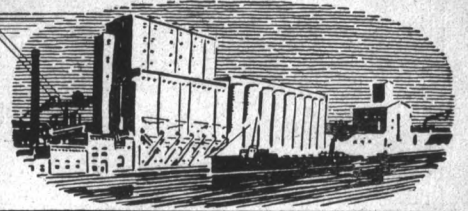


The Michigan **BUSINESS FARMER**



An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan



VOL. XI, No. 24

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1924

TERMS: TWO-YEARS \$1
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The Wheat Situation in Michigan

By H. R. SMALLEY

MANY MICHIGAN farmers are wondering whether or not to seed wheat this fall and, if so, how much? If looked at from the standpoint of price it is certainly a debatable question, but it is a many-sided subject and cannot be decided on the basis of price alone.

Farmers are not willing to let their land lie idle and although there is considerable talk of abandoned farm houses, the land itself is being cultivated. Farmers in Michigan are working harder and longer hours, and in many cases they have increased their efficiency by buying tractors and other labor-saving machinery. Many will doubt the above statement, but statistics compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture show that the total acreage of crops harvested last year was larger than in 1920 when prices of all farm products were high at least until after the crops were all planted.

Going farther into the same figures we find that the six crops—corn, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, and hay—occupy 85 out of every 100 acres of crops in the state. The acreage of these crops is large enough at present. The acreage of vegetable and fruit crops cannot be increased without serious overproduction. The big question then is what can be done with a million acres of land now in wheat, if wheat growing is to be discontinued?

The answer is simple. Wheat growing will not be discontinued in Michigan. The State has a tremendous city population within its borders and it is good business and sound economy for Michigan farmers to supply local markets first. Last year the Michigan wheat crop lacked three million bushels of supplying the bread needs of the state. This fact suggests, not a larger acreage, but a higher yield per acre. Then wheat has some other strong points in its favor. It is a cash crop, and the only one on many farms. It is an excellent nurse crop for clover, and every farmer knows the value of clover as a soil builder and rejuvenator. Also wheat fits nicely in the rotation with corn, other small grain, potatoes and hay.

However, there is much room for improvement of the Michigan wheat crop. The average yield is only about 15 bushels to the acre for the state as a whole, which means that half the farms that grow wheat are below the 15 bushel mark. Then much of the grain is of poor quality, especially where the yield is low. No one has ever yet devised a system of cost accounting that will show much of a profit on a poor crop. In other words, low yield and low cost have never been found hobnobbing together in the same field, and it is generally true that a high acre yield means a low cost per bushel.

One of the chief problems of the wheat grower, therefore, is to get the yield up and the cost per bushel down. Wheat growers of the state can well afford to study this question carefully. More attention than ever before should be paid to the seed wheat. It should be certified if possible or at least it should be of a good variety. It should be free from weed seed and also from disease. It should be treated for smut unless it is known to be "smut free." All plowing should be done as early as possible in order to get the "settling" effect of early fall rains, and the land should be worked down thoroughly so that the seed bed will be firm. Finally, fertilizer should be used more liberally.

A further word in regard to fertilizer is perhaps in order, since the use of the right analysis and of a sufficient quantity is of such great importance. In fact, it is scarcely worth while to sow wheat in many parts of Michigan without fertilizing. Besides, fertilizer applied to wheat benefits the whole rotation, its effect being most striking on the clover crop following wheat. In deciding on how much fertilizer to apply, this fact should be borne in mind. A common application of fertilizer on wheat is 125 to 150 pounds per acre, but this doesn't leave much for the clover. It will be better to use 250 to 300 pounds

to the acre and give the clover crop a chance to pay the whole fertilizer crop bill which it will usually do. Experiments conducted in many localities show that such an application of fertilizer will increase the yield of wheat by 5 to 15 bushels per acre and the yield of hay by a quarter of a ton to a ton to the acre the following year.

It is not safe to give advice as to just what fertilizer analysis to use without knowing the kind of soil and how it has been cropped and handled. The Michigan Agricultural College has selected a standard list of fertilizer analyses for all soils and crops. All recommendations are made from this list which is considered sufficient to meet the needs of all Michigan farmers. Ask your county agent for a copy of Circular 53, "Standard Fertilizers for Michigan" or write to the M. A. C. for it.

The Michigan Agricultural College has done much to make wheat growing more profitable in Michigan. The Farm Crops Section has tested literally hundreds of varieties to find those best suited to Michigan. New varieties, the most promising of which is Red Rock, have been originated. Many fertilizer experiments have been carried on by the Soils Section in all parts of the state which make it possible to make reliable and valuable recommendations. Besides all this, the agricultural college makes careful studies of all diseases, devises methods of seed treatment, and keeps a line on all insect pests. The "fly free" date for seeding is checked up accurately each year so that farmers may know the best possible time to sow their wheat.

Those farmers who take advantage of the opportunities that are open to them for increasing the yield and improving the quality of their wheat will not find it difficult to grow from 20 to 30 bushels to the acre, thereby greatly reducing the cost of producing a bushel and increasing the profit accordingly.

SWINE INDUSTRY DECLINES

THE Federal pig survey taken throughout the United States several weeks ago by rural mail carriers has been tabulated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and indicates a marked reduction in the swine industry from the high level of the last two years. The results, as released by Verne H. Church, Agricultural Statistician for Michigan and L. Whitney Watkins, State Commissioner of Agriculture, show that the farmers of Michigan saved 81.2 per cent of the pigs farrowed this spring as compared with one year ago is 78.5 per cent in Michigan, 79.7 in the corn belt, and 78.8 in the entire United States. The number bred for fall farrowing as compared with last year is 88.7 per cent in Michigan, 88.6 in the corn belt, and 94.1 in the United States. The average number of pigs saved per litter shows some advantage in Michigan over other states being 5.7 as compared with 5.02 in the corn belt and 5.05 in the entire country.

DAIRY BUREAU ESTABLISHED IN DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

THE establishment of a Bureau of Dairying in the United States Department of Agriculture was announced on July 2 by Secretary Wallace, and at the same time he announced the appointment of Dr. C. W. Larson, Chief of the Dairy Division in the Bureau of Animal Industry, as chief of the new bureau. The act of Congress, creating the bureau, approved by President Coolidge on May 29, provides that the Secretary of Agriculture may transfer to the Bureau of Dairying such activities of the Department of Agriculture as he may designate as primarily related to the dairy industry. All of the dairy work heretofore carried on by the Bureau of Animal Industry has been transferred to the Bureau of Dairying and about 150 employees of the Dairy Division have been shifted to the new bureau. Appropriations for the new fiscal year for carrying on dairy work in the department amount to approximately \$400,000.

SATURDAY
July 19th
1924

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

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

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

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Michigan's "Blue Sky" Law is Good, But Beware!

Securities Commission Cannot Stop Salesmen of Worthless Stock From Using Mails

By STANLEY M. POWELL

(Lansing Correspondent of The Business Farmer.)

NO doubt thinking that THE BUSINESS FARMER family after reading "Forty Years of Faking" would be wondering what was being done to protect the purchasers of stocks and bonds in Michigan from the slick and deceptive practices of unprincipled promoters, the editor asked me to make a study of our so-called "Blue Sky" law and to investigate whether or not it is working satisfactorily.

With a rather vague general knowledge of the Michigan legislation along this line, but with a determination to find out the real facts about the matter, I made arrangements for an interview with Mr. H. N. Duff, Chairman of the Michigan Securities Commission, which is the state department having the administration of our state "Blue Sky" law in charge.

I had known Mr. Duff when he, too, was in the journalistic game, so I was assured that I would not find him a man difficult to interview. In this I was not mistaken. After a brief explanation of my errand, he launched at once into a discussion of the subject regarding which he is so well qualified to speak.

Mr. Duff's Advice to Farmers

"You have given me a big order," began Mr. Duff, "but I am glad to supply you any information which I can or any assistance which I may be able to give. You tell your readers that if the public, the farmers especially, would not be rushed off their feet by stock salesmen and would not sign on the dotted line whenever someone waves a fountain pen in front of them, we can save them a lot of money.

"We believe that our Michigan 'Blue Sky' law is the best piece of legislation of its kind in the United States, but what we must do now is to educate the people up to the law.

"Michigan has been the pioneer state in the protection of its investing public. There have been two

"WE believe that our Michigan 'Blue Sky' law is the best piece of legislation of its kind in the United States, but what we must do now is to educate the people up to the law," says Mr. Duff.

"We can say quite definitely and with complete assurance that the sale of phoney stock has been reduced to a minimum. There is practically no unauthorized stock sold except by mail. The Commission has absolutely no jurisdiction over the mails at the present. Stock salesmen and promoters can promise almost anything through the mails if they do not misrepresent an existing fact. When they get too reckless, the federal authorities bring them to time. It will be remembered that Dr. Cook and his crowd got too bold in their dealings in Texas oil. They next began operations in California, but being chased out of there, have now established their headquarters in Mexico."

Attorney Generals in Michigan who have given this matter considerable study and as a result of whose labors, the present satisfactory legislation has been enacted. The first measure of this kind was passed in 1915. It was drafted by Grant Fellows, who was then Attorney General. All "Blue Sky" laws in the United States really date from that 1915 act.

"But in the administration of the law of 1915, practical difficulties soon arose. In the first place, that law was based on industrial and financial conditions prior to the World War. It did not prove perfectly adapted to the changed conditions which soon developed.

"Then, too, we were treading upon new and unexplored territory. We had no judicial precedent. It was not until 1917 that our law was finally declared valid by the United States Supreme Court. A decision handed down that year upheld the Michigan, Ohio and South Dakota laws and gave us a substantial basis for our actions. In 1921 the law

was considerably amended and materially strengthened and then in 1923 our present new, and as we think, model law was enacted.

New Law Stops the Leaks

"The 1923 law is working very satisfactorily and it looks as if we had stopped all the old leaks, but whether it will be completely successful or not, only time will tell. You remember that we are dealing with the cleverest bunch of people on earth and if there is a loophole anywhere, they will find it.

