asparagus, Brussels sprouts.
8. Cucumbers, eggplants, peppers, pumpkin, squash.

Leaves, including string-beans, hold the most conspicuous place among all the vegetables, because they are rich in all the materials for which vegetables rank well. Those which are eaten raw have no successful competitors among any foods so far as vitamins are concerned. Although it is true that a serving of roots or tubers, leaves have more than twice as much iron and in many cases they are much richer in vitamins.

It is fortunate indeed that the potato has survived the dietary changes of civilization, because it is a close second to leaves in the food materials that it contains. It is fair in iron and vitamin A and good in vitamins B and C. Carrots also hold an enviable place among the roots because they are good in vitamin A and fair in B and C. Parsnips and turnips are unusual in their content of lime and good in vitamin B.

WORTHWHILE CURTAIN HINTS

SHORT Curtain Defects Overcome—A relative of mine moved to a new house where some of the windows were much longer than the ones in her former home. At first she thought she would be obliged to buy new curtains, but, by the advice of a neighbor this difficulty was entirely overcome.

Instead of new curtains, she used the old ones by measuring from the sill up and letting the rods come wherever they would. Then she purchased some pretty drapes with a valance at the top and placed another rod for these at the top of the window as usual, thereby concealing the shortness of the curtains underneath.

Beautiful Drapes from old material—A friend asked me to step in her bedroom and see her new curtain drapes. I did so, and saw some beautiful plain delicate pink ones with a valance at the top. I examined the material and decided it was some kind of voile, but she laughingly told me she had only taken the outer portions of some old thin worn out sheets and colored them a dainty light pink color.

This discovery has been of great help to me, as I know what disposition to make with sheets that had worn through in the center yet the other portions were strong enough to last a long time.—E. M. L. B.

DO YOU KNOW—

So many housewives make another task while doing one? Never uncover a frying pan to turn meat without first drawing it back to cool a moment. Then raise lid on side towards you and reach under to do the turning, thus preventing any grease from spattering the range for later cleaning.

That you can prevent foods and fruits from boiling over on your burner by watching a few minutes until boiling is reached to see if it will go higher? Then regulate for safety.

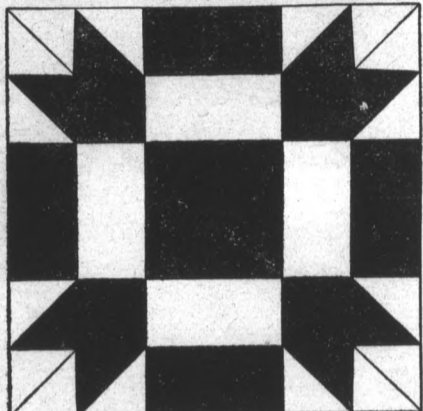
That soap will spoil the enamel on your burner? Polish off each day with a clean cloth and a few drops of "3-in-1" oil or "Finoil."

That navy beans are better soaked over night? Drain, add more water, and baking soda the size of a bean, boil 15 minutes. Drain again, cover with cold water. To 2 quarts beans (soaked) add ½ cup sugar (brown preferred) salt and pepper to taste, and several

slices of pork. Bake in a moderate oven, stirring occasionally. Or boil until tender using sufficient water to make soup if desired.

If beans are boiled in a deep kettle, dumplings may be cooked in the soup. For ten small dumplings, use a full cup of sweet milk, one heaping teaspoon of baking powder sifted in with enough flour to make a stiff dough and a scant teaspoon of salt. Drop dough in soup (in spoonfuls.) One hour before beans are tender, cover kettle and boil very slowly.—B. O. R.

Personal Column



MRS. MORGAN'S CHOICE

Here is a quilt pattern I designed last night. I call it Mrs. Morgan's Choice and it looks fine if pieced of two colors. Mrs. Morgan.

—The original block Mrs. Morgan was kind enough to send me is pieced with the two colors, blue and white, and it is real pretty. I have several beautiful designs that have been sent in by my good readers and I will publish them from time to time. Be on the look-out for them.—Mrs. Annie Taylor.

Daughter Tries Recipe.—I write to thank you for the valuable information I received through your paper and readers. We all enjoy your paper and wish it was daily. My daughter 10 years old is the first one to the mail box Saturdays so she can read her parts first. She also tries some of the recipes and is learning cooking out of the M. B. F. and has wonderful luck especially with cakes and salads. She wishes me to send you a way to clean a screen milk strainer. Take a bar of hard soap and rub the corner of the bar on the screen. That forces the dirt through screen, then wash the screen in hot water to dissolve the soap. Enclosed please find \$2.00 for five years subscription.—Mrs. C. J. R., Adrian, Michigan.

Cured Eczema.—I sure enjoy the paper and I look every issue for pretty apron patterns. I am one of the victims of eczema. I have been using the recipe that was in your paper some time ago—sulphur ointment rubbed in, wash the feet in 1 quart of water in which two table-spoons of epsom salts were dissolved—and I am glad to say my feet are cured. I told others about the salts for a foot wash and they said "it worked wonders." I am so glad to be free from eczema I must write and tell you about it. Thanking you for past favors, I remain as ever,—Mrs. J. A. B., Crosswell, Mich.

Mistake in Salad Dressing Recipe.—In regard to the receipt for salad dressing I sent for the benefit of Mrs. J. E. S., of Manistee; I think she would be very much disappointed, if she tried it as the paper printed it. If you refer to my letter of a couple of weeks ago I think you will find about half of the recipe has been omitted. I am sending it again in case the first one has been mislaid. 2 eggs well beaten, 1 cup vinegar, 1 cup sugar, 1 teaspoon flour, butter size



Paint outdoor flower boxes white as it makes the most effective background for the green foliage and the bright flowers, and keeps their roots cool. All out-door things should be painted at regular intervals to off-set the forces of destruction—sun, wind, rain, sleet and hail.

of walnut, ½ teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon mustard. Set in hot water and cook. Cool before putting on cabbage or potatoes. Thin as needed with cream or milk.

Mistakes will happen with the best of people. Ever a friend,—Mrs. A. R. L., Elsie, Michigan.

—I am very sorry that only part of this recipe was printed because I know how you feel when you decide to make "something different" and you follow the printed recipe in every detail—and then find that it isn't a success. I will try hard to see that this never happens again.—Mrs. Annie Taylor.

—if you are well bred!

Little Points a Girl Should Take to Heart.—If a small brother shows himself a nuisance where men callers are concerned, by tactless remarks, cat-calls, and obtrusive lingering at tete-a-tetes or other manifestations inspired by the perverted sense of humor common to his years, remember than an entente cordiale is better than a state of open warfare. If you care to exercise tact and friendliness you can make a friend of little brother instead of a chronic tease.

Young men like to talk about themselves. If you wish to be popular with them, this is worth bearing in mind. Listening well will make you more sought after than talking well.

A girl should not be a coquette. Yet, within limits, she is not unjustified in encouraging the attention of several admirers. A girl whose company others find desirable, is more apt to be sought out by the one individual to whom her preferences may incline.

Many young girls are at a loss as to exactly when they should begin calling a young man with whom they are acquainted by his first name. This is something which should come of itself and cannot be established by rule. It is best, however, when acquaintanceship has ripened so as to make a "first name" footing natural, to let the young man take the first step in establishing it. If you then allow him to call you by your first name you could quite naturally call him by his.

Menu for July 5th

*Brown Fricassee of Chicken
Boiled Rice
Baking Powder Biscuit
Apple and Celery Salad
Mince Pie
Coffee

*Brown Fricassee of Chicken.—Draw, singe, and joint chicken. Put 4 table-spoons fat in saucepan; when brown, put in chicken. Stir until every piece is nicely browned, then add 2 table-spoons flour, stir again, add 1 pint boiling water or stock, stir until it boils; add 1 teaspoon of salt. Cover, and let simmer gently until tender, then add 1 teaspoon onion juice, and little black pepper. Put neck-piece, heart, liver, gizzard, and back pieces in center of dish; put 2 pieces of breast on top, second joints on one side of plate, legs crossed on other, and wing at each end of plate. Pour sauce over, sprinkle with chopped parsley, and serve.

RECIPES

Sardine Sandwiches.—2 table-spoons melted fat, 1 dozen sardines, 1 table-spoonful whipped cream, 1 tomato, salt, pepper, and paprika to taste, lettuce leaves, slices of brown or white bread. Bone and skin the sardines, then rub through sieve, add cream, fat, pulp of tomato and seasonings and mix well. Spread mixture between slices of brown or white bread and butter, stamp out in rounds, in center of each round force a row of whipped cream seasoned with salt and red pepper, place small stamped out leaves of lettuce round the cream. Sufficient for twelve sandwiches.

Tomato and Horseradish Sandwiches.—1 table-spoonful fat, ¼ cupful grated horseradish, 1 tomato, bread, ¼ cupful mayonnaise, salt and paprika to taste, parsley. Mix fat, horseradish, and mayonnaise together. Skin and slice tomato, sprinkle with salt and paprika. Spread thin slices of bread and butter with fat mixture, and put sliced tomato between, cut into fancy shapes and garnish with parsley. Sufficient for ten sandwiches.

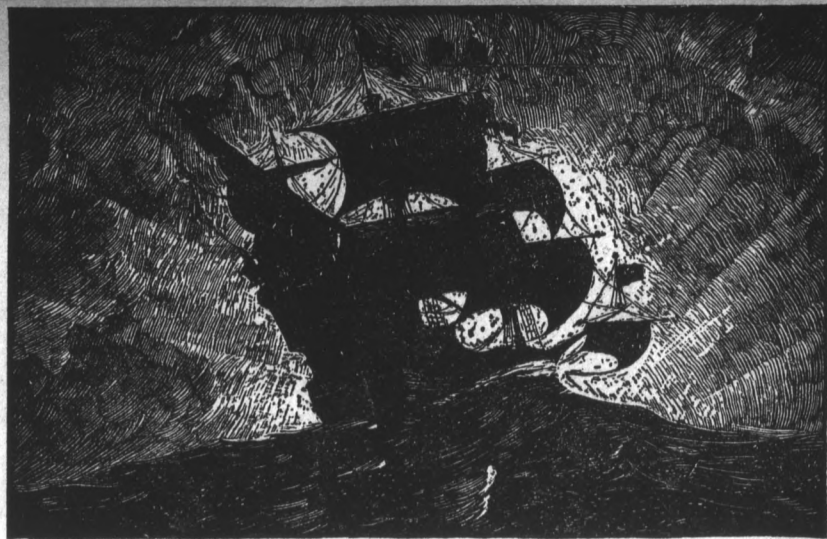
Pimiento Cheese Sandwiches.—2 table-spoonfuls fat, 1 cupful diced cheese, 1 table-spoonful cornstarch, 6 table-spoonfuls milk, 1 table-spoonful salt, 1 can pimientos, paprika to taste, graham bread. Put cheese into double boiler, add fat, cornstarch, milk, salt, and paprika to taste and stir and cook until smooth, then add pimientos cut into small pieces. Spread between buttered slices of graham bread. Sufficient for twenty-five sandwiches.