"When I say that it looks as if we had pretty effectively stopped all the leaks which existed in the old law, don't think that no one has lost any money on stock and bond transactions in Michigan recently. We can't prevent a man from gambling. As long as there are men who want 'to take a chance' and think they can get rich over night, they will be susceptible to the fellow with a get-rich-quick scheme. There are certain well known rates of interest and a person who is offered something which promises fabulous re-

turns, either as to interest or increased value of principal, had better beware.

Stock Not Guaranteed

"In the public mind there has been some misconception of the work of this commission. It should not be believed that the commission guarantees the stock which it approves and accepts for sale under its supervision. If three men could pass on \$1,090,000,000 worth of stock in a year as we did in 1923, and absolutely guarantee against any loss, we would not be working as state employees, but would be ranked among the leading financial wizards of the nation. J. P. Morgan would probably have us as his advisors."

The talk having turned to the subject of losses through the purchase of stock which did not prove out, I interrupted Mr. Duff to inquire what were the probable losses per year from this source in Michigan.

"There is no way of determining that even approximately," replied Mr. Duff. "Our commission turned down about \$200,000,000 worth of stock last year. There are, of course, two chances for losses. In one case the deal is bad from the beginning, in the other the company fails or is unable to pay dividends. There are two questions generally accepted in the investment world. The first is that 90 per cent of the companies which are organized fail and go to the wall in the first two or three years, and the second is that nine out of ten people who buy stock lose money.

No Control of Mail Swindlers

"We can say quite definitely and with complete assurance that the sale of phoney stock has been reduced to a minimum. There is practically no unauthorized stock sold except by mail. The commission has absolutely no jurisdiction over the mails at present. Stock salesmen and promoters can prom-

(Continued on Page 23)

Do You Favor An Intensive Navy Bean Advertising Campaign?

AN advertising committee has been appointed by the bean growers and jobbers in Michigan who are interested in an advertising campaign to create a greater demand for choice navy beans. The committee is made up of five members, two representatives of the elevator men, two representatives of the farmers and the fifth member is Mr. H. E. Chatterton.

The two bean elevator representatives on this committee were nominated by the officers of the Bean Growers Association and approved by the Bean Jobbers Association in open session. The two representatives of the growers were nominated by the bean jobbers and approved by the growers representatives. Mr. Chatterton being the largest handler of beans in Michigan, if not in the United States and also an extensive grower was the unanimous choice of all parties concerned for the fifth member of the committee. Mr. Marotzke, Chairman of the committee, is secretary of the Thumb Bean Growers Association. This association has been very active in promoting the interests of an advertising campaign. In fact, great credit is due them for the present favorable situation. A. B. Cook was selected for secretary of the committee. The presumption is that this committee would have general charge of the advertising campaign if undertaken unless some way could be devised of selecting a

committee which would be fairer and more satisfactory to those interested.

One of the first official acts of the committee was to issue the following statement to Michigan bean growers to be published in THE BUSINESS FARMER:

"TO MICHIGAN BEAN GROWERS:—We the undersigned committee representing both growers and elevator men are unanimously and enthusiastically in favor of an advertising campaign in the inter-

est of Michigan choice hand picked navy beans.

"We raised last year in Michigan 2/5 of all the beans raised in this country. We raised 2/3 of all Navy beans. The Government forecast for 1924 crop credits Michigan with practically 50 per cent of this year's total prospective bean crop. We contend that an advertising campaign of the character proposed is highly desirable if not absolutely essential if this enormous crop which is in prospect is to be marketed at

increased and satisfactory prices. We contend that the farmers are willing to contribute for all the beans marketed by them on condition that their elevator contribute a like amount for the purpose of advertising Michigan choice hand picked beans. Our conclusion is challenged and doubted by some large elevator interests and we must present proof of favorable sentiment among the farmers before we can secure 100 per cent cooperation of the elevator interests. Please fill in the attached questionnaire and mail to the editor of this paper immediately. Votes to be effective must be in by August 10th.

"This is a proposition of vital interest to every Michigan bean grower and we shall expect an expression which in no uncertain terms shall represent the sentiment of a material percentage of the bean growers of Michigan." (SIGNED BY THE COMMITTEE) Gus Marotzke, Sebewaing (Chair.); A. B. Cook, Owosso (Secretary); H. E. Chatterton, Mt. Pleasant; J. E. Malone, Lansing; C. S. Benton, Lansing.

If you raise beans it is your duty to fill out the questionnaire so that the committee may know whether you are in favor of advertising or not. Don't let the other fellow do it, it's your vote they want. Mail it to the Market Editor, THE BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Mich., so it arrives at this office not later than August 10th—but the earlier the better.

QUESTIONNAIRE ON BEAN ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN

Do you favor an extensive bean advertising campaign?

YES..... NO.....

Will you contribute 1c per hundredweight from the beans you sell for promoting and advertising the Michigan Choice Hand Picked pea bean, providing your elevator man contributes an equal amount and provided further that this movement shall be generally supported by the growers and elevator men of the State?

YES..... NO.....

NAME

ADDRESS

ELEVATOR ORDINARILY PATRONIZED.....



"Jake" Hess is the market master and much of the success of the Muskegon markets is due to his good work.

THE marketing problem is always with us. This has probably been so ever since the first man produced a surplus of food or clothing and there is no good reason for supposing that it will ever be entirely solved. However, if you are fortunately located within marketing distance of a large consuming center, a farmer's retail market will go a long way towards solving your marketing problem.

Greater Muskegon includes the two cities of Muskegon and Muskegon Heights which have a total population of more than 52,000 people. To assist in supplying the food requirements of this army of consumers, three retail city markets have been established for the farmers. All of these markets are located within a radius of two miles from the center of Muskegon.

Prior to 1921 many efforts had been made to establish a city market in Muskegon. To relate the details of these several attempts would make a story in itself. Suffice to say that, for one reason and another, all of the attempts failed. It began to appear that the only way the farmers could dispose of their produce in Greater Muskegon would be to sell to the grocery stores or to peddle from house to house.

There may be some farmers who actually like to peddle their produce but I doubt if they are more numerous than 1 in 1,000. It is true that the old horse ambling along with the wobbly-wheeled spring wagon, while his owner attempts to sell "Ap-puls! Po-ta-toes! Mel-luns!" to the busy housewives, has given way to the no less wobbly-wheeled Ford, but it is also true that peddling still continues to be a long and tiresome method of marketing. A group of Muskegon farmers, convinced that there was a more efficient means of reaching the consumer directly, continued their efforts to secure a city market. Finally in 1921 they, assisted by their County Agricultural Agent, secured the passage of an ordinance establishing such a market and making provision for its regulation.

First One Established

The first market was established on the sight of the old hay market. This is a triangular shaped piece of land, about one-half of a city block in area. It is located at the junction of Clay Ave. and Ottawa St. and has come to be known as the Clay Ave. Market. As this location is somewhat north of the principal residential section of Muskegon the housewife usually must come some distance to reach the market. The big question troubling the minds of those promoting the market was, "Will the consumers patronize the market?" This question was definitely answered on the first market day, July 20, 1921. About fifty eager buyers, armed with pocket books and market baskets, visited the market place but, lo and behold, no farmers had appeared. True to the natural conservatism of the average farmer, each producer had decided to let the other fellow try out the market experiment first. When, two days later, the same thing was repeated, the market

No Peddling for Muskegon Farmers

On Market Days Nearly 1,000 Consumers Patronize Muskegon City Markets Buying Direct From Producer

By CARL H. KNOPF

committee grew desperate. A market site and many buyers are essentials for a successful market but it is also necessary to have someone with something to sell. Accordingly the committee went forth and literally dragged the farmers to market. The third market day therefore marked the beginning of actual business on the market as 11 farmers had at last decided to try their luck with the new venture.

Starting with the first fifty would-be purchasers the number patronizing the market has steadily increased. During the past season it is estimated that between 800 and 1,000 buyers patronized the market every market day. The majority of the market patrons are the housewives. They come on foot, with flivvers, and in limousines, and each goes away laden with bundles, sacks, and market baskets containing purchases of their own selection. Tourists, passing through on the trunk lines, are liberal buyers during the summer season and form no small portion of the total business of the market.

Starting with the first venture—some eleven farmers, the number of producers using the market has also shown a marked increase each succeeding season. Farmers from all parts of Muskegon county use the market and, in addition, many farmers from Oceana, Nawaygo, and Ottawa counties are regular attendants thereon. While a zone extending some 30 or 40 miles from Mus-

kegon will include most of the producers who use the market regularly, still occasional loads come from much greater distances, in some cases as far as 200 and 300 miles.



The Clay Avenue Market at Muskegon, Michigan.

kegon will include most of the producers who use the market regularly, still occasional loads come from much greater distances, in some cases as far as 200 and 300 miles.

The market season usually opens during the latter part of May or the early part of June, depending on the season. It closes in November, just before Thanksgiving.

The Clay Ave. Market is held on three forenoons of each week, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. During its second season, 1922, this market became too crowded for the space available. At times more than 125 rigs would be parked in double rows around the three sides of the market space with many more rigs waiting to take stalls as soon as they were vacated.

In order to relieve the congestion and also to serve another section of the city, another market was opened on Beidler Street in the western part of Muskegon. This market is open on each Monday, Wednesday, and Friday forenoon and has proven to be a very efficient unit in the system of city markets.

The third market of Greater Muskegon is located on Peck Street in Muskegon Heights. This was started in 1921 but during its first two years it had rather indifferent success. However, during the season just past, under a new market master it has been built up into a very successful market. The Heights market is held on Tuesday, Thurs-

day and Saturday and is an all day market.