The Runner's Bible

(Copyright by Houghton Mifflin Co.)

The Lord will perfect that which concerneth me. Ps. 138:8.

There is a perpetual working of the Perfect Law of God. Whether one receives a blessing from it or not, depends largely upon one's appreciation and recognition.



The Spirit of Pioneering

Impatience with present facilities, a restless searching for perfect things—these have driven men to discovery and invention. They possessed the early voyagers who turned their backs on the security of home to test opportunity in an unknown land. They explain the march westward that resulted in this settled, united country. And they have inspired the activities of the Bell System since the invention of the telephone.

The history of the Bell System records impatience with anything less than the best known way of doing a job. It records a steady and continuous search to find an even better way. In every department of telephone activity improvement has been the goal—new methods of construction and operation, refinements in equipment, discoveries in science that might aid in advancing the telephone art. Always the road has been kept open for an unhampered and economic development of the telephone.

Increased capacity for service has been the result. Instead of rudimentary telephones connecting two rooms in 1876, to-day finds 15,000,000 telephones serving a whole people. Instead of speech through a partition, there is speech across a continent. Instead of a few subscribers who regarded the telephone as an uncertain toy, a nation recognizes it as a vital force in the business of living.

Thus has the Bell System set its own high standards of service. By to-day's striving it is still seeking to make possible the greater service of to-morrow.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

BELL SYSTEM

One Policy, One System, Universal Service

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

BE SURE AND SEND IN YOUR SIZE

4774. A Good Style for Mature Figures.—Linen, gingham, percale, jersey and crepe weaves are good for this model. The "vestee" is an attractive feature, it breaks the straight lines of the front, and is very becoming to stout figures. The sleeve may be in short "cap" length or finished with a cuff in elbow length. The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 5 ½ yards of 27 inch material. The width at the foot is 1 ¾ yard.

4786. A Pretty Frock for Mother's Girl.—Yellow linen with trimming of fancy wash braid or embroidery in colors will develop this model very attractively. The new alpaca and flannels are also good for this style. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6 year size requires 2 ¾ yards of 27 inch material.

4780. A Pleasing Model for a School Dress.—Checked gingham with bias binding and linene for collar and cuffs is here indicated. This style is also good for repp, chambray, ratine and the new prints. The sleeve may be finished in wrist length, or in the short comfortable style shown in the larger view. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 2 ¾ yards of 36 inch material. For collar and cuffs of contrasting material ¾ yard is required.

4785. A Comfortable Suit for the "Little Man."—Freedom of movement and comfort is assured in a suit made like the model here portrayed. One may use linen, kindergarten cloth or seersucker. Or, have the blouse of Indian Head and the trousers of drill or chambray. They may also be of pongee or flannel. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 4 year size requires 2 ¾ yards of 32 inch material.

4787. Two "Nursery Toys."—The "Teddy Bear" has ever been popular with "little" children, and the Giraffe will please equally well. These toys may be made of felt, or flannel, or Terry cloth, and filled with cork, kapok, or excelsior. The "Teddy" may also be made of plush, "Terry bear cloth" or eiderdown. The Pattern is cut in One Size. It will require ¾ yard of 36 inch material for the "Teddy" and ¾ yard for the Giraffe.

4688-4789. A Practical Costume for Outdoor Sports.—Comprising Blouse Pattern 4688 and Knickers 4789. The Blouse is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure. The Knickers in 7 Sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches waist measure with corresponding hip measure, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 inches. To make this Costume for a medium size requires 5 ½ yards of 32 inch material.

ALL PATTERNS 12c EACH—3 FOR 30c POSTPAID

Pattern Department
THE BUSINESS FARMER
Mt. Clemens, Mich.



SOWING JOY

EVERY day we are sowing seeds—
They are good or evil deeds,
Growing greater every day
All 'long life's weary way,
Shining e're as rays of joy
Or as things which do annoy.

Let us e're sow golden deeds
And uproot all of life's weeds,
Let us plant the seeds of joy
And all evil plants destroy,
Let us make our lives worth while—
By wearing e're a friendly smile.

We can fill this world with joy—
If we would all harsh words destroy,
If we would live like flowers do—
Blooming all our lives through,
We could make this earth a Heaven
If we'd use the talents we are given.

But we will try our very best—
To pass every trying test,
And scatter e're the seeds of joy—
Uprooting all things which annoy,
Filling our lives with golden deeds—
Which grow forth from little seeds.
—Composed by Gladys Classman, R1,
Sebewaing, Michigan. Age 16 years.

DEAR girls and boys:—Do you know any girls or boys who are referred to as "those foreigners"? No doubt you do, and I am wondering how you treat them. Do you accept them as playmates and try to teach them our ways and the ways of our country? Or do you avoid them and leave them to play alone while you and your friends play together?

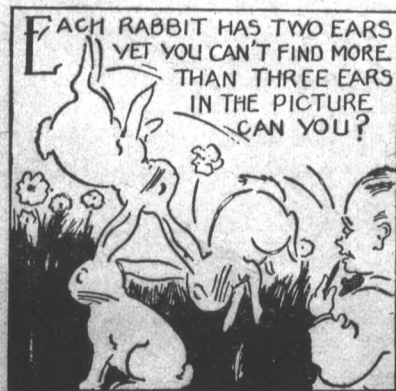
If you went to live in a foreign land, where they talked a different language and their customs were different from those of this country, you would not want the people to turn against you, would you? You would not learn to like the people and their country if they did not help you to understand their ways and language, would you? You might but chances are against it. We should think of this when we meet children from a foreign land who have come to our country to make their home. If they are to live here we want them to love America the same as we do and it is largely up to us whether they become good citizens and good Americans. Treat them like a friend. Some people wonder why they continue to talk their own language after they are in this country a while. We must remember that our language is not their native tongue and it is hard for them to learn how to express themselves in English. I think that if we would be careful of our speech when talking to our sisters or brothers from other shores, speaking slow and distinct they would learn much faster. America is in too much of a hurry and does not take enough time to train her future citizens.

Girls and boys, let us all decide to help at least one foreign girl or boy become a good American within the next year. And if you will help more than one, so much the better.—UNCLE NED.

OUR GIRLS AND BOYS

Dear Uncle Ned:—Here I am again with a poem which I hope you will see fit to print. I sent a poem about "Spring" to you about the first of May and was glad to see it in print. I wrote a poem about "Sowing Joy" for the M. B. F. but I lost it so to-day I wrote the one I am now sending. I will close with love. As ever your loving niece,—Gladys Classman, R1, Sebewaing, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—We have been taking your paper and I always like to read it. The first thing I look for is the boys' and girls' page. I have never written to you before, so I thought I would write a few lines to. I will describe myself. I am 13 years old, have blonde hair and light blue eyes, am light complexioned, and five feet and three inches tall and weigh one hundred and five pounds. I am in the 6th grade at school. I live on a farm of 170 acres of land. We have



The Children's Hour

17 head of cattle, 4 horses and 100 chickens and 4 pigs. I have two brothers and five sisters. My mother is away. Uncle Ned is it the style to have your hair bobbed or have it grow out? I never see any letters from Summit City. The weather is very warm up here. We had a little storm but it went away. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. I would be very glad to answer all the letters that I get. I will have to close before Mr. Waste Basket get this letter. Good bye Uncle Ned. Your Want-to-be niece,—Valeria Rodes, R. 1, Box 42, Summit City, Mich.

—I would say the style is to have the hair bobbed. It seems you seldom see a girl with long hair any more.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a lonesome boy who wants to join your merry circle of cousins. Well I guess I had better describe myself. I am 5 foot 7 inches tall, weigh 143 pounds, blue eyes, black hair and my age is between 15 and 20. The girl that guesses it right will receive a real box of—well Uncle Ned I won't tell what is in that box. Well I must close or Mr. Waste Basket will receive my letter. From your want-to-be nephew,—Billy Frank, Box 87, Alabaster, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have been a silent reader of the M. B. F. for a long time so thought I would write. I hope this letter does not reach the waste basket. My, it seems as though it would never be summer doesn't it? If it doesn't warm up pretty soon we will have to pack our trunks and go to Florida. Ha! Ha! We found a few wild strawberries. There are lots of green ones. We have quite

a patch and expect to get quite a few strawberries. We set out the patch last year. We have our garden planted and it is up now. We have to weed it. Do you like to weed garden? Well I guess I had better describe myself. I am a girl 11 years old. I have blue eyes, brown hair (bobbed), and 4 feet 8 inches tall. I weigh about 84½ pounds, am in the 7th grade at school. I haven't heard whether I passed or not. I will close hoping some of the boys and girls will write to me. I will answer all letters. Yours with best wishes,—Doris McBride, Hopkins, Michigan, R1.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I think Mr. Waste Basket must be pretty fat by now. He has gobbled up two of my letters to say nothing of all the others. I hope he doesn't eat this one as it might be interesting to some of the boys and girls who have never seen a fish hatchery. Mrs. Frasher, our teacher, invited the scholars to go home with her at different times, of course. Reva, a schoolmate of mine, and myself went home with her for the week end. On Sunday we went to Paris to see the fish hatchery. It certainly is fine. The pond is separated into different parts. The large fish in one part and the smaller ones in another part, and so on. The fish are very pretty. Some of them are blue, and some are green. I saw one that was yellow. They are all spotted with black. After we had looked at the fish in the pond we went into the building which is quite large. There are large tanks inside with fish in them. A few of them are quite good sized, but mostly they are tiny fish and the eggs. In some of the tanks there are

Surprises At the Dog Parade

CARTER gave a sharp whistle to awaken "Ruffy" who was asleep on the front porch. The dog looked up out of one eye, then seeing his young master sprang to his feet and trotted down the walk to where Carter stood. "Come on, old boy, we've got to beat it. The parade begins at ten sharp."

Ruffy seemed to understand and he ran down the street in an excited manner, his long yellow hair shining in the sunlight.

Carter could not take the dog on the street car, so they started on their three-mile walk to the heart of the city where, in the large auditorium, all the boys and girls and their dogs were to assemble before the great event of the summer—the dog parade. Many prizes were to be awarded at the termination of the procession.

Each child in his own heart knew that his dog would be a prize winner.

Carter was proud of Ruffy, a beautiful, yellowish-brown collie, with great, big brown eyes that looked up into his little master's face with admiration every few steps.

As they approached the auditorium Carter saw a steady stream of children and dogs coming from all directions. Some of the dogs were led by a leash, some small ones were carried, others rode in wagons and one small white fluffy spitz rode in state, in a baby carriage.

Before Carter entered the big building, where all the dogs could be heard barking and yelping at each other, he put on Ruffy's leash so he could hold him. Ruffy might get into a fight, if not held tight. The children struggled to keep the animals from pitching into each other. One fight was called off between a Scotch terrier and a Boston bull terrier, when it looked as if the two hundred dogs were all going to join in.

The band struck into a march, men called, and the line of procession began to form. First came a St. Bernard led by a small girl; then came the tiniest dog, a Mexican hairless; then a wonderful white Russian wolfhound; a bull dog with a pipe in his mouth and glasses on his nose came next; following him came Airdales, Irish setters, and representatives of all the different terrier families. All the leading breeds were in the parade. Some of the dogs liked it, others would not keep in line and made wild dashes to get away.

Then came Carter's turn. He was ready to start, his face shining with joy, until a woman passed him who shouted, "Oh, that's Rex, my dog!" Ruffy heard her voice and gave one bound toward her.

Carter stood by, declaring, "He's mine. He's mine, and I paid for his license with all my own money."

Carter's place was filled in the line while he tried to claim Ruffy's ownership.

The lady said that Rex had been lost for two months. The dog seemed bewildered. First he jumped all over the lady, then over Carter who, finding the dog knew the woman, exclaimed, "He came to my house two months ago and whined to get in, one cold morning. We tried to make him go away, but he would not go. We looked in the ads for a lost dog, but not any were found about Ruffy. So I fed him and I guess he loved us, 'cause he stayed." Carter leaned over and patted the dog, then threw his arms around his neck and buried his face in the mass of Ruffy's long yellow hair. When he looked up there were tears in his eyes and his voice trembled. "Take him away, quick, if he's yours."

The lady felt badly and offered Carter some money for being kind to her dog, but the lad refused it. "No, no, please, I can't take it."

Manfully Carter and Ruffy parted, and the tears running down each cheek. He dashed them away before he thought any one would notice him. But—a man had watched the parting of the boy and dog. The parade was going down the street.

Some one touched Carter. "Hello, son, you are the boy I'm looking for! Will you take this dog in the parade for me? You seem to have lost your dog. His name is 'Max.' Hold on to him tight, he is pretty lively."

Before Carter could speak he had been given the leash and pushed into position in the parade. He looked down at the dog; he smiled; he was in it after all. The band played, the people shouted, and the dogs yelped as they walked through the crowded streets. Then, at last, the two hundred children and their pets came back to the auditorium and passed before the judges' stand. Here the prizes were to be awarded.

Five dollars went for the best bred dog. Then two dollars for the largest dog, the smallest, the best behaved. The same amount was given to the best cared for dog, and Carter felt a pang grip his heart as Ruffy was given that prize.

Many more prizes were called. Carter started looking for the man whose dog he had. Soon he saw him standing in the judges' stand. The man stood up and made an announcement. "Boys and girls, the big prize of the day is now to be given away. It is the thoroughbred Airdale, Max. He goes to the most deserving boy, Carter Robinson."

So Carter went home, in the gentleman's car, the proud possessor of Max, who from the very start loved his new master.

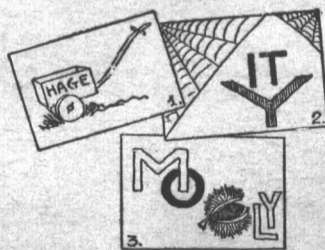
tiny fish in the eggs with just their heads and tails out. Then there are places where the fish are entirely out of the eggs. It is all very interesting. I guess that is all there is to write about that. You say you would like to know what I look like? There really isn't much to. I am five feet five inches tall and weigh one hundred and seven pounds. I have dark red, bobbed hair, blue eyes and a fair complexion. I am fourteen years old, and I will be in the seventh grade next year. I walk a mile and a half to school. Hoping some of the cousins will write to me, I will bid farewell to Uncle Ned and Cousins.—Miss Avis Smith, R2, Blanchard, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have been a silent reader of the M. B. F. for over three years and enjoy the reading very much. I thought I would write and see if I could join the Merry Circle. Hold on! I better describe myself. I have black hair, light blue eyes, rosy cheeks, am 5 feet 7 inches tall and am 14 years old. I live on a 40 acre farm 4 miles from Lake Huron. We have a pair of twin lambs, we took their pictures the other day. For pets I have 3 cats and 1 dog. I went to school every day and our school is out now. I am in the 8th grade. I like school just fine. Will have to excuse poor writing this time for this is the first time I ever had my name in print, so I am excited. I like to go to church and Sunday school. I can memorize every book in the bible. I have lots of friends to play with and there are lots of children living around here. My girl friend's name is Mary B. I will close with a riddle for the boys and girls to guess: Round as an apple, round as a biscuit, busy as a bee, the prettiest little thing you ever did see. The one that thinks they know this riddle write to me and I will see if you got the answer right.—Mable Toly, Carsonville, Mich., R4.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have been reading the M. B. F. for some time and sure enjoy reading it. Well I will describe myself. I have black hair which of course is bobbed and have fair complexion, and rosey cheeks. I am "sweet 16" and my birthday is in October. Do you like bobbed hair? I was to a dance Tuesday and sure had a nice time. I certainly like to dance. I go to a dance twice a week. There was a dance here at our place last Saturday night and there sure was a big crowd. I am planning on going to Detroit in July. I never was out there yet and am very anxious to go and see what kind of a city it is. I often think I will miss the dances around here, also my good friends. I got a letter from my sister in Detroit the other day and I was telling her in the letter I wrote about all the dances there are around here and she said I should not mention them because it makes her lonesome and blue. Well I think my letter is rather long so will close with hopes of receiving some letters from some of the cousins.—Mabel Monette, Cathro, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—This is not the first time I have written you. I have written three or four times before but did not see them in print so I will try again. I am in the sixth grade. My age is between seven and eighteen. The one that guesses my age correctly will receive a card and a long letter from me. My first name is Mildred. How many children are there Uncle Ned that are named that name? I am sending some riddles: Little Miss Ettycat, in a white petticoat, the longer she stands the shorter she grows. Ans.—Candle. There is a little white house and full of meat but no door to get into eat. Ans.—Egg. What's the difference between a hill and a pill? Ans.—One's hard to get up and the other's hard to get down. This is all for now.—Mildred Lindhurst, R. 2, Ceresco, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle. I live on an 87½ acre farm three and one half miles from Berry. My father has taken the M. B. F. for three years. I enjoy very much reading the Children's Hour. I am 5 feet 2 inches tall, I have dark red hair and hazel colored eyes. I am thirteen years old and my birthday is December 8th. I have two sisters. Mary is seventeen and Jean is almost three. I go three and one half miles to school. Hoping to get a lot of correspondence. As ever your niece,—Miss Glenador Hull, R2, Perry, Michigan.



Each picture represents the name of a city in Missouri. What are the three cities?

Answer to last puzzle: The objects are: LA, SAW, SI, NINE, LEG, BOARD and BONES. The names of the stars are: GLORIA SWANSON and BEBE DANIELS.

Could Our Tax Totals Be Held Down By Law?

(Continued from Page 3)

to back them, legislators could discharge much more easily the never-ending procession of individuals, committees and delegations who besiege the state capitol in quest of appropriations.

"When property taxes are limited the legislature may choose between two courses. It may hold expenditures to the revenues placed at its disposal or it may draw revenues from other sources.

"With the rapid growth of Michigan and the persistent public demand for more and better governmental service, the inevitable increase in the cost of government must be apparent to all. It is by anticipating increased expenditures that tax limitation promises its greatest service. After expenditures have undergone the pruning that would naturally follow controlled revenues, the legislature would be faced with the task of producing funds from other sources. Classes of taxpayers now carrying less than a fair share of the cost of government would be asked to assume an increased load. Some classes of the property now paying nothing would be asked to assist. Real estate's load would remain practically stationary. New revenues would be spent in lieu of rather than in addition to taxes from real estate.

"The operation by which the proportion borne by real estate would be reduced, probably is apparent already. As total taxes go up and up, real estate's share (the amount remaining stationary) would become proportionately smaller and smaller. The percentage of real estate taxes to total taxes would drop from 79 1/2 per cent to 70 per cent, 65 per cent and thus on down until it reached a proper ratio. When the line representing real estate taxes dropped to the line representing real estate wealth (as it would eventually under the limitation plan) real estate would again step into the ranks with other taxpayers. She has no desire to escape her fair responsibility to government.

Has High Approval

"The Michigan Real Estate Association's plan for tax limitation is not a lately-conceived tax cure-all. The plan was advanced by the association two years ago and presented to the legislature of 1923. It passed the house by a handsome vote and came within two votes of passage in the senate. It has been submitted to the searching scrutiny of economists, tax students, editorial writers and legislators of several states. Not one weakness in the plan has been pointed out. Not one intelligent argument against it has been advanced. In contrast, it has been complimented from scores of sources. Many believe that within the plan is to be found a suggestion that would clarify discussions that have perplexed many legislatures.

"The Michigan Real Estate Association does not say that approval of the constitutional amendment it seeks would solve the problems of real estate taxation. It recognized that there still would remain the problems of city, school and county taxes and that these vastly overstate taxes. But the legislature and state officers are concerned particularly with state taxes and it is to them that the Michigan Real Estate Association will present its conclusions next January.

"The fact that no weakness in the plan has been revealed cannot be accepted as proof that none exists. The Michigan Real Estate Association is interested in results rather than methods and holds an eager ear for the one who can improve upon its plan or offer a better one. The organization is not bigoted.

"Let there be searching analysis of the plan advanced but let those who participate proceed fairly. The Michigan Real Estate Association will have small patience with the person either in public or private life, who, inspired by insincere motives, undertakes to divert attention from an action that threatens to disturb the blissful repose of some class of property that now enjoys tax benevolence, or in fact, tax immunity."

How About It, Folks?

Such, then, are the arguments advanced by the Michigan Real Estate Association and we are glad to present them herewith for the thoughtful

consideration of the readers of THE BUSINESS FARMER. It is time that we thought and thought hard about this extremely vital question of tax reduction and readjustment. It may well be said without exaggeration that there is no more important and timely question before our citizenship today. It cannot be over emphasized.

The insidious ramifications of the baneful effects of high taxation are forcefully pointed out by Professor Clyde J. Crobaugh of Indiana University in the leading article in the Kiwanis Magazine for June of this year. Professor Crobaugh concludes his plea for tax reduction as follows:

"It has been demonstrated by experience that high taxes interfere with the normal course of business, divert capital into unprofitable channels, and put a brake on initiative and a damper on enterprise. Excessive taxes also compel a curtailment of consumption and lower the standard of living. Tax reduction will benefit all interests. The farmer will be greatly benefitted by lower taxes. Reduced taxes will help business by decreasing the cost of production. Tax reduction will even aid the government by removing the temptation to prodigality, waste, extravagance and corruption. The consumer will be benefitted by lower taxes through a decrease in the cost of living.