The total producer attendance on the two Muskegon markets for the season of 1923 was 4,622. This does not mean that 4,622 different farmers used the market but rather that 4,622 stalls were rented during the entire market season. The average attendance per market day during the 1923 season was 42 producers on the Clay Ave. Market and 26 producers on the Beidler St. Market. This represents an increase of more than 20 per cent over the previous season.

While the exact records were not kept for the Muskegon Heights market, it is certain that the daily average for that market during the past season was between 20 and 30 rigs.

The Market Masters

"Jake" Hess is the genial market master who has been in charge of the two Muskegon Markets during their three years of operation. Much of their success can be attributed to his tactfulness and common sense handling of difficult situations.

John Goldburg, always a staunch supporter of the Muskegon markets, was placed in charge of the Muskegon Heights market at the beginning of the past season and has guided it through a decidedly successful summer.

A feature of the markets during this past summer has been the close

a service which may well be placed near the head of the list of the many things which it has accomplished for the farmers of its jurisdiction.

The market fees, though small, are proving sufficient to meet the operating and miscellaneous expenses of the market and a small balance is left at the end of each market season. This surplus is placed to the credit of the market and is expended for improvements in connection with the market.

The growth of the Muskegon markets is proof positive that they are filling a very real need. No matter how small a quantity of produce a man may grow, if he can get it on to the market in good condition he can sell it direct to the consumer at prices which approximate the retail prices. All manner of farm products are brought to the market in rigs ranging from big trucks to boys' express wagons, proving that the market appeals to all classes of producers. The markets enable the farmer to build up a trade and to dispose of his products without using up his tires and gasoline in miles and miles of tedious peddling.

The advantage to the consumers is no less great. They can come to the markets, compare the quality of the offerings, make their selections, and know exactly what they are getting. Besides securing the articles in the freshest condition possible the buyer has the advantage of buying direct from the producers who know, and can guarantee the quality of their products.

No attempt is made to fix a scale of uniform prices. It is true, however, that there is very little variation in prices for produce of the same grade. The prices usually range about the same on the market as for similar produce delivered from the local stores. Should you ask, "What then is the advantage of the market to the consumer?" the answer is a repetition of that given above, namely, Freshness, Variety, Own Selection, and Guaranteed Quality.

The emphasis of the market is placed on quality. Inferior or damaged stuff is not tolerated. A salesman must tell the truth about the goods he offers for sale and there must be no deception in the way the goods are displayed. Some farmers who have attempted to evade these requirements, have found to their sorrow that it pays better to be square. In case of complaint about goods purchased on the market which have not proven satisfactory, the seller must make good or be barred from the markets.

Scales, weights, and measures are tested frequently to insure accuracy in measuring out the amounts purchased.

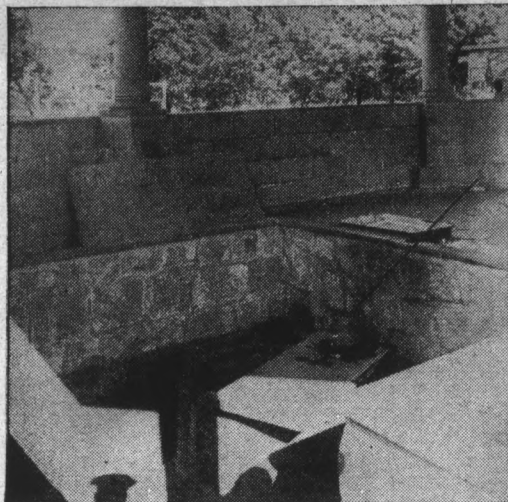
No "Hucksters" Allowed

One excellent feature of the Muskegon markets is that only producers are allowed to sell thereon and they are limited to the sale of their own products. Occasional hucksters have attempted to evade this rule but, upon being discovered, they have been "bounced" immediately.

While this rule may seem a trifle severe it must be remembered that the average huckster is not much concerned about the quality of his offerings just so long as they sell at a profit above the purchase price. Furthermore, the hucksters, in general, bring in their stuff from long distances and, as a consequence, it lacks the freshness and quality of the produce grown nearby. In selling his second grade produce at a second grade price the huckster also forces down the price on the better grade of produce to a figure which is unfair to the grower. In other words, the grower may get less than he should for his produce while the huckster may be making good profits by selling at a lower price some products which he purchased at an extremely low price from some farmers far distant and outside of the usual marketing territory.

(Continued on Page 21)

PICTURES FROM FAR AND NEAR



THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH.—This fountain, named by Ponce de Leon as his Fountain of Youth, is in the oldest city of the United States, St. Augustine, Florida.



THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE.—Many times letters written by our subscribers and intended for us go to this Dead Letter Office of the Post Office Dept., Washington, D. C., because they are addressed wrong, or address is unreadable.



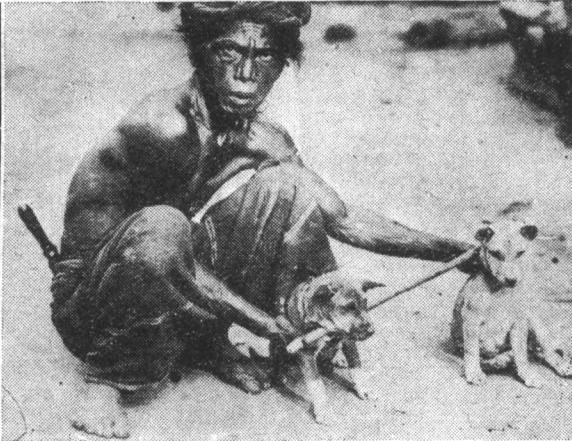
GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING.—Here we have Uncle Sam's famous military leader, General Pershing, in the garb of an American business man. He was on a vacation.



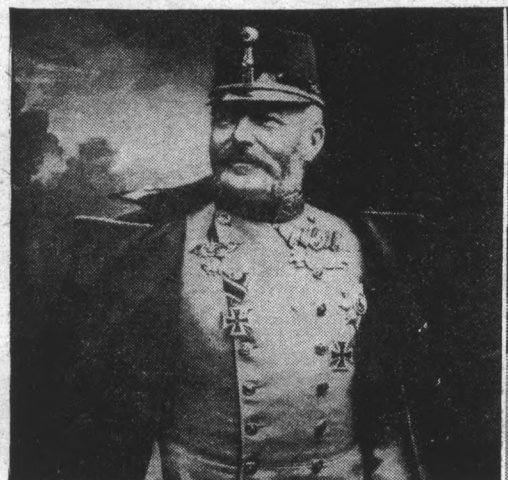
LISTENS IN ON SON'S TALK.—John Coolidge, of Plymouth, Vermont, father of President Coolidge, is here seen listening in on his radio receiving set to a talk being given by his son. The set is on the same table with the Bible which was used in swearing in the Chief Executive at the death of the late President Harding.



DISCOVERER OF INSULIN MARRIED.—Left to right: Miss Marion Robertson, of Elora, Ontario, just after her marriage to Dr. F. G. Banting (right) world famous discoverer of Insulin, the cure for diabetes.



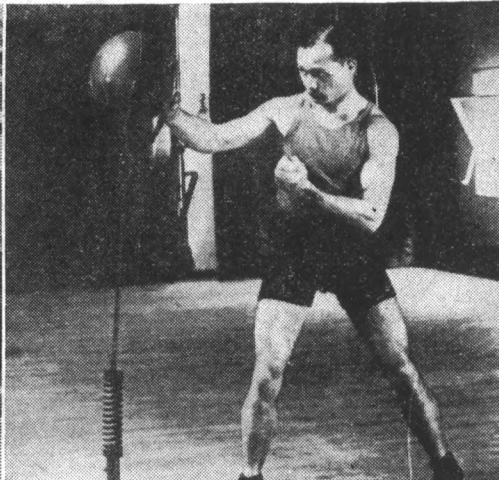
A SUMATRA BUTCHER.—It may seem strange, but it is a known fact that meat is very scarce in Sumatra, and men such as this can be seen on the streets daily with dogs in tow, which they sell to customers. When the sale is made, the big knife comes out and the dog is killed.



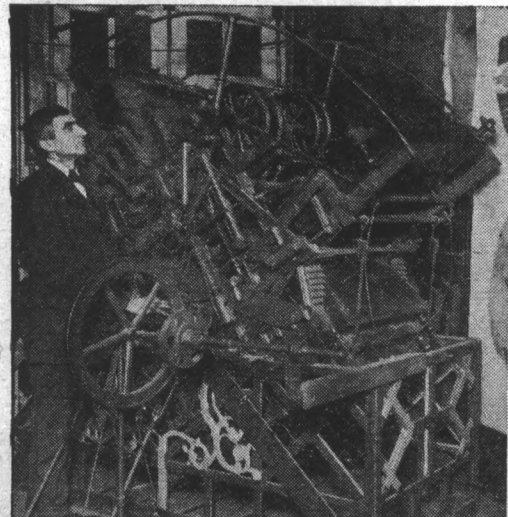
ARCHDUKE CLAIMS HE STILL OWNS PROPERTY WORTH \$100,000,000.—Before the League of Nations was in effect Archduke Frederick of Austria was loaned money by an American syndicate in return for shares in his estate. Now with the League treaties in effect the nations in which the property lies claim he cannot divide with the claimants.



WALKING 1200 MILES PUSHING WHEEL BARROW TO WIN WAGER.—Joseph Crosta, of Bangor, Pennsylvania, World War Veteran, who has made a wager that he can push a wheel barrow with 100 pounds aboard from his home to Boston, Massachusetts and back in 40 days for a wager of \$1,000. He is handcuffed to the barrow, but quite optimistic, as he made Boston in 16 days and is now on his return trip. The photo shows him leaving Boston.



DEFEATS CRIQUI IN EIGHT ROUNDS.—Danny Frush, of Cleveland, Ohio, is here seen boxing in his gym at Paris, just before his bout with Eugene Criqui whom he knocked out in eight rounds of a 20 round bout. Criqui claims he is now through with the squared circle forever, pointing out that an ex-champion should never try to come back.