"Can there be a reasonable expectation for tax reduction in the near future? This question is no doubt upon the lips of millions. The answer depends upon the people themselves. The taxpayers must be interested in their own affairs, for tax reduction is the people's business."

M. A. C. WILL EXHIBIT SEPTIC TANK AND DISPOSAL SYSTEM

DURING August, September and October the M. A. C. will send a demonstration train through the southern four tiers of counties in the state demonstrating a septic tank and water disposal system for the farm home and outlying buildings. Mr. O. E. Robey, extension specialist of the Agricultural Engineering department, will have charge of the train.

The new system, which is said to make possible efficient, cheap and sanitary sewage disposal, besides safe-guarding the water supply from contamination, has been perfected by Mr. Robey and Prof. H. H. Musselman, head of the M. A. C. Agricultural Engineering department, and is the outgrowth of the experience gained through the construction of nearly 100 systems and from observations on the operation of many of these systems under various conditions, extending over a period of eight years.

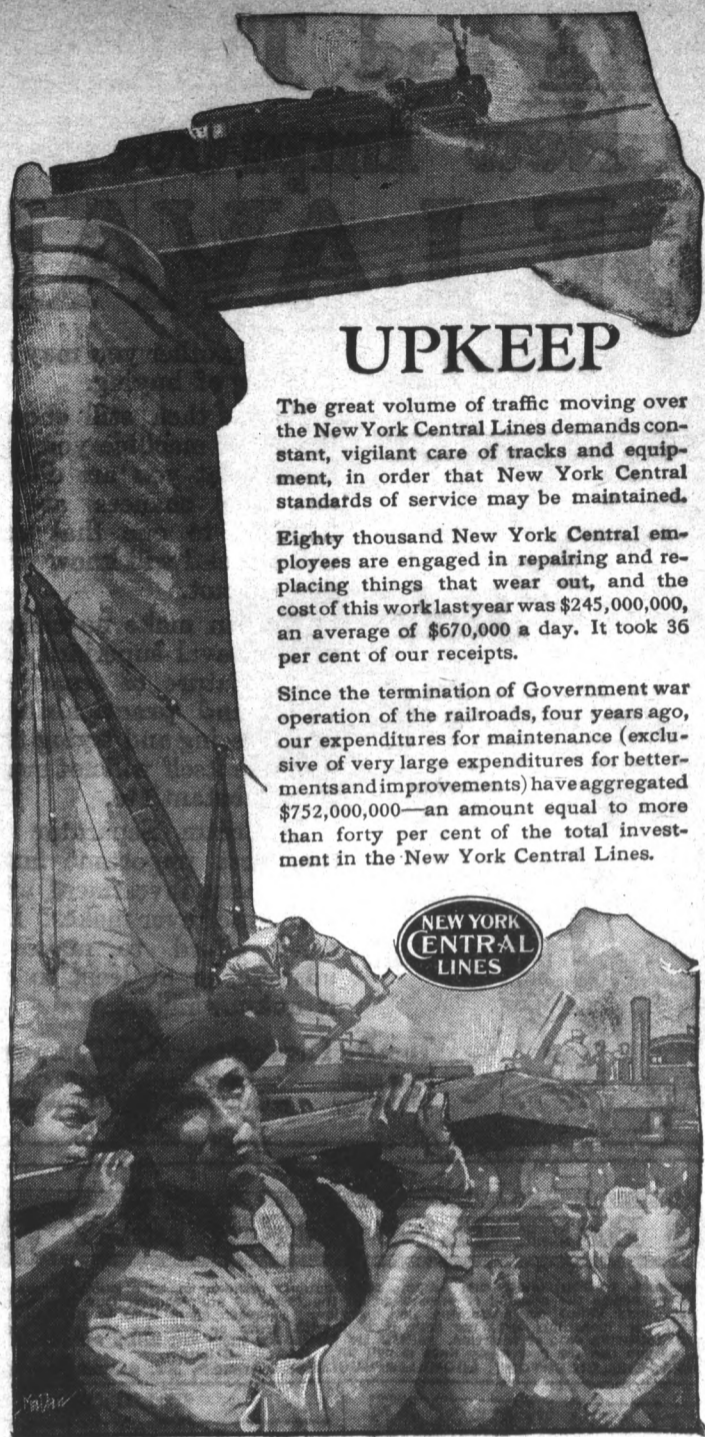
The demonstration train will travel by truck, giving two demonstrations each day and devoting two days to each county. A complete septic tank will be constructed and demonstrated at each stop.

CLUB LEADERS HOLD SUCCESSFUL MEETING

SIXTY county boys' and girls' club agents and leaders attended the meetings of the ninth annual training school and club leaders' conference which was held at Michigan Agricultural College from June 17-20, according to R. A. Turner, state leaders of boys' and girls' club work. The visitors were addressed during the conference by acting-president R. S. Shaw, R. J. Baldwin, director of extension work, Mrs. L. H. Campbell, state leader of home demonstration work, R. A. Turner, and a number of M. A. C. department heads and club leaders.

M. A. C. INSTITUTES NEW POULTRY SCHOOL

THE first formal school in poultry judging, breeding and management to be offered by a Michigan educational institution commenced at Michigan Agricultural College on Monday, June 30, ends on Saturday, July 5. The course is designed to prepare those who satisfactorily complete the work to become poultry cullers on a commercial basis, in response to a widespread demand from Michigan farmers, according to Prof. E. C. Foreman.



UPKEEP

The great volume of traffic moving over the New York Central Lines demands constant, vigilant care of tracks and equipment, in order that New York Central standards of service may be maintained.

Eighty thousand New York Central employees are engaged in repairing and replacing things that wear out, and the cost of this work last year was \$245,000,000, an average of \$670,000 a day. It took 36 per cent of our receipts.

Since the termination of Government war operation of the railroads, four years ago, our expenditures for maintenance (exclusive of very large expenditures for betterments and improvements) have aggregated \$752,000,000—an amount equal to more than forty per cent of the total investment in the New York Central Lines.



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THE BUSINESS FARMER

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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 begin 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 Leghorns sired by 250 to 280 egg males.....	\$2.75	\$5.25	\$10.00	\$45.00	\$ 90.00
Selected Barron White Leghorns.....	2.50	4.75	9.00	42.50	80.00
Extra Selected Sheppard Mottled Anconas.....	3.00	5.75	11.00	52.50	100.00
Selected Mottled Anconas.....	2.50	4.75	9.00	42.50	80.00
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.

SEE and TRY a New Improved DE LAVAL

Cream Separator

Side by Side



with any other you may be thinking of buying.

If you then still choose the other machine you will know what you are doing, but the chances are a hundred to one that you will not and will know why you do not.

We can make no claims of De Laval superiority in every feature of separator value and practicability which seeing and trying the machine itself will not more than substantiate.

A Cream Separator is the most important farm equipment investment any cow owner ever makes. He can't afford to make a mistake, or at least to do it unknowingly.

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BREEDERS DIRECTORY

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

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

CATTLE

HEREFORDS

WE HAVE BRED HEREFORDS SINCE 1860 Our herd bulls are International Prize Winners. Stock of all ages for sale, at Farmers prices. Write us for further information.
Feed Herefords that fatten quickly.
CRAGO FARM, Swartz Creek, Michigan.

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64 Wt. Around 800 lbs. 70 Wt. Around 750 lbs.
88 Wt. Around 650 lbs. 44 Wt. Around 600 lbs.
46 Wt. Around 500 lbs. 50 Wt. Around 500 lbs.
Well marked and show splendid breeding, deep reds, 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.
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DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

MICHIGAN GETS CHOICE WISCONSIN HOLSTEINS

Seven Michigan Holstein breeders increased their herds with 16 purebred Holsteins purchased at the dispersal sale of the John Erickson herd at Waupaca, Wisconsin, recently. This herd was recognized as the leading Holstein breeding establishment in the United States and the average selling price of \$1,138 for each of the 84 animals sold, over one-third of which were less than two years of age, is the highest average attained at Holstein auction sales in recent years. Cattle were sold to buyers from Japan, South America, Canada and 15 states.

Those of Michigan listed among the purchasers and the number of cattle bought by each are: Detroit Creamery Company, Detroit, seven; James P. Jones, Detroit, three; Mrs. Horace Dodge, Detroit, two; and John E. Lambert, Detroit; G. A. Casagrande, Iron River; Martin D. Buth, Comstock Park, and Wm. Tyson, Washington, one each.

FARMERS' CATTLE JUDGING CONTESTS

A CONTINUOUS cattle judging program for farmers from every state is being arranged for the National Dairy Exposition at Milwaukee, September 27th to October 4th. Coupled with the contest will be dairy cattle demonstrations by national expert judges of cattle. These two features will afford a liberal education to every man who is a buyer of dairy cattle and wishes to be informed on how to select good ones.

Prizes are to be offered at farmers' Judging Contests at county fairs and farmers' picnics in dairy states. Winners at these contests will attend the National Dairy Exposition and throw their hats in the ring. If they do not win they can step to the side lines and listen to the experts explaining the points that are judged in the rings where the ribbons are tied on the cattle and not on the men. The National Dairy Association is offering special prizes to the winners of the contest. The leaders for dairy development at the agricultural colleges in each of the states is working out plans for participation in these contests by farmers from their state.

Another attraction for farmers will be the exhibit of grade cows from Cow Test Associations, all to go on the auction block during the

week of the Show. These cows will all be exhibited in the regular classes of the Show and judged by the regular judges of the Show, their sanitary certificates entitling them to enter any state and their record of production certificates officially signed will be attached to the cows.

These contests and exhibits give a fellow a life time lesson of great value and are only a part of the plans to make this year's National Dairy Show a farmers' Show.

CHICAGO ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE OFFERS SCHOLARSHIPS

AGRICULTURAL college scholarships will be awarded to the three contestants making the highest scores in the non-collegiate live stock judging competition to be held in Chicago, November 28th, during the silver jubilee celebration of the International Live Stock Exposition according to an announcement of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

These scholarships, totaling \$1,000 will be known as the Chicago Association of Commerce scholarships and constitute a part of its campaign for the betterment of agricultural conditions. Competitions at Chicago is limited to one team of three juniors from each state. Preliminary contests to select the state representatives are held in communities and counties and the preliminary winners are brought together at the State Fair or Agricultural College to determine the State Championship team.

FEEDING VALUE OF SWEET OR SOUR MILK

I would like to know through the columns of your paper which is the best feed for pigs, sweet or sour milk.—J. S., Pinconning, Mich.

EXPERIMENTS have shown that there is no difference in feeding value between sweet and sour milk. So far as experiments have been conducted at this station, it has been found that where skim milk has been fed after the foam has settled off or been removed in comparison with skim milk soured by the use of a pure lactic acid culture, that there was no difference in feeding value. Sour milk which is allowed to stand around in dirty receptacles often has other organisms aside from the lactic organisms working and may prove very detrimental.—Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, M. A. C.

Lucky Farmers At Rives Junction, Michigan

THEY say that farmers won't get together, that they won't stick! That farmers co-operative enterprises fizzle out! Et cetera!

Some truth in these claims, all right, so it is refreshing to discover a bunch of farmers that did get together and are still glued.

They also—they that know the farming game from the calloused hand, sweaty-shirt angle—claim that lady luck seldom tries to vamp a farmer.

Nothing erroneous about the statement either. Again, then, is interest aroused to discover that luck—"Bull" luck—recently smiled upon this aforementioned co-operating bunch of farmers.

The Bunch, alias The Rives Bull Association. Meet them, off of Rives Junction, Michigan: A. H. Perrine, Pres., cows pledged, 15 purebreds; Ben L. Smith, vice-pres., cows pledged, 10 purebreds; L. F. Foster, sec.-treas., cows pledged, 12 (1 purebred); Will Perrine, member, cows pledged, 8 (2 purebreds); Burt Phelps, member, cows pledged, 12 grades; C. J. Cochran, member, cows pledged, 5 (3 purebreds); Lee H. Foster, member, cows pledged, 10 (1 purebred); Burt Blair, member, cows pledged, 10 (1 purebred); Clare Darling, member, cows pledged, 15 (8 purebreds); Total 97 (31 purebreds).

What did they do? Got together amongst themselves and decided that what they needed most as dairymen and breeders of Holstein cattle was a Real Bull. They figured that collectively they could buy

a better bull than any one of them could afford to buy all by his lonesome. They allowed that using an extra high class sire would mean more profitable cows to milk after while, would mean that their surplus stock either pure-breds or grades would sell to better advantage if sired by or in calf to a far-better-than-ordinary-bull.

In completing their organization in January, 1923, these men were assisted by the County Agent of Jackson County, R. E. Decker, and by S. J. Brownell, then with the Dairy Department of the Dairy Department of the M. A. C. and the Michigan State Holstein Ass'n., also gave a boost or two toward the last.

King Sylvia Ferndale Aaggie 387538—that's the name of the bull the bunch finally purchased. He was born November 14, 1921. They paid a good sum for him, too, but it did not come so hard on any one member because each paid his share in proportion to the number of cows he expected to breed to the bull.

As to breeding, just "lookit" what they bot: Sire: Echo Sylvia King Model The senior herd sire of the Traverse City State Hospital. Dam: 3 records above 33 lbs., the highest 36.13 lbs. Her dam a twice 37 lb. cow. Dam: Rubertdale Flint Ferndale Aaggie, 32.37 lbs. butter, 561.1 lbs. milk Dam: 31.05 lbs. butter, 487.9 lbs. milk.

Now this bull had to have a home, so the bunch provided him with a couple of them. He sojourns with A. H. Perrine for three weeks and is then ambled over to the L. F.

HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE. REGISTERED HOLSTEIN MILK cows and young stock. (7.) T. B. Tested, fine conditions. Have sold our farm. **VISSER BROS., R. F. D. 8, Holland, 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.**

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

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: Shutelevick May Rose Seguel, Jumbo of Briarbank and Holbecks' 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.

SWISS

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

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.

Foster farm for a like stay. The rest of the bunch chip in in proportion to the cows they breed to pay these home-makers for the expense of care and feed.

Sixteen months have rolled around and all is well with the Rives Bull Ass'n. Bull looking better every month, stuff getting safe in calf to him, calves starting to come, straight, stylish rascals, members agreeing O. K. All lovely and then:

Here comes the luck!

Let the trumpets sound and the Bull Fiddle whang!

C. S. Heeg' Sons of Howell, Michigan, who sold the bull to the Rives bunch re-tested the dam, Rubertdale Flint Ferndale Aaggie, and made 36.18 lbs. butter from 631.3 lbs. milk!

The Rives bull now has an average 7 day production for his three nearest dams of 34.45 pounds butter. What breeder in Michigan has a sire boasting of better than that? And don't forget that the sire of the Rives Bull, Echo Sylvia King Model, the Senior Herd Sire at the Traverse City State Hospital, has for average production of his three nearest dams 38.16 lbs. butter in a week. He has eighty daughters in the herd, forty-two of them A. R. O. records, the highest daughter with over 32 lbs. as a Junior three-year old!

So, if any bull in active service in Michigan beats the Rives bull for 7-day average of his three nearest dams it is his own sire!

The boys at Rives are sure happy at this good fortune. But they are not leaving the future all to luck, no indeed. They are asking the milk-scales, the Babcock test, their bookkeeper to decide whether their cows are fit to mate with so good a sire. For over half the bunch are members of a cow testing association. In fact, Arthur Perrine, L. F. Foster & Son, Ben Smith and Lee Foster are working in their fourth consecutive C. T. A. year!

When the daughters of the famous bull come into milk they will undoubtedly have to prove by C. T. A. methods whether they are better, more economical producers than were their dams.

Surely farmers who have sufficient interest in their business to belong to a C. T. A., who have enough initiative to get together to buy a fine sire, who have the right amount of real neighborliness so that they hang together, surely these men deserved this fine piece of luck.

We all congratulate them.—J. G. Hays, Dairy Department, M. A. C.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

LUMP JAW

I have a two year old heifer that has a lump on her left jaw, about the size of a billiard ball. When I cut it open quite a quantity of pus comes out. That was a week ago. On opening it the second time there is not pus but the swelling remains. Could you tell me what it is and what can be done to cure it. It first appeared two weeks ago. Some of my neighbors say it is lump-jaw. If this is true is it contagious?—M. L., Turner, Mich.

THE heifer in all probability has lump jaw. The swelling might, however, be a simple abscess. If an abscess and it is opened and drained, it will generally bring about a cure. Some cases of lump jaw can be successfully treated by the internal administration of potassium iodide. Better consult your local veterinarian about the treatment of this case. If it is lump jaw, he can supply you with the iodine together with the directions how to use it.—John P. Hutton, Assoc. Prof. of Surgery and Medicine, M. A. C.

BIGGEST HORTICULTURAL TOUR WILL COVER 17 STATES

FOR years, the Horticultural Societies of the different States in arranging the dates for their summer meetings have consulted their own convenience and have not given a thought to the fact that there are many horticulturists and orchardists in other States who would probably attend, if meeting dates did not conflict.

This summer the American Pomo-

logical Society has arranged for co-operation of 17 States that have arranged their meetings two or three days apart so there will be no conflicting dates and so one State meeting follows another. The American Pomological Society will cooperate in the program in each State and an official American Pomological Society speakers' car will go from State to State, thus giving the orchardists of each State an opportunity to hear some of the leading horticultural authorities of the United States. The speakers will go in relays, each speaker being on the program in several States—much like the large chautauqua circuits are arranged.

In the following list where the name of the State is given, it indicates that the State Horticultural Society meeting (of that particular State) will be held on dates printed before name of State. Where the word "touring" is opposite dates, it indicates time going from one State to another. Although no special itinerary on these "touring" dates can be lined up now, opportunity will be given to visit any interesting orchards that happen to be on the line of travel from State to State.

July 14-15 Kentucky.
July 15-16 Indiana.
July 17-18 Illinois.
July 19-20 touring.
July 21-22 Michigan.
July 23 touring.
July 25-26 Ohio.
July 27-28 touring.
July 29-30 Maryland.
July 31-1 West Virginia.
Aug. 2 Virginia.
Aug. 3 touring.
Aug. 4-5 Pennsylvania.
Aug. 6 touring.
Aug. 7-8 New Jersey.
Aug. 9 New York (Hud. Val.)
Aug. 10 touring.
Aug. 11-12 Connecticut.
Aug. 13 Rhode Island.
Aug. 14 Mass. (Eastern)
Aug. 15-16 Maine.
Aug. 17 touring.
Aug. 18-19 New Hampshire.
Aug. 20 touring.
Aug. 21 Vermont.
Aug. 22-23 Mass. (Western)
Aug. 24 touring.

The line of tour has been arranged so that there will be the shortest jumps possible from State to State. Furthermore, the general direction of the route has been arranged so that most of our tour will be on hard surface roads where road conditions will cause the least possible amount of trouble. All details of the program, etc. to be under supervision of the State Horticultural Society of each individual State.

All orchardists should endeavor to attend their own state tour and meeting—also tour in as many other States as possible. This is a united effort to better the orchardists' condition and everyone should get behind the movement and boost to make it a splendid success.

THE ONE HUNDRED TENTH PSALM

(Continued from page 11.)

they marvelled while he tarried in the temple." There are those today who are wondering why our High Priest remains so long in his temple. But, listen! While he is there, the church is to keep up its fight against sin. The master is praying that our faith fail not. How long? Until we rule over our enemies in His Name. Until every man and woman has heard the call to mobilization. Then the Priesthood ends, and Jesus comes out of the temple to sit on the throne of his glory, "and before him shall be gathered all the nations," Matthew 25:31, 32. He that is willing shall inherit the new earth, but he that is unwilling shall be left in the way that perishes.

The battle seems hard and long, but our Leader is interceding with a God that "hath sworn victory" and will not repent. This is the surety that is given to the church. And since we are on the way to to that glorious day, let no one die the death of a neutral or conscript.

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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Cows need more than green pasture, with its 70 to 80% water content, to stay at top-notch milk flow, health and condition. They need Larro too, because they cannot eat enough grass.

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

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

CORN HARVESTER cuts and piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Testimonials and catalog FREE showing picture of Harvester. PROCESS MFG. CO., Salina, Kan.

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that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with

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FOR SALE OLD COT OVER LAND, SHEEP
Ranch and Farm Tracts on long time cash payments or, on Alfalfa Seed crop payment plan. JOHN G. KRAUTH, Millersburg, Presque Isle County, Michigan.

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harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Testimonials and catalog FREE showing picture of Harvester. PROCESS HARVESTER CO., Salina, Kansas.

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Breeds	25 Chicks	50 Chicks	100 Chicks	500 Chicks	1000 Chicks
White Leghorns	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$85.00
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Rock or Red Broilers				\$9.00 per hundred	
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Low prices on pullets of all the above breeds

Our strains are the best laying strains obtainable. Tanager and Barron White Leghorns, Parks' Barred Rocks and Michigan Agr. College and Penn. R. I. Reds, direct from these breeders. Our birds have always proved their laying ability at official contests. Our chicks are hatched in the world best incubator, the only incubator that never over-heats and supplies moisture automatically thus assuring the strongest chicks possible.

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

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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.