PERPETUAL MACHINE.—Richard Uram of Jersey City, N. J., and his perpetual machine, which he claims is "right in principle, but wrong mechanically". He claims his mother appeared in a dream to him 17 years ago and told him he was to be the inventor of the perpetual machine.



OLD BATTLESHIP FUNNEL MAKES FINE GARAGE.—W. B. Fortune of Philadelphia, Pa., wanted a garage for his two cars and was wondering about what kind to build when a novel idea came to him. He went down to the navy yard and got a dismembered funnel of the scrapped USS Maine, and this is how his garage looked after he got through with it. It holds his two cars very comfortably.



TO THE INDIAN GOD.—Here is a very interesting photo, taken near Madura, India, showing the gigantic figures erected to the Indian God, Iyannar, one of the many household Dieties of the old Buddhist religion. Notice how each front foot of the horses is placed on the head of a figure of a native.

(Copyright, Keystone View Co.)

MILK PRODUCERS MEET AT M. A. C. AUGUST 22

ONE of the largest midsummer picnics to be staged in Central Michigan is slated for M. A. C. August 22. On that date between 5,000 and 6,000 members of the Michigan Milk Producers Association will foregather for the annual summer outing and program.

N. B. Hull, president of the association, estimates that 25 per cent of the membership will attend and the organization has now a total of 20,000 members. The program for the day is now being planned by the picnic promoters.

Mr. Hull has invited Judge John D. Miller, of New York, president of the national federation of milk producers, to participate, and has extended an invitation to J. A. Glover, of Wisconsin, editor and dairyman, to speak. It is probable that these men, who will confine themselves to major dairy problems, legislative and otherwise, will be the principal speakers.

Arrangements are being made at M. A. C. to care for the crowd. Special parking accommodations will be extended and places for the picnic dinners and speaking program will be provided. Weather will make little difference in the program.

TO URGE OUT IN SUGAR TARIFF

BEFORE you read this three of the members of the Tariff Commission will submit a report to President Coolidge urging a reduction of 25 per cent in the duty on sugar. These three members will take the position that the duties of the Fordney-McCumber Tariff law constitute an unjust burden upon the American people.

A duty of about 1.35 per cents per pound will be recommended by these three members, it is understood. The present rate on Cuban sugar, after allowing for the 20 per cent preferential rate applying on all imports from Cuba, is 1.76 cents a pound. The emergency tariff rate was 1.6 cents and the former Underwood law rate was one cent.

The sugar investigation has been the most important proceeding before the Tariff Commission since the enactment of the flexible tariff law in September, 1922. As investigation of sugar duties was ordered in November, 1922, and it has been in progress for about a year and a half.

The investigation was ordered on the basis of an application for a decrease in duty filed by Americans with sugar interests in Cuba. The proposed decrease in duty has been vigorously opposed by western beet growers, both of whom have insisted that the Fordney-McCumber rate is not high enough and that if the duty is cut materially it will mean the eventual destruction of the domestic industry.

ABOUT 250 ATTEND STATE HOLSTEIN ROUND-UP

THE annual "Round-up" of the State Holstein Ass'n was held at the Detroit Creamery Farms, near Mt. Clemens, under the joint auspices of the Macomb County Holstein Ass'n, the State Holstein Ass'n and the Detroit Creamery Company Farms on July 1st and around 250 were in attendance. Nearly every county in the state was represented and Macomb breeders—Holstein or otherwise—turned out in fine style.

All brought their dinners and ate them in the picnic grove at the Farms. They then gathered at the barns where one of the barns had been made into a improved moving picture theater and shortly after one o'clock the crowd was shown the latest educational moving picture issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on eradication of bovine tuberculosis. After the movie the well known "Jimmie" Hayes, chairman of the meeting, introduced the speakers of the afternoon in his usual humorous way.

The first one to address the meeting was D. D. Atkins, of Holstein fame, and he gave a very good talk, pointing out how the man on the soil is much better off than the city man. The next speaker was Mr. Long of the National Holstein Ass'n and during his brief talk he gave the crowd much information for them to think about. The last

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speaker was O. E. Reed, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, Michigan Agricultural College and he briefly told what his department of the college is trying to do. Few of our farmers know their agricultural college and what it is doing as they should.

Many others from the college staff were there but time would not permit the calling on them for talks so the meeting adjourned to the spacious lawn between the house and the barns where Bob Haeger, national Holstein judge, told them how to "pick the good ones." He worked on cows, bulls and calves answering all questions and the crowd kept him so busy that it was 6 o'clock before the round-up broke up. Every one went home tired, and the larger percentage was much wiser.

FARM RETURNS BETTER IN 1923

AN average cash balance of \$890 was returned to owner-operators in 1923 on 16,183 farms surveyed by the United States Department of Agriculture. In addition to this margin of cash receipts over cash expenses these farms increased inventories of crops, livestock, machinery and supplies \$130, making an average return of \$1,020 for the use of \$17,490 of capital and the labor of the farmer and his family. These farms also produced food and fuel consumed on the farm estimated to be worth \$250 on the average.

This is slightly better than shown by a similar survey for 1922 on 6,094 owner-operator farms which averaged a cash balance of \$175, increased inventory of \$202, and produced food and fuel worth \$294 on capital amounting to \$16,410.

The cash balance of \$890 in 1923 was all the average of these farms made available to the owner to pay his living expenses, take care of debts, and make improvements. Interest paid on debts during the year 1923 averaged \$230 and the reported outlay for improvements averaged \$140.

Sales of crops in 1923 on the average totalled \$850 or 38 per cent of total cash receipts of \$2,240. Sales of livestock or livestock products were \$1,310 or 58 per cent of

the total receipts. Miscellaneous receipts were \$80.

Cash expenses amounted to \$1,350, which included hired labor worth \$350 for the year, livestock \$240, feed \$210, fertilizer \$60, seed \$40, taxes \$190, machinery \$110, and miscellaneous \$150.

The size of the farms was 300 acres on the average and the reported value of land and buildings was \$14,530, the size and value of the farms being larger than the average reported in the 1920 census. The value of crops, livestock, machinery and supplies on hand at the beginning of the year was \$2,960. The average of the farms reporting in 1922 was 252 acres and the average capital \$16,410.

The department points out that the figures apply only to the farms reporting and to the farm business in each year. Many farmers have property besides the farms they work, or supplement their farm returns with outside work, and many draw on savings or borrowed to meet expenses not covered by current receipts. It is probable, however, that the figures give a fairly accurate picture of the state of the business of owner operators in the years covered by the surveys, the department says.

MISSOURI FARMERS FAVOR CO- OPERATIVE MARKETING

ACCORDING to the Missouri State Marketing Bureau, Jefferson City, the work of signing up farmers to the "Producers' Contract" fostered by the Missouri Farmers' Association is going forward steadily and with satisfactory results. The contract provides for the marketing of livestock, grain, and dairy and poultry products for a period of five years.

The association is organized under the non-profit cooperative marketing act passed by the Missouri Legislature in 1923. It is estimated that nearly 20,000 producers in ten different counties have signed the contract. It is probable that no attempt will be made to put the contract into effect until at least 50,000 producers have signed up, for the association is now handling the above products of approximately 70,000 farmers without a con-

tract. Three-fourths of the farmers in a given trade territory or county must be signed up before the contract can become effective as to that county or trade territory. Without a contract, the Association is reported to be the largest individual shipper of eggs in the country. It also maintains the largest cooperative livestock commission company on the East St. Louis livestock market. Butterfat is sold by the 400 local exchanges direct to the centralizers or creameries. A recently established grain commission company at St. Louis is expected to handle in the near future the volume of grain of the members of the farmers' Association.

OLD TIMER'S SCYTHE CONTEST AT M. A. C.

ON Friday, Aug. 1, the Michigan Agricultural College at East Lansing, will act as host to thousands of Michigan farmers, their wives and children, and others who are interested in agricultural progress. The beautiful 105-acre campus furnishes excellent facilities for such an occasion.

One of the features of the day will be a hay-making demonstration on a 25-acre field of alfalfa, which will show in operation the best and cheapest methods of making hay with modern hay-making machinery. This feature will also include an old timer's scythe contest, which is open to the pioneer farmers of Michigan, who used this method in their younger days. The afternoon program will start off with a parade of the college live stock equipment, which includes many outstanding individuals of the representative types and breeds. Acting President R. S. Shaw, dean and director of the experiment station, will act as chairman of the day.