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

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English White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Reds		6.00	11.00	32.00
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White Wyandottes, White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons		6.00	11.00	32.00
Silver Laced Wyandottes, Rhode Island Whites		8.00	15.00	43.00
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Assorted, from purebred flocks. \$8.00 per 100 straight. Postpaid. 100% LIVE DELIVERY 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.

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White, Brown & Buff Leghorns		\$2.75	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$47.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Anconas		3.25	6.00	12.00	57.50
Wh. & Sil. Wyandots, Blk. Minorcas		3.75	7.00	14.00	67.50
White & Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks		3.75	7.00	14.00	67.50

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

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

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.

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STURDY CHICKS—BRED-TO-LAY AND exhibition flocks, culled by experts. Reasonable prices. Catalog free. Single Comb White Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes. Sunnybrook Poultry Farm, Hillsdale, Mich.

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Poultry Department

CHICK COMFORT IN HOT WEATHER

THE comfort of the chicks during the hot days that are here has a great influence in determining the extent of their growth and egg production during the coming fall and winter. Eggs in any appreciable quantity cannot be expected along other seasons except from strong healthy hens, full of vigor and vitality. The best way to conserve the vitality and build up the bodily strength is by keeping the birds comfortable, by providing for their real needs.

Chickens that are constantly exposed to the direct rays of the hot sun will be stunted and greatly weakened in vitality. Plenty of cool refreshing shade is necessary if the chicks are to develop in a normal manner. There is nothing more injurious to the growing flock than to compel them to remain out of doors in the sun during the heat of the day, exposed continuously to the burning rays of the summer sun. Natural shades are by far the best, but where such cannot be grown, then artificial shades should be arranged.

Muslin or burlap covered frames set at an angle so the birds will not roost on them are good. A shelter of leaky boughs elevated on crotched sticks about two feet above the ground are very satisfactory. The shade, however, given off by a green plant seems to be much cooler and more refreshing. This is doubtless due to the large amount of moisture which is constantly being given off by the leaves of such plants. Thousands of growing chicks are annually lost because of wrong methods and mistakes of shelterings and feeding. It behooves us to use methods which insure the lowest loss, most economical and quickest growth. There should be continuous growth, uniform growth, profitable growth and still more growth. These are the aims when caring for the chicks, cockerels and pullets during the summer on the range. I find that it is just as necessary to give care during growth as it is at earlier stages of chick life. In fact, care and careful management are required at all stages if you are to succeed. There is one need of our chicks that too often neglected, and that is their supply of fresh water, in clean vessels.

Fresh, Clean Water

The first thing that little chicks want, or older ones as to that, every morning, is a fresh drink of water, a need that should receive our special attention during the hot summer days. Chicks need lots of water and should have it, if we would find the season a profitable one at its close. It is very essential that pure water be kept before the flock at all times. One of the worst things to do is to neglect to water at a proper time, and then compel the chickens to get all the water for several hours at, perhaps, the close of the day. A chick should always know where the water is and be able to get it at all hours, and if it is not provided it will suffer greatly for want of it. There is no use watering chicks one day and forgetting the next. There is nothing exhilarating or exciting about it but the "chore" of carrying water, of cleaning the water basin, of spraying the coops, are the things which will benefit the birds. Water goes to make up a large portion of the bird's weight.

During the summer, when the extremely hot weather comes, we should see that they have plenty of cool room and fresh air. Chicks must be watched that they do not crowd one another into corners, for smothering will surely follow as a natural result. Too many bunching together during the night is very injurious, and getting out in the cool morning get chilled and contract cold and roup. This often causes sorehead. The coops should be well ventilated and dry. They need unlimited fresh air in order to develop their bodies at the fair rate at which they are expected to grow. But at night, when at rest, it is positively essential that the growing youngsters must have verminless quarters.

Let us look to the growing of the chicks this summer, for we cannot

afford to let them get stunted or checked in any way. Those who cannot or will not give poultry regular or constant attention, shelter them properly, supply proper food in liberal quantities and at frequent intervals, and pay strict attention to cleanliness and thoroughness in all the details of the management, need not expect to succeed, not even consider the question of profit or loss, for success and profit here mean some work in the business. You need not hang a horseshoe over your door to bring good luck to your enterprise, for there is no profit in neglected poultry. It is true that nature helps the poultry raisers a great deal during the summer months, but it is equally true the successful poultry raisers must be watchful and careful during the warm days, as well as during the severe days of winter.

A bit of care and forethought will help to insure better success with the summer flock.

These measures are simply commonsense thought put into practice.

I attribute my success to my interest in the poultry work, and to a natural love for my birds. Also, to good care, housing and feeding. If you wish to succeed with poultry you must give some of your time each day to them.—Farm and Ranch.

CAPONIZE SURPLUS COCKERELS

THE operation of caponizing young cockerels is a very simple one when it is once known. It takes one who has had some little experience but a fraction of a minute to do the work, once the chick is in hand. The practice of caponizing or castrating the surplus cockerels is a common practice in England, and has been for years. It is also quite common in many sections of this country adjacent to the larger cities of the North and East. If for any reason you fail to find a ready market for your cockerels during the broiler age then it is that you can take the caponizing scheme and get them in shape to make great big roosters for the fall and winter markets, bringing good full prices. In fact, in many sections where they are commonly known for their wonderfully tender flesh, they are always in demand at top prices. True, some sections of the country need to be educated to use them. The best market for them is at the big hotels where the guests are of such a class as to readily appreciate their goodness.

When you find your cockerels are not going to sell as high-priced broilers, lose no time in caponizing, for the operation must be done while they are small, so that the risk will not be so great in losses. The older they get the greater the loss of blood, and necessarily the danger is more. A set of instruments, simple in their nature, is required, and these can be purchased at almost any house handling surgical instruments, and a good many houses handling a full line of poultry supplies. When properly done the specimen will hardly stop growing for a day. One can study the internal conditions of the male in dead specimens intended for the table and see the locations of the organs. Then it is a good plan, if such can be secured, to get the services of an expert to give a few practical lessons in the work. With a clear head and a steady hand one can soon become expert at the work.

Also explicit directions accompany the instruments, so that the novice has but little trouble to understand the operation. Prices for them usually run from \$3.00 to \$5.00. The best and largest capons usually are obtained from the American varieties, such as the Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Jersey Giants, and the like. Sometimes good heavy game crosses are good. That is the Cornish variety. Should you live in a section not educated to the value of the capon, it may stand you in hand to do a little educational work in the way of visiting the fine hotels and restaurants, telling them what you have in prospect for them and asking them to take capons on as one of their Sunday dinner specials. Roast capon. When tried a few times their desirability readily becomes apparent.

CONTROLLING STRIPED CUCUMBER BEETLE

DURING the past five seasons, the Entomological Section of the Natural History survey has carried on experiments to test different methods and materials for controlling the striped cucumber beetle. In the course of this work, many poison and repellent dusts and sprays have been tested. The best results have been obtained each season from a mixture composed of one part calcium arsenate to twenty parts gypsum. This mixture was first tried by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, and after three years of tests at that station, was recommended by them as the best material of controlling the striped cucumber beetle. The Illinois results have confirmed those already obtained at Ohio.

Calcium arsenate, or arsenate of lime can be obtained from any large dealer in insecticides. Gypsum, in the form of land plaster, can be purchased from nearly any lumber yard. In most cases, this will be the burned gypsum, and will contain some fibre as it is prepared for use in making plaster. This may be easily sifted out and the material then mixed at the rate of one pound of arsenate of lime to twenty pounds of gypsum. Be sure that the two substances are thoroughly mixed. This may be accomplished by running the two thru a screen several times, or by putting both substances in a barrel, keg, or tin pail with a tight cover, and rotating the container for several minutes. A screen or partition should extend part way across the inside of the container to insure a more thorough mixing of the contents. This dust may be applied to the young cucumber plants by means of the ordinary dust guns, or blower dusters, or by a home made shaker. The shaker is made by nailing a wooden extension ball to the sides of a half gallon tin pail or bucket having a tight fitting lid. Punch holes in the bottom of the bucket with an eight-penny nail at the rate of four holes to the square inch. These holes should be punched from the outside in. Fill the bucket half full of the dust and apply by a shaking or jiggling motion. The first application of the dust should be made as the cucumber plants appear above the ground and should be repeated at five or seven day intervals until the vines have reached a length of two or three feet. If heavy rains occur, dust immediately after the rain ceases, even though an application may have been made just before the rain. Be sure the leaves of the plants and the surface of the ground around the stems are kept covered with the dust.

A two per cent nicotine dust has been included in these tests during several seasons, and has generally stood second to the calcium arsenate, gypsum mixture.—W. P. Flint.

BY CULLING THE FARM FLOCK YOU REDUCE EGG COSTS

(Continued from Page 4)

reduce the number of cull hens produced each year and moreover will result in the development of a high producing family or strain capable of both heavy winter and annual production. This calls for close observation of head characteristics which can be interpreted in terms of production and breeding qualities.

The head indicates more accurately the delicacy and efficiency of the internal mechanism responsible for egg production than any other section.

All hens can be roughly classified into one of five groups.

The crow head type as illustrated in Fig. 4, is a certain indication of low vitality. The long, straight, narrow beak, sunken eyes, narrow skull is characteristic of a constitutionally poor producer and a breeder of slow feathering deformed chicks.

The overly refined type of hen illustrated in Fig. 5 is comparable to the Island Type of Jersey Cow. They possess the desired nervous organization associated with laying temperament, but lack capacity for heavy and sustained production. Such individuals, if early hatched, will usually go through a false moult in the fall or early winter. This is caused by a loss of body weight, which indicates the necessity of a special feeding practice, for hens of

this class if high winter egg yields result.

The Refined type illustrated in Fig. 6 reveals the alert, feminine, expression that is so closely associated with the responsive and ambitious disposition common to the genuine egg laying machine. The head is of medium length, avoiding the short thick conformation of the beefy type. The skull is moderately narrow, flat on top, and the jaw should not be coarse and thick. The skin lining the face should be extremely thin and delicate, giving the face a lean dishd appearance. The eye should be prominent, bulging, expressive and placed well back in an oval eye socket. This gives a placid, feminine, and intelligent appearance to the face. Such hens are usually solid, well-fleshed, compact individuals, with a deep wedge shaped body and broad flat back. They do not find regular production a physical strain and are able to withstand heavy forcing.

The fourth group of hens as illustrated in Fig. 7 are distinctly lacking in character and very much inclined to put on fat. Frequently such stock is produced by breeding from slow growing, coarse boned, over-sized males.

The last group consisting of masculine individuals are readily identified by the long pendulous wattles, coarse upstanding comb, male voice and characteristic deep-red color of face and head appendages.

The male birds usually accord such individuals the same treatment, dealt to ordinary males. This group is illustrated by Fig. 8, a typical specimen.

Hens of the "Refined" group should be used exclusively as breeders, and will, if properly mated, solve future problems of economic production.

OH, MONEY! MONEY!

(Continued from page 10.)

"You got one! Do you mean that you've already sent this money?" cried Miss Maggie.

"Why, yes, of course. I stopped at the office on the way down here."

"And you sent—a money order?"

"Yes. He said he would rather have that than a check."

"I don't doubt it! You don't seem to have—delayed any."

"Of course I didn't delay! Why, Maggie, he said he had to have it at once. He was going to be turned out—turned out into the streets! Think of those seven little children in the streets! Wait, indeed! Why, Maggie, what can you be thinking of?"

"I'm thinking you've been the easy victim of a professional beggar, Flora," retorted Miss Maggie, with some spirit, handing back the letter and the picture.

"Why, Maggie, I never knew you to be so—so unkind," charged Miss Flora, her eyes tearful. "He can't be a professional beggar. He said he wasn't—that he never begged before in his life."

Miss Maggie, with a despairing gesture, averted her face.

Miss Flora turned to Mr. Smith.

"Mr. Smith, you—you don't think so, do you?" she pleaded.

Mr. Smith grew very red—perhaps because he had to stop to cough again.

"Well, Miss Flora, I—I'm sorry, but I'm afraid I shall have to agree with Miss Maggie here, to some extent."

"But you didn't read the letter. You don't know how beautifully he talked."

"You told me; and you say yourself that he gave you only a post-office box for an address. So you see you couldn't look him up very well."

"I don't need to!" Miss Flora threw back her head haughtily. "And I'm glad I don't doubt my fellow men and women as you and Maggie Duff do! If either of you knew what you were talking about, I wouldn't say anything. But you don't. You can't know anything about this man, and you didn't ever get letters like this, either of you, of course. But, anyhow, I don't care if he ain't worthy. I wouldn't let those children suffer; and I—I'm glad I sent it. I never in my life was so happy as I was on the way here from the post-office this morning."

Without waiting for a reply, she turned away majestically; but at the door she paused and looked back at Miss Maggie.

"And let me tell you that, however good or bad this particular man may be, it's given me an idea, anyway," she choked. The haughtiness was all gone now.

"I know now why it hasn't seemed right to be so happy. It's because there are so many other folks in the world that aren't happy. Why, my chicken and turkey would choke me now if I didn't give some of it to—to all these others. And I'm going to—I'm going to!" she reiterated, as she fled from the room.

(Continued in July 19th Issue.)

Two small boys were puzzling their brains to invent a new game. At last one of them said, eagerly: "I know Billy, let's see who can make the ugliest face."

"Aw, go on!" was the reply. "Look what a start you've got!"—[Pathfinder.]



Special Sale

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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.

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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.

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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.

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EGG BRED for 18 YEARS

English White Leghorns
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Order direct from this ad.
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PINE BAY FARM CHICKS are backed by our 20 years' experience in the poultry business and a reputation for fair dealing with thousands of satisfied customers. Our experience protects you.

Chicks 6 1/2 Up for June Delivery
Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas and Leghorns. We breed and own International Egg Laying Contest Winners. Free Catalog. Get full prices before ordering elsewhere.

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25% down, balance C. O. D.
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MARKET FLASHES



FOOTE'S MARKET LETTER

BY W. W. FOOTE

Improved Farmers' Outlook

THE future certainly looks brighter for farmers as a class, especially for those who are so fortunate as to be out of debt and whose farms carry no mortgages. Farmers who always diversify their crops have suffered much less from the fall in prices for farm products than the one-crop farmers, and averaged sized farms where the crops are corn, oats, and clover are the rotation and where cattle and hogs are fed are making good records. So are the Michigan fruit and berry farms, and it now looks like a return to good times for wheat farmers, thanks to the reduced acreage. It certainly is refreshing to note the recent rising prices for wheat and other grains after the long period of cheap wheat, and it is sincerely hoped that painful experience will lead farmers to avoid being exclusive growers of wheat in the future. On the other hand, there is a possibility of going too far in the other extreme, and the United States Department of Agriculture a short time ago announced that agricultural production has arrived at the best general balance since 1920, but a note of warning was sounded that the balance might be upset by the tendency to overdo poultry, corn, butter and potato production and to cut down too far on wheat, beef cattle and hogs. Of course, power on a farm is important, and both tractors and horses perform a great part, while sheep and other live stock perform great things in maintaining the fertility of the soil. The banks are doing a good work by making loans to farmers and stockmen at reasonable rates of interest, the prevailing rates being lower than a year ago. Our foreign trade is increasing, the exports for the last eleven months being valued at \$4,005,769,828, an increase of \$369,000,000 over the preceding corresponding period; while our imports aggregated in value \$3,282,206,631, a decline of \$178,500,000.

The Boom in Wheat

It must be admitted that even ardent bulls who believed all along that higher prices were coming before long have been surprised by the recent steady upward movement in quotations, subject, of course, to the inevitable reactions caused by realizing by speculative traders. The fact is, at last wheat has advanced on its merits, and that means it is realized that the world production promises to be so much lowered that there will be no large surplus. Every farmer who owns wheat knows that for many weeks the price in the Chicago market hung around \$1.04 a bushel, with fractional advances and declines from week to week. Prices stood far below those paid two years ago. Now they are far above those of recent years, with late sales of July wheat as high as \$1.17½. The crop reports are closely watched by traders, and all accounts agree that the crop will be short and wanted at good prices. That there is an awakening of the public as to the world wheat situation is indicated by the increasing outside buying in all markets, in Canada as well as in the United States. Meanwhile, winter wheat is being harvested in the southwest, and some has been purchased for export. A year ago July wheat sold at \$1.01½.

Higher Prices for Corn

The late corn planting is a big factor in the market, and sharp advances in prices have taken place of late, with sales of July corn as high as 96½ @ 97¼ cents. Oats and rye shared in the upward movement, and the several grains sold at the highest prices yet touched. Further advances are expected, and there are predictions of dollar corn. Rye is wanted at last for export, but not much corn and oats are leaving the country. Cold weather has kept corn backward seriously, and farmers are withholding old corn from

MARKET SUMMARY

All grains are steady. Bean market quiet. Potatoes easy. Large supply of strawberries and prices lower. Receipts of butter and eggs ample to take care of demand. Poultry steady. Cattle dull. Hogs and sheep 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.)

the market. Late sales were made of July oats at 54½ cents, comparing with 40¼ cents a year ago, while July rye sold at 81¼ cents, comparing with 62½ cents a year ago.

Recent Decline in Cattle

The cattle market is extremely sensitive to the dressed beef trade, and recently the packers have been unusually careful in their purchases of cattle on the Chicago market, buying only about enough for their immediate requirements, and no efforts were made to increase holdings of beef in their coolers. The beef trade is highly sensitive to the weather, and a falling off in the demand for beef is reflected at once in the live stock market, regardless of the immediate supply. A short time ago there was the worst slump in prices seen this year, due not so much to large offerings as to the poor demand for beef. After prices were forced to a remarkably low level, a great falling off in the receipts followed, and the decline was largely recovered, but cattle were far below the high time several weeks ago. Beef steers have sold of late largely at \$7.75 to \$9.75, with the better class of long-fed weighty cattle selling at \$9.75 to \$10.60 and the best yearlings marketed bringing \$10.15. Sales were made of a good class of steers at \$9 to \$9.70, and sales were made all the way down to \$6.75 to \$7.75 for the cheaper little yearling steers. Butcher stock shared in the ups and downs of steers, with sales of cows and heifers at \$3.50 to \$9.25, while canner and cutter cows went at \$2 to \$3.40, bulls at \$3.50 to \$6.50 and calves at \$5 to \$10.50. For several weeks prices for stockers and feeders have been going lower, and they are offered at bargains, but the demand is still very poor. Late sales were made of these cattle at \$5 to \$8, mostly at \$5.50 to \$7.50, while stock cows and heifers sold at \$3.75 to \$5.75. Combined cattle receipts in twenty markets for the year to late date amount to 6,017,000 head, comparing with 6,039,000 a year ago.

Normal Cattle Feeding

Plenty of cattle are being prepared for the market in feeding districts, and nearly every Monday good numbers of choice heavy steers arrive in the Chicago stock yards, these shipments coming mainly from Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota. Most stockmen refrain from the practice of long feeding, but those who are in the game report that they find it profitable, and most of them have been in the business for years. Of late the cattle offered on the market have included increasing numbers of grassy steers and cows, and they are discriminated against by butchers, selling at a big discount. Very few well finished yearlings are going to market, and a limited number sell at a good premium over the next best grade. The best beef cattle are selling far below the best time this year, when the top stood at \$12.60, but the call for thin cattle for finishing purposes has checked the decline in the commoner light steers. On the whole, cattle prices have been remunerative for the farmers who prepared them for the market, but prices look low if one looks back and recalls that four years ago beef steers were selling for \$10 to \$16.90. On the other hand, two years ago they sold at \$7.25 to \$9.75, while three years ago they sold at \$6.40 to \$9.15.

The packers have been complaining recently of the poor yield in re-

ceipts of hogs, due to poorer quality and the increased proportion of common grassy and half finished droves. They are discriminating against these offerings, making a wider range of prices. Prime heavy butcher hogs continue to top the market, with the best light bacon weights selling about 20 cents below them. Owners of hogs that are doing well should market them as soon as ready, but feed should not be stinted, as that is a losing game. As to prices, it is simply a matter of how long the hog supply holds out; after marketings diminish materially it is safe to look for substantial profits. Should the weather be unfavorable for corn, corn prices would naturally advance, and that would probably result in larger marketing of swine temporarily. The raising of pigs for feeding purposes is being revived, and this is quite a help to stockmen in the corn belt. Combined receipts of hogs in twenty markets for the year to late date aggregate 22,307,000 head, comparing with 21,565,000 a year ago and 16,848,000 two years ago. A year ago hogs were selling at \$5.70 to \$7.30, while two years ago they sold at \$3.85 to \$11. Late sales were at \$6.20 to \$7.30.

Lamb Prices Tumble

As happens every year, prices for spring lambs offered on the Chicago market started off extremely high because of scanty offerings, while later on much larger receipts enabled buyers to make selections at rapidly falling values. The decline was finally checked after the best lambs had fallen to \$13.75, comparing with \$17.25 two weeks earlier. Idaho feeding lambs had a good demand at \$11 to \$12, and there were increasing calls for breeding ewes, including yearlings, at \$6 to \$10. Turning backward, it is recalled that one year ago prime lambs brought \$15.50, two years ago \$13.50, three years ago \$11 and nine years ago \$10. Fed sheep are offered for sale. Combined receipts of sheep and lambs in twenty markets for the year to late date amount to 6,110,000 head, comparing with 6,454,000 a year ago and 7,126,000 three years ago.