MICHIGAN FAIR DATES

NAME	PLACE	DATE
Alcona.....	Harrisville.....	
Alger.....	Chatham.....	Sept. 1-4
Allegan.....	Allegan.....	Aug. 26-29
Alpena.....	Alpena.....	Sept. 16-22
Arenac.....	Standish.....	Sept. 16-19
Armada.....	Armada.....	Sept. 16-19
Baraga.....	Baraga.....	Sept. 16-19
Calhoun.....	Marshall.....	Sept. 15-20
Caro.....	Caro.....	Aug. 19-23
Charlevoix.....	East Jordan.....	Sept. 8-12
Cheboygan.....	Wolverine.....	Sept. 23-26
Chippewa.....	S. Ste. Marie.....	Sept. 1-6
Chippewa.....	Pickford.....	Sept. 15-17
Clare.....	Harrison.....	Sept. 23-26
Clinton.....	St. Johns.....	Sept. 2-5
Cloverland.....	Stephenson.....	Sept. 10-13
Copper.....	Houghton.....	Sept. 23-27
Croswell.....	Croswell.....	Aug. 26-29
Delta.....	Escanaba.....	Sept. 16-19
Dickinson.....	Norway.....	Aug. 29-Sept. 1
Eaton.....	Charlotte.....	Sept. 23-26
Emmet.....	Petoskey.....	Sept. 9-12
Flint River.....	Montrose.....	Sept. 1-4
Fowlerville.....	Fowlerville.....	Sept. 30-Oct. 3
Genesee.....	Davison.....	Aug. 26-29
Gladwin.....	Gladwin.....	Sept. 10-13
Gogebic.....	Ironwood.....	Sept. 9-12
Grange Fair.....	Centerville.....	Sept. 15-20
Grangers' and Farm-ers' Fair.....	Big Rapids.....	Sept. 23-26
Gratiot.....	Ithaca.....	Aug. 25-29
Greenville.....	Greenville.....	Aug. 19-22
Hillsdale.....	Hillsdale.....	Sept. 22-27
Huron.....	Bad Axe.....	Aug. 25-29
Imlay City.....	Imlay City.....	Sept. 9-12
Ionia.....	Ionia.....	Aug. 12-16
Iosco.....	Tawas City.....	Sept. 9-12
Iron.....	Iron River.....	Sept. 1-4
Isabella.....	Mt. Pleasant.....	Sept. 2-6
Jackson.....	Jackson.....	Sept. 8-13
Kalamazoo.....	Kalamazoo.....	Aug. 19-23
Lenawee.....	Ardian.....	Sept. 15-19
Livingston.....	Howell.....	Aug. 26-29
Luce.....	Newberry.....	Sept. 9-11
Mackinac.....	Allenville.....	Sept. 15-17
Manistee.....	Onkama.....	Sept. 23-26
Marquette.....	Marquette.....	Sept. 9-13
Mason.....	Scottville.....	Sept. 10-12
Mich. State.....	Detroit.....	Aug. 29-Sept. 7
Midland.....	Midland.....	Sept. 17-20
Missaukee.....	Lake City.....	Sept. 3-5
No. Branch.....	North Branch.....	Sept. 16-19
N. W. Mich.....	Traverse City.....	Sept. 15-21
Northern Dist.....	Cadillac.....	Sept. 8-12
N. E. Mich.....	Bay City.....	Aug. 25-29
Oakland.....	Millford.....	Sept. 10-13
Oceana.....	Hart.....	Sept. 16-19
Ogemaw.....	West Branch.....	Sept. 2-5
Otsego.....	Grayman.....	Sept. 13-17
Ottawa, Kent.....	Marne.....	Sept. 16-19
Presque Isle.....	Millersburg.....	Sept. 23-26
St. Clair.....	Yale.....	Sept. 23-26
Saginaw.....	Saginaw.....	Sept. 8-14
Sanilac.....	Sandusky.....	Sept. 1-5
Schoolcraft.....	Manistique.....	Sept. 23-26
Shiawassee.....	Owosso.....	Sept. 19-22
South Ottawa & W. Allegan.....	Holland.....	Aug. 19-22
Stalwart.....	Stalwart.....	Oct. 2-3
Tri-Co. Fair.....	Buckley.....	Sept. 2-5
Tuscola, Huron & Sanilac.....	Cass City.....	Aug. 12-15
Van Buren.....	Hartford.....	Sept. 30-Oct. 4
Washtenaw.....	Ann Arbor.....	Sept. 26-30
Wayne.....	Northville.....	Sept. 23-27
West Mich.....	Grand Rapids.....	Sept. 15-19

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

WATCH OUT FOR SPOTLIGHTS!

NOW 'at the nominatin' season has sprung onto us there's a lot of things to watch out for. Somebody's goin' to be nom'nated an' without any doubt somebody'll be 'lected—not only for president but for congress an' our state legislature. Conventions 'll be in order now for a long time—'bout two or three months. Primaries 'll be held that don't amount to much—a primary election is only jest a farce anyway an' a bill of expense. Nobody voted for in the presidential primary is hardly ever nominated for president. Lots of fellers voted for in congressional primaries or other wise never get to be congressmen.

Folks, if we want wise laws don't it kinda stand to reason that we've got to 'lect wise men to make 'em for us? You know there's lots of men ready to take the job 'at don't know hardly enough to run their own affairs. I could mention numerous ones an' mebbe more includin' one whom modesty prevents me from mentionin'—but we have some nice honest men—every state has 'em—at would make good congressmen—men 'thout a spot all on to 'em—'thout any spot a' tall. But do we git such men? Well do we? Oh its a great thing to be a senator—worth lots of money, a quarter of a million to some—it's a great honor to be 'lected to congress, to be public servants of the people. They may be real honest before 'lection but do they stay honest afterwards? Don't they git kinda spotted up with oil an' sim'lar an' any thing 'at has money into it for them.

Do they always come back home the same unspotted men they wuz

when we sent them away with high hopes an' lots of faith in their future actions?

Well in the last few weks I've changed my mind 'bout runnin' for any kind of office. I'm none to honest now—I try to git along without act-ly steahin' but the temptation comes now an' then to do it so I'm just livin' my plain life an' hankerin' for no particular political job. I have kinda always belonged to either the Democrat or Republican party with a strong leanin' either way. An' yet I am not neutral if you get my meanin', its got to be one or the other or both—just like Lafolette is an' others that have busted the party they claimed to be one of.

Now Mr. Coolidge is all right with me—he's quit an' ain't doin' me no harm—I wasn't in the war nor am I a mail carrier, Mr. Davis an' I always have been good friends—he's never seen me an' vice versa, so as to speak. Mr. Mc Adoo, Mr. Smith, Underwood, are all the same to me—all good men in their own place—which mebbe is their own little homes. No matter friends, somebody's goin' to be 'lected for our own state legislature—yes, an' we 'lect a gov'nor too—what'll it be? A Republican an' sinners or a democrat an' what? I'm kinda in favor of 'lectin' a real he-mah for all the offices—state an' county—pres'dent an' all. Now what do you say? Remember I am not runnin' for any office—course I'd like to be gov'nor or somethin' but I'm not sayin' anything, just leavin' that to my friends—if I have any. But any way it depends jest on us who'll be who when 'lectin's over next November.—Cordially yours, UNCLE RUBE.

MUST GO TO SCHOOL AFTER SEVENTH BIRTHDAY

In a case of this kind what can a person do? We live over two miles from our school district on a state trunk line. At what age must I send my boys to school? There is another district school a little over a mile in an opposite direction from our own district. Is there any way that we can be set over in the other district so we will not have to pay tuition? What is the school law on sending small children over two miles?—B. C. S., Ada, Mich.

CHILDREN must be sent to school after their seventh birthday. The fact that the family lives on a trunk line and is over two miles from school does not have a legal bearing on the case. If the distance is over two and one-half miles children under nine years of age would not be compelled by compulsory attendance law to attend school unless transportation is furnished.

The township board has authority to detach property from one district and attach it to the district the schoolhouse of which is nearer. The first step of the procedure for such is a petition.—G. N. Otwell, Supt. Rural Education, Dept. of Public Instructions.

SHOULD GIVE NEW WARRANTY DEED

About two years ago I sold a farm, giving a warranty deed subject to a mortgage, and with other exceptions. A short time ago I received a letter from the bank through which I made the sale, stating that the party who purchased the farm had lost or mislaid the deed. And the bank inclosed a quit claim deed asking me to acknowledge it and return it to them. After filling in the regular quit claim deed the banker added a clause something like this: "This deed is given on account of warranty deed given by myself and wife having been lost before recording same." He made no mention of any exceptions in the warranty deed. Now what I would like to ask is this:

Would I be compromising myself in any way in signing this quit claim deed with this clause attached? Wouldn't I really be acknowledging giving a warranty deed without exceptions?—C. P., Matherton, Mich.

YOU should give a new warranty deed and include in it all the exceptions and reservations contained in the old one and state that the new deed is to take the place of the old one which becomes void upon the execution of the second. Do not give a quit claim deed without including the exceptions which are contained in the original deed.—Asst. Legal Editor.

MUST CALL REGULAR SCHOOL MEETING

I would like to ask a few questions about our school district which seems to be run in a "Slip Shod" manner. Could the school board decide not to call a regular annual school meeting as prescribed by law without due notice? The school board held a meeting in the afternoon before the regular annual meeting, and decided to hold it, the annual meeting, at a later date. Would such be legal, when it was held without further notice? How should school officers be elected? The director had the wood cut off his woodlot. The moderator hauled the wood to the school from director's woodlot. Would the assessor have right to pay moderator for said wood, if notified by a tax payer not to do so?—G. W., Empire, Mich.

THE school board has no authority to decide not to call a regular annual school meeting. If no annual meeting is held on the day prescriber in the law, it cannot be held until the time for the next annual meeting. At each annual meeting one or more school officers are to be elected. If there is no annual meeting the township board appoints some person to fill the vacancy after twenty days from the annual meeting have expired.

The officers of the district have no legal right whatever to sell wood or other material to the school district, nor to work for the school district. Any such act performed makes the officer guilty of a misdemeanor



Farmers Service Bureau

(A Clearing Department for farmers' every day troubles. Prompt, careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. We are here to serve you. All inquiries must be accompanied by full name and address. Name not used if so requested.)

and punishable by a fine or imprisonment or both. The treasurer should not pay an order for wood sold by another officer to the district.—W. L. Coffey, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction.

CONTINUES TO SEND PAPER

I subscribed for a weekly paper for one year in 1918. I paid in advance and they continue sending it. Do I have to pay for the time they have been sending it? Thanking you in advance, I am.—L. D., Holton, Mich.

IF you have directed them to stop sending the paper, I am of the opinion you would not have to pay for issues sent you after instructing them to discontinue sending it.—Asst. Legal Editor.

TROUBLE WITH TRESPASSERS

I am having trouble with people trespassing on farm. I have signs up but they do not seem to pay much attention to them. I live near a government lake, but there has not been a right of way made public. They say we have no right to stop them as it is a government lake. But the government has not given a

right of way. The road is about 10 rods from lake front and they park on side road in front of house. Have they right to do so? They open gate, drive in with auto and have fish houses on and unload, never ask permission. Hoping you can give me some advice, I am—G. S., Kalamazoo, Mich.