WHEAT

In spite of a nervous condition in the market and many sudden changes nothing new developed at Detroit last week and prices made only slight changes. The news about wheat was not important. There was a continuation of active foreign business and domestic mills were buyers of wheat all the time. It is intimated that takings by Europe were greater than appeared in the dope, and that included a great deal for future delivery. They were buying against what appears like a shortage in the growing crop owing to reductions in the indicated production in all the leading exporting countries. The needs of Europe are said to be large and dealers are anxious to secure supplies as early as possible. While some reports are circulating about army worm and other injurious things, the general crop situation in the United States is favorable. Where harvesting has been done the outturn has been better than expected. The spring wheat crop has had enough rain to carry the plant for some time, but more is needed and there is some anxiety on that score.

CORN

Corn furnished some real excitement last week at Detroit and prices are materially advanced. The new

crop is late and in a bad position. Weather has been unfavorable all spring and the plant is backward. The weeds have secured a good start owing to the rain that prevented cultivating operations and a great deal of the seed rotted in the ground. It will require the best of weather to get the crop in good shape. In the meantime the farmers are not active sellers of corn and the supply is short. The cash corn is largely in control of one man in Chicago and shorts appear to be in a bad fix.

OATS

Oats followed the trend of corn at Detroit during the fortnight ending Saturday, June 28, and prices are higher. Demand is fair while receipts are small.

RYE

Scarcity of rye abroad is giving the rye market a decidedly bullish tone. Stocks in this country are disappearing rapidly and Europe is expected to be a liberal buyer. The Detroit market gained 2 cents on Saturday of last week making a total gain of 4 cents for the week.

BEANS

Beans are quiet and steady after recent declines in prices. After steadily advancing for over a period of several weeks it was only natural that there should be some reaction and prices take a drop. Michigan beans are wanted and they are going higher in prices.

POTATOES

Old potatoes are without friends and prices took several drops during the last couple of weeks. A dull tone prevails in the market. New potatoes are coming to market in fair volume and the demand is good so there is no accumulation.

HAY

Hay markets in general show less strength. Prices are steady in the markets where receipts are small but lower where receipts are heavy. Demand is for good hay and this is in very small receipts at all markets.

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, \$1.14½ @ \$1.18½.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 red, \$1.14; No. 2 white, and No. 2 mixed, \$1.14.

CORN

Detroit—Cash No. 3 yellow, \$1; No. 4, 95c.
Chicago—Cash No. 2 yellow, \$1 @ \$1.00½; No. 3 mixed, 96c.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 3 yellow, 90c; No. 4, 88c.

OATS

Detroit—Cash No. 2 white, 60c; No. 3, 58c.
Chicago—Cash No. 2 white, 58 @ 59c; No. 3, 56 @ 57½c.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, No. 2 white, 48½c; No. 3, 41½c.

RYE

Detroit—Cash No. 2, 82c.
Chicago—Cash No. 2, 80c.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2, 68c.

BEANS

Detroit—C. H. P., \$4.35 @ \$4.40 per cwt.
Chicago—C. H. P., \$5.00 per cwt.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, C. H. P., \$6.10 per cwt.

POTATOES

Detroit—\$1.26 @ \$1.50 per cwt.
Chicago—\$2.65 @ \$2.90 per cwt.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, \$1.07 @ \$1.27 per cwt.

HAY

Detroit—No. 1 timothy, \$23.50 @ \$24; No. 2, \$21 @ \$22; No. 1 clover,

\$19@20; standard and light mixed, \$22.50@23 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, \$17.50@18; No. 2, \$15.50@16.50; No. 1 clover, \$12@14; standard and light mixed, \$14@15 per ton.



Week of July 6

TEMPERATURES generally throughout the week in this state will remain above the seasonal normal.

Rains and thunder storms will be ending in Michigan about the time this week begins but there will probably be a reaction to thunder showers and local rains about Tuesday or Wednesday. Conditions will again become unsettled and stormy about Friday and Saturday.

There will be a marked change to cooler on the last day of this week or the very beginning of next.

Week of July 13

Temperatures during the greater part of this week will be on the climb starting early in the period to advance. By Monday or Tuesday temperatures readings will be considerably above the seasonal normal.

Sunday will probably be a fair day but immediately following the sky will become threatening and rain and thunder storms will be in evidence in scattered parts of the state. Just before or close to the middle of the week the winds will increase in force and some small gales may be reported in and around Michigan.

The latter half of this week promises better weather both in temperature and sunshine but by Saturday will break down under the strain of a decided summer storm period. Electrical storms will be numerous; rainfall will be heavy and general and the winds will be strong in force. The week goes out with rain, thunder and high winds visiting most parts of the state of Michigan.

HAVE YOU ORDERED YOUR PROTECTIVE SERVICE SIGN?

Offer Farmers Billion Dollar Grain Business

GRAIN farmers would own, finance and control five large Chicago grain firms and 5,000 co-operative elevators under a plan which has been submitted to the executive committee of the American Farm Bureau which has named a committee, headed by O. E. Bradfute, president, to study the scheme.

The plan includes the Armour Grain Company, Rosenbaum Grain Corporation, Bartlett, Frazier & Co., Resenbaum Brothers, and J. C. Shaffer & Co., handling more than \$1,000,000,000 worth of cash grain transactions annually, according to estimates of the aggregate business of the last few years.

The proposal contemplates turning over to the farmers the firms' 40 country elevators, terminal elevators, offices and fixtures and all other mechanical equipment, along with managerial facilities. The five firms involved control virtually the entire elevator capacity at the Chicago terminal and much of the capacity in other primary markets and export bases. The elevators are valued at \$15,000,000 and other property at about \$8,000,000.

Co-operative grain marketing organizations eventually would receive the trading privileges of the Chicago Board of Trade, under the proposal.

Details of financing reaching to hundreds of millions of dollars will be considered by the committee. The financing of the consolidation is expected to be cared for with the funds which ordinarily make the "rebate" to the producer under co-operative market systems. These "rebates" might be diverted into a

FARMERS' DAY AT M. A. C. AUGUST 1

THE seventh annual Farmers' Day at Michigan Agricultural College will be Friday, August 1, the committee in charge of arrangements has decided. E. B. Hill, assistant to acting president Shaw, is chairman of the committee. The special feature to be stressed during the day has not been picked, but it is expected to be some phase of marketing.

The first Farmers' Day was held in 1918, when a number of Michigan farmers were called together to discuss the governments request for an increase in the acreage of wheat. With the war ended, the next year's session was devoted to soils. With the third year the day was made a general "college day." The attendance has been approximately 5,000.

OUR BOOK REVIEW

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

Review of the 1923 International.—This cloth-bound volume not only gives a complete history of the last International Live Stock Exposition but also contains splendid pictures of the champions, of the educational exhibits, the boy and girl trip winners, as well as many other interesting features. The cost, while the limited supply lasts, is only \$1.00 per copy, which charge is made to cover postage and mailing expense, though the cost to the "International" of these books is considerable more than that. Published by International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Prices of all breeds of purebred beef bulls combined during 1923 were steady with those in 1922 but heifers and cows were lower, according to reports submitted by breeders to the United States Department of Agriculture. Average prices ranged from \$79 per head for heifer calves to \$185 for bulls over three years of age. The breeds included were: Aberdeen Angus, Hereford, Red polled and Shorthorn. Bulls, cows and heifers over one year and under three years of age brought \$30 more per head at auction than at private sale but in the case of all other ages auction prices were practically the same as those received when the animals were sold privately. The top price reported for males was \$5,000 and for females \$1,550. The report shows that some of the prices were very little if any higher than central market prices for the better grades of steers, which accounts for the large number of breeders castrating their bull calves and selling them as steers. Such a period of low prices usually means ruin for a large number of breeders but it tends to weed out much of the poor quality stock, reduce the surplus and generally raises the price level of the stock held by the breeders who survive, the department says.

sinking fund for the amortization of the consolidation debentures, stocks and bonds, it was suggested, although the legal and financial details of the plan were not made public.

The announcement of the plan, made by the farm bureau, said the company contemplated would be at the service of state co-operative pools, elevator exchanges, farmer-owned elevators and individuals as a grain merchandising agency. "It is understood that the tentative plan has been submitted to other farm organizations," the announcement said.

Farm bureau officials, who have been considering the plan for some time, were reported as being friendly toward the proposition. Grain operators considered it with favor.

"The American farmer has been groping in darkness," said John J. Stream, former president of the Chicago Board of Trade. "He has had the cooperative idea, but has not had the facilities to put it into execution. Now men who have devoted their lives to grain marketing, and who control five of the largest grain companies in the world, offer to turn their properties over to the American farmers and offer to devote the next five years to the project, and then stand ready to turn the entire properties over to persons designated by the farmers to conduct the business."

If a final agreement is reached between the farmers and the five grain companies, it is predicted that it will take at least three months after that to complete the unified plan.

The Truth in Feeds



Monday, July 7th.

From Monday, July 7th, until Saturday, August 9th, farmers may contract with the Michigan State Farm Bureau through their local agent (co-operative association or farmer representative) for fall and winter supplies of Michigan Milkmaker dairy feed.

For two years past thousands of farmers have thus contracted for their winter Milkmaker requirements. This plan has proved itself to be the economical way to buy feed. Delivery is made to local agents in six monthly shipments, this year between September 1, 1924 and February 28, 1925. Contracting farmers pay for the feed on delivery.

Milkmaker is 24% protein and manufactured under public formula. Every ingredient is listed on the tag, pound for pound. It is the best dairy concentrate to be had for economical milk production. Each ingredient is carefully chosen for its high and easy digestibility, its palatability and its efficiency as a milk producer. With Milkmaker you know what you are feeding.

Milkmaker does exactly what you expect of such a feed—it increases production, lowers feeding costs, keeps the herd in high condition. Cows like it tremendously.

Positively no applications for contracting 1924-25 Milkmaker can be accepted after August 9th.

Purchasing Department

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU, Lansing, Michigan

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Protective Service Bureau,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.,

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

Name.....

Post Office..... RFD No.....

County..... State

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The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER
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From the selection of the crude, through the intricate processes of manufacture, to the final behavior of the oil under every day field conditions, Polarine is checked and re-checked at every step.

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Only by safeguarding it in this thorough manner can the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) give its unqualified guarantee that you will get what you pay for.

If you will use the grade of Polarine recommended for your tractor in the chart at the left, you will get perfect lubrication—you will use less fuel—you will save repairs—you will get all the power your engine can develop—you will add to the life of your tractor.

For Polarine lubricates the remotest frictional parts—it maintains an unbroken film of oil to protect the bearing surfaces—it holds its body under all working conditions.

Follow the chart at the left and give your tractor accurate, scientific lubrication.

Drain your crankcase frequently and refill with the correct grade of Polarine. It pays!

Tractor Chart of Recommendations

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

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



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