IF you own the property, you would have exclusive right of possession up to the edge of the lake, and unless there has been a public right of way established no person would have the right to go on the land without your permission. I suggest you see the local prosecuting attorney in regard to this matter.—Asst. Legal Editor.

MUST GO TO SCHOOL UNTIL 16 YEARS OLD

Would you please tell me if there is a law passed in Michigan that compels a boy to go to school until he has passed the eighth grade.—W. G., Bay County, Mich.

BOTH boys and girls are required by the compulsory education law to attend school until they are sixteen years of age unless excused under the provision of the

U. P. Farmers Stock Up on Pure-Breds

By L. D. TUCKER

THE Cloverland Dairy Special is history—as far as the train itself is concerned. The dairy demonstration train, organized June 2nd, under the joint co-operation of the five railroads operating in the upper peninsula of Michigan, the Michigan Agricultural College, the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, the banks, and other agencies throughout the peninsula completed its itinerary of thirty-nine stops in upper Michigan, Saturday, June 21, at Wakefield, in Gogebic county. And thirty-seven pure-bred registered, pedigreed dairy sires were left behind as tangible evidence that the Cloverland Dairy Special was the most constructive development feature ever attempted in that section of the state.

Of the thirty-seven pure-breds placed at various points throughout the peninsula, twenty were Holsteins and seventeen Guernseys. The majority of the sales stock was purchased in Wisconsin, and carried along in two live-stock coaches one of the animals is of blooded stock, and were offered to the farmers along the route at prices which would have been impossible in buying direct from the breeder, freight and other expenses considered.

During its three weeks of operation in upper Michigan, the Cloverland Dairy Special visited thirty-nine communities, and conducted as many dairy "booster meetings". The total attendance was about 4,000, the attendance at each meeting ranging from fifty to 500 farmers.

Rudyard, in Chippewa county, is credited with the most enthusiastic and largely attended meeting during the trip of the "dairy special." Seven pure-bred bulls were placed in Chippewa county, largely through the preliminary campaign carried out by D. L. McMillan, newly appointed county agricultural agent in that section. The farmers in and about Rudyard arranged a live-

stock display for their own, on the occasion of the train's visit to that community, and here a decidedly interesting program of judging contests, talks and other features were held.

The prize "bid bull," consigned to the train from the pure-bred herd at the Newberry State Hospital, went to two Finnish farmers at Bruce's Crossing, who bid \$211 for the animal. This bull was offered along the route to the highest bidder. The bids were sealed and opened upon the completion of the itinerary, with the above results. The second highest bid was \$204, and the lowest bid \$20. The animal was valued at \$300 by the herdsman at the Newberry Hospital, on the strength of the production record shown by his dam, who produced 32 pounds of butter in a week during her test period—more than the best record of the dam of any other bull offered for sale from the "dairy special."

Questionnaires calling for specific information relative to the attitude of the farmers of the upper peninsula on pure-bred sires were distributed along the route, and a great number of these were filled out and returned to those in charge of the train. The cards will be used as a basis for further effort along better-dairying lines. In addition, a considerable quantity of better sire literature was placed throughout the entire district.

Representatives of all the railroads in the peninsula; of the various state and national breeding associations; of the press and of the agricultural schools throughout the district accompanied the train on its trip through upper Michigan.

The Cloverland Dairy Special was, without reservation, an unqualified success, and it should contribute materially to the growth and progress of upper Michigan's dairying industry.



This photo of the Cloverland Dairy Special was snapped at one of the many stops made and gives an idea of the interested crowd that gathered at nearly every stop. The farmers meant business and they got some high grade bulls at very low prices.

law. This is true even though they have passed the eighth grade unless they are living in a district which does not have grades beyond the eighth grade.—W. L. Coffey, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction.

WANTS TO ADOPT CHILDREN

I am a reader of the M. B. F. and its O. K. and I don't like to wait two weeks for the next issue. I have two orphans I took for adoption if they proved satisfactory after six months trial. Then I got in touch with their guardian (their father) and he wrote a very satisfactory answer. I have written him ever so many times since then but no reply. The last letter with his consent was dated July 25, 1922. Isn't there a way to arrange so they will be mine legally and my heirs?—G. W. G., Evart, Mich.

I WOULD advise you to take this matter up with the local probate judge. He would have jurisdiction over such matters and will tell you just how to proceed.—Asst. Legal Editor.

COULD NOT CLAIM LAND

A and B own adjoining land. A 15 acres and B 11 acres. A sells 10 of his 15 acres and moves away. B removes line fence, works and pays taxes on A's remaining 5 acres for 40 years. Can B claim said 5 acres there being no agreement between A and B concerning said 5 acres? What is meant by claim of right?—I. H., Redford, Mich.

IF B entered into possession of the 5 acres without any claim of right or color of title, but on the contrary took possession knowing the land was A's and that he had no right to it, I am of the opinion he could not claim title by adverse possession.

To acquire title to land by adverse possession, it is essential that claimant have some grounds for claiming it as his own, and, having such grounds, continues to occupy the land for the statutory period of time, disputing the real owner's claim to it.—Asst. Legal Editor.

AUNT IS LIABLE

We are subscribers to the M. B. F. and come to ask for help. We sent a year ago for my aunt from Germany, as she wanted to come and she wrote to us that she would pay us every cent if we sent her the ticket. So we went and borrowed the money, \$213.00, and we paid the interest for one year which was \$12.78. The note was due the last of August and now she married and we have wrote to her several times but do not receive an answer. So please let us know what can be done, as we cannot afford to lose that money, as we have a large family and lots of debts on our farm yet.—Mrs. G. K., Sutton Bay, Mich.

YOUR aunt would be liable to you for the payment of the \$213.00 expenses with interest, under her promise to do so. If she refuses to pay you this amount, you could bring suit against her to recover same.—Asst. Legal Editor.

CANNOT COLLECT FROM ESTATE FOR BOARD

Can an heir collect from an estate pay for board and care for parent, when no arrangements have been made to that effect? And board has not been paid by parent. Kindly answer through the columns of your valuable paper.—Mrs. A. R., Davison, Mich.

AN heir could not collect from the estate for services rendered the parent unless there was some understanding that such services were to be paid for.—Asst. Legal Editor.

EXEMPT \$250

I sent some money to a bank in Minnesota given on a note without an endorser. How much stock and tools am I exempted from seizure?—Subscriber, Vassar, Mich.

ALL your stock and tools up to the value of \$250.00 would be exempt from seizure on execution for your debts.—Asst. Legal Editor.

SELECT OFFICIALS WITH CARE

DEAR Editor:—Keep the waste basket full. Do not feel discouraged when your writings do not immediately appear, for the Editor must have plenty to choose from. This is a gloomy season of the year for the farm tax-payer and writing his feelings, and planning reform in business and politics will in a measure, drive that gloom away. One or two of the largest items on the tax receipt of this district, is a special tax for benefit caused by the action of state officials, under the Covert Road Act, and the other by the action of a county official not a constitutional officer acting under the drain act of 1915, as amended.

The actions of both those officials were prompted by the petition of non-resident owners, several petitioners not being electors of this state. Such proceedings as these legalized by acts of our legislature leads us to believe that the remedy for such injustice lies in a longer and more explicit constitution. Agricultural lands are soon to be depopulated if the tax laying farm mortgaging is to be longer delegated to others than the parties who have bought the land under a different rate of taxation, with no better way of earning the taxes.

It is an undisputed fact that it costs more to transport a ton per mile today than it did 35 years ago, notwithstanding that we have almost sunk our farms under debts for improved roads and costly bridges. Since our export trade in staples has fell away, we are helpless as any protective tariff measure has the tendency to increase acreage in the crop protected thereby defeating the wished hoped for benefit by further discouraging export and import trade. It would seem that the most practical means at hand which is left for us to use, is to begin locally to exercise economy in local affairs, to wit: We have now on the status books a new drain law which is an uncertain quantity as yet, but one feature of the law can be governed locally by the electors of the township electing to office supervisors and highway commissioners who are known to favor less public work in the line of county drains as under the amended law all county drain projects must be passed upon by the three supervisors appointed by the judge of probate and if the farmers will forget the past and select a supervisor they feel sure of, for the future the probate court will have a body to select from that will do justice to those who are working for mere necessity, instead of speculative enterprises. The highway commissioners also need careful election. The electors of a township should try and get from their auditors a concise statement of township affairs before town meetings, for, from year to year it seems we keep on gazing at the wall after the nominations have been made, and never taking a firm step forward in such matters. —Ernest Richardson, Huron County, Michigan.

WANTS TO EXCHANGE IDEAS

TO the Editor:—I would like to exchange ideas with other farmers through your valuable paper with regard to the condition and chance for improving their standing and placing them on a nearer equal footing with those who are engaged in other kinds of occupations.

In the first place I believe it would be advisable to make an effort to get a bill passed; something similar to the bill proposing that the navy be instructed to handle farm productions in this and foreign countries under certain regulations included in the bill so that farm products will reach the consumers both in this and foreign countries at the least possible expense through government control.

Such a management properly arranged and conducted I fully believe would be of more benefit to the farmers than anything that has been accomplished for their benefit from the beginning of time up to the present.

The two old parties have promised and promised but what have they done except to help the farmer get deeper and deeper in debt by placing the great burden of taxation and high freight rates on his head to bear him down and make his condition still worse. What else have they done? Recommended the



What the Neighbors Say



high in price. President Coolidge called his cabinet together and those brainy men after careful, solemn and deliberate consideration on some method of assisting the farmers out of their straightened circumstances, finally concluded to advise the farmers to raise more beets, result—sugar came down but not yet on account of farmers raising more beets but when the farmers do raise more beets in large quantities, beets will come down. Every farmer's boy twelve years old or more understands now that an increase of production has a tendency to decrease the price and decrease of production has a tendency to increase the price; then what did the government advise you to increase the production of beans and beets? To improve the farmers' condition or the consumers'? The Germans used camouflage during the war but each of the old parties have got our votes through promises, but what have they done? I will leave that matter for you to decide.

Like Bryan, I respected Coolidge and Dawes as being very competent and capable men yet their mental training and ideas don't seem to coincide with our best interests. They wanted farmers to raise more beans when beans were high. The farmers being loyal raised more beans—result, price went down. Consumers benefited. Farmers went back at work at the same low price for all commodities. Last fall sugar was seem to be trained and educated in the other fellows' school. Their sympathies judging from their works don't seem to have any leaning towards the farmers consequently the farmers votes should never help elect them or any of the reactionary Republicans or Democrats.

I also, like Bryan, believe that it would be almost impossible to drive a razor blade between the Republican Reactionaries and Wall Street with a sledge hammer and I might include the reactionary Democrats as far as the farmers are concerned. Those who comprise the Farm Bloc and Progressives of either party are the only ones the farmers should support until their business lands on an equality with other occupations.

The burdens and downward pressure that has been and is now being placed upon the farmers will eventually bring about a revolution—in politics at least.

No country ever prospered any great length of time whose farmers were continually oppressed. It is quite a true saying when the farmers of a country prosper the country prospers.

In conclusion would say to the farmers of this country the time has

fully come when you should study earnestly and pick out such men from each part for public offices, whom you have good reason to believe are avowedly in favor of the farmers' interest and the general good of the whole country to the end that farms, bonds, and all properties, shall be taxed equitably and on a just and fair bases.—M. S. Howes, Ingham County.

POWELL AND BENNETT
DESERVE THANKS

DEAR Editor:—Stanley M. Powell and Frank W. Bennett deserve our thanks for real service. The logic of Mr. Bennett's article in the April 26th issue points clearly to efficient organization, not only to produce and market economically, but also to regulate production and control prices. Unless we can get fair prices we can not afford to produce, and we can't get fair prices if we produce too much.

But what about anti-trust laws? Well, what have they ever accomplished? The simple fact is that the every-man-for-himself-and-devil-take-the-hindmost industrial system we call "competitive" is not only un-Christian and un-American, but unpractical as well. Ability to insure fair prices is as essential to the prosperity of other industries as to ours, and the only way to do it is to control production. Where is the sense in wasting human energy by producing more wheat and potatoes than human bellies can hold when human backs lack clothes? And if machinery enables us to produce an excess of all commodities, why not give every worker a little leisure instead of working half of them to death while the rest hunt for jobs? The trouble is each industrial group is too intent on its own problems to lift its eyes and consider industry as a whole. Industrial cooperation is necessary, but inter-industrial cooperation is equally important.

Just now, however, I want to talk a little more about taxes. My letter in the April 12th issue "No Exemptions" and secrecy for income records. But what good reason is there for such secrecy any more than with property valuation records?

As for exemptions, to assess corporations on their full net income would be unfair because it would be double taxation and because the large income of the corporation would pay higher rates than the smaller personal incomes of small stockholders. Not to assess corporation incomes at all would give non-resident stockholders an unfair advantage and deprive the state of considerable revenue. Let corporations, then, be assessed only on that portion of their

net income paid out in dividends to non-resident stockholders, which would otherwise pay no Michigan tax. Untaxed surplus should, of course, be limited to some reasonable relation to the size of the business and stock dividends treated as part of the personal income of stockholders.

In figuring net personal incomes no account should be taken of rental value of homes, and renters should deduct house rent actually paid. National income taxes should also be deducted before assessing for state taxes. Let all incomes be declared too, and all taxes assessed and collected by local treasurers. Let each net income be divided into thousand dollar sections. Let the first section pay as low a rate as may be. Let the second pay perhaps five mills on the dollar more, and increase the rate progressively for each succeeding section, provided that no section of any income shall pay more than fifty per cent.

But don't put all these details into the constitution. In my opinion the amendment now being presented is fatally defective at this point, besides being open to serious criticism in other respects. Simply authorize the abolition of property taxes and the raising of all public revenues by graduated or progressive income and inheritance taxes. Then elect the right kind of a legislature, leaving it free to fill in details and revise them occasionally in the light of experience.—Stacy Brown, Lake Odessa, Michigan.

CHANGE THE LAWS

MY dear Editor:—I was much interested in "What the Neighbors Say" in the issue of May 10th especially the article on prohibition enforcement by P. E. T. and also C. K., Muskegon, Mich., on war. Relative to the former in commenting on editorial "Prohibition On Trial" I am with the editor and more so for prohibition is not now a success after a fair trial. As to "increasing the fines" being the remedy I do not believe it is as that would only increase the prison population, our third heaviest public expense. Regarding "probation" as being a failure, it has not been proven in this county (Huron) although much used as records will show.

When P. E. T. mentions the United States I presume the elector means that the constitution of Michigan and incidentally the Judicature Act be amended to deal with this particular breach of law which would be at least "a large order", considering the many amendments defeated by the electors since 1909. The writer has for years favored a longer constitution and shorter ballot for both the state and nation, but to put such a measure through is very difficult in time of peace.

Though we champion the principle of "State Rights" claim that the habits of our people aided by modern invention and chemistry makes the states right doctrine of Jefferson's time a dead doctrine, especially when it attempts to control the habits of "The Person" in love and pleasure "conviviality."

The trouble with the prohibition law, state and national, is the per cent of poison mentioned in the act is unreasonably low as no good house-wife can prepare the food for the family as she has been used to doing it without breaking the law. This makes the law a dead letter and the inventive genius of the people take account of this and enlarge upon it until finally a search warrant is sworn to and another erstwhile good family disgraced by the police, all because the state and nation made no provision for the sale of poison to responsible persons. The remedy is to amend basic law making provision for the sale on state account by persons under bond; and while at the job better include narcotics, explosives and a registry and mark on all fire-arms. Put the boot-legger out of business by competition and the Canadian rummer will go with him.

As to the article by C. K. on war prevention would add an amendment to "popular vote" spoken of by requiring the registered male electors between the ages of 21 and 45 to do all the voting as to declaring war which had for its object the invasion of foreign lands not contiguous to U. S.—E. R., Port Hope, Alien born, age 56, still hopeful.

FARM MECHANICS

COST OF OPERATING AN
AUTOMOBILE

IT must be because the motorist buys gasoline oftener than anything else connected with his car that the price irks him so much. If he ever sat down and figured the relative cost of gasoline and the other charges for the operation of a car during a year he would be very much astonished to find that gasoline amounts to only about fifteen per cent of what he spends for the pleasure and profit of owning and operating an automobile.

He invests on an average, it has been computed, \$900 in a car which should ordinarily be good for six year's service. Say that at the end of the six years he has nothing left of his investment but a piece of junk. That would mean ownership of the car had cost him \$150 a year for depreciation. Allow him six per cent interest on the \$900 he paid for the car and it will run to \$54 a year. Say he has to buy a tire each year at \$30. He pays \$5 a month for a garage on an average, many paying \$10 a month but many, in the country, running the car into a barn or letting it sit out.

Allow \$75 a year for repairs, which would be, in six years, equal to one half of the original cost.

Put down at least \$18 for insurance against fire and theft. License plate and taxes on the original purchase or on parts will run about \$25 a year. Calculate a gallon of gasoline a day—or at the very lowest, ten miles driving—at twenty-one cents a gallon and it costs \$78 a year. Figure a quart of oil, at twenty-five cents, to every 100 miles, a generous allowance, and say it costs \$10 for \$5,000 miles a year. The annual cost will then appear as follows:

Depreciation	\$150	30.0 %
Interest	45	10.8
Tires	30	6.0
Garage	60	12.0
Repairs	75	15.0
Insurance	18	3.6
License and Taxes	25	5.0
Gasoline	78	15.6
Oil	10	2.0
Total	\$500	100.0

Gasoline thus costs but 15.6 per cent of the total upkeep of a car, or 15½ cents out of every dollar spent.

But a great majority of car owners buy a car and forget all about allowing for depreciation for wear and tear, or for interest.—Oil and Gas Journal.

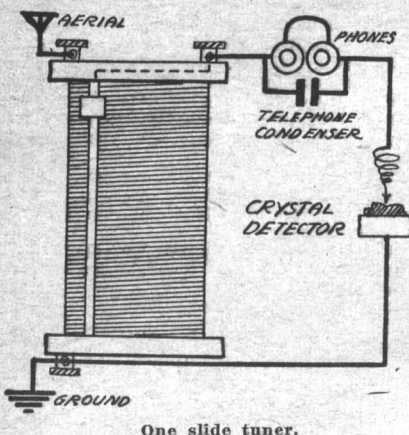
RADIO DEPARTMENT

EDITED BY J. HERBERT FERRIS, R. E.

A CRYSTAL RECEIVING SET

A SHORT time ago we told you the parts that you would need for building a crystal receiving set. Such a set can be used by those of our readers who live within 30 miles of a broadcasting station. Fortunately there are many of you who can use such a set and hear all the good things that are on the air at a very small initial expense.

The connections of both a one slide and a two slide tuner are shown in the diagrams herewith. You should connect your set as shown and you can with a very lit-

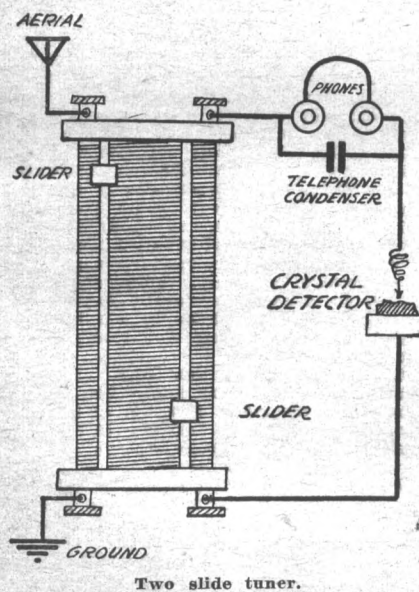


tle practice succeed in hearing the nearer station loudly on telephones and exceptionally clearly, as a crystal will bring in both voice and music clearer and truer than a vacuum tube. Later on you can add a vacuum tube amplifier at a small additional expense.

It is necessary that you use telephones of high resistance, these should be the regular radio receiving telephones of about 2,000 ohms resistance. On some sets an ordinary 75 ohm telephone costing around one dollar will give fair results but the better phones are much to be preferred.

Under no circumstances must you drop your phones, as a sudden jar will make them lose part of their magnetism and so decrease their sensitivity. The surface should not be touched with your fingers as the natural oil of your body will coat it so that it will be hard to find a sensitive spot.

After connecting up your set, place a small piece of crystal, about the size of a bean, in the crystal holder, fastening it securely so that



it cannot move. For crystals, Galena, Silicon or Radiocite will prove as satisfactory as any, silicon apparently having more spots that are "sensitive" than the others.

Having placed your phones on your head, the aerial and ground connections having been made, carefully adjust the "cat's whisker" contact (the "cat's whisker" is the small wire on the crystal detector stand that is used to make a contact with the crystal) so that there is a light contact with the crystal, then move the slider or sliders on the coil up and down the length of the coil slowly until you hear the

broadcasting. At times the cat's whisker will not be on a sensitive spot, so then you will have to shift it to a new spot on the crystal and keep shifting it a little at a time till you find a sensitive spot.

In the summer time when there is so much "static" or atmospheric electricity you will be able to hear a slight crackling sound in your telephone receivers which will enable you to tell when you have found a sensitive spot.

After finding your broadcasting station, shift your slider, a turn of wire at a time, till you get the music or voice the clearest and loudest. At this point you should be able to hear the station any time that you wish to listen to them. By placing a small mark for each station that you hear you can go back to any station whenever you wish.

In the old days of wireless telegraphy your radio editor used a crystal set as his first set and thereby

gained a lot of useful knowledge that was of advantage when he started in to use vacuum tube detectors.

Those who live near Detroit, Grand Rapids, Jackson or Lansing can buy many of these parts in the 5 and 10 cent stores. These parts will give you good results as well as some of the more expensive parts.

WITHIN A YEAR

A RADIO scientist writing in a recent issue of a radio magazine forecasts that within a year developments in radio may be expected to cover the following twelve points:

1. Relay broadcasting will be developed so that the same program can be broadcasted simultaneously on this continent and Europe.
2. A system will be adopted by which inter-denominational religious services will be broadcasted to the whole country every Sunday.
3. A radio record will be perfected so that programs can be received automatically all day—and run off later when desired.
4. The first broadcasting of pictures by radio television on a com-

mercial basis may occur, and a "picture receiver" simple enough to be built by amateurs may be announced.

5. A new circuit that eliminates static great sensitivity will be produced.

6. Amateur transmission will be carried on more and more on the short waves, and long distance transmission will be attained on from 20 to 50 meters.

7. Apparatus for the production of directed beams of radio waves will be announced for the use of amateurs as well as for the purpose of relaying broadcast programs.

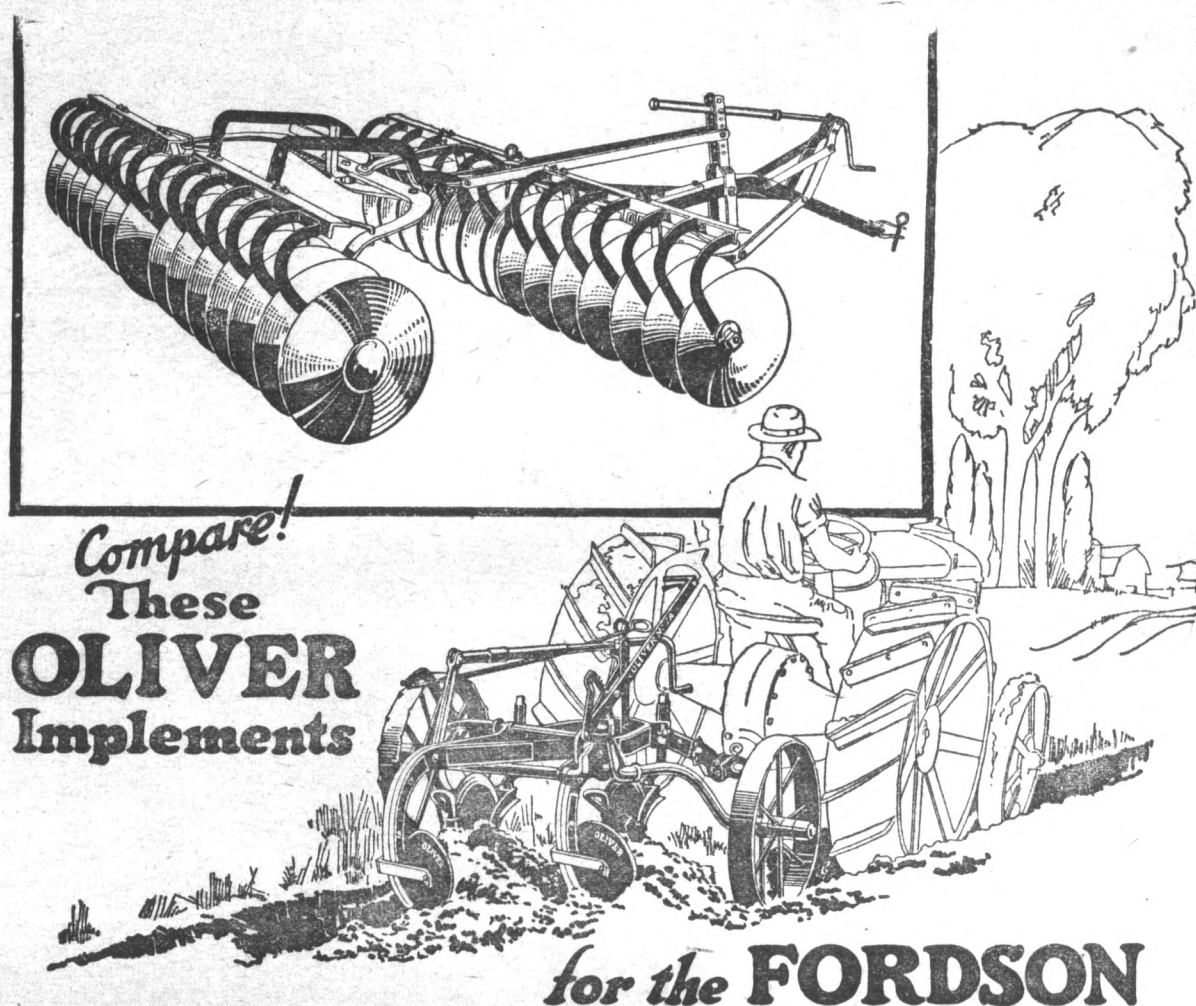
8. The waves sent out from living nerves will be detected by radio apparatus—thus opening up a whole new field of scientific work in physiology and psychology.

9. The theory of the crystal detector will be discovered and new crystals of great sensitivity will be produced.

10. Transoceanic amateur tests will be extended to Asia, Africa and South America.

11. Exploration of the upper air will yield new facts about the heaviest layer and a new theory of fad-

(Continued on Page 17)



Fordson power is the modern farm power.

Put behind it an Oliver No. 7-A plow or an Oliver FDH Disc Harrow and you are using the most modern outfit designed to help you toward bigger crop yields.

You will find the No. 7-A a pleasure to operate. Plowing depth is set by a powerful screw which will raise the bottoms completely out of the ground even with the outfit standing still. Each adjustment of the plow is conveniently made from the tractor seat. Of course there is a power lift.

Equally convenient to operate and capable of equally good work under varied soil conditions is the Oliver FDH harrow. Here, also, a quick acting screw control, operated from the seat, permits the gangs to be angled with the tractor moving or standing. The flexible construction permits short turns, gives lightest draft and even depth penetration.

Experience of three generations in the making of highest grade, practical farm implements, and in more recent years, close cooperation in the building of equipment for the Fordson, has made possible the development of these new Fordson tools.

See and compare their work with your own exacting standard of quality soil preparation.

SEE ANY AUTHORIZED FORD DEALER

(Continued from July 5th Issue.)

AS the door shut crisply, Miss Maggie turned and looked at Mr. Smith. But Mr. Smith had crossed again to the stove and was fussing with the damper. Miss Maggie, after a moment's hesitation, turned and went out into the kitchen, without speaking.

Mr. Smith and Miss Maggie saw very little of Miss Flora after this for some time. But they heard a good deal about her. They heard of her generous gifts to families all over town.

A turkey was sent to every house on Mill Street, without exception, and so much candy given to the children that half of them were made ill, much to the distress of Miss Flora, who, it was said, promptly sent a physician to undo her work. The Dow family, hard-working and thrifty, and the Nolans, notorious for their laziness and shiftlessness, each received a hundred dollars outright. The Whalens, always with both hands metaphorically outstretched for alms, were loud in their praises of Miss Flora's great kindness of heart; but the Davies (Mrs. Jane Blaisdell's impecunious relatives) had very visible difficulty in making Miss Flora understand that gifts bestowed as she bestowed them were more welcome unmade.

Every day, from one quarter or another, came stories like these to the ears of Miss Maggie and Mr. Smith. But Miss Flora was seen very seldom. Then one day, about a month later, she appeared as before at the Duff cottage, breathless and agitated; only this time, plainly, she had been crying.

"Why, Flora, what in the world is the matter?" cried Miss Maggie, as she hurried her visitor into a comfortable chair and began to unfasten her wraps.

"I'll tell you in a minute. I came on purpose to tell you. But I want Mr. Smith, too. Oh, he ain't here, is he?" she lamented, with a disappointed glance toward the vacant chair by the table in the corner. I thought maybe he could help me, some way. I won't go to Frank, or Jim. They've—they've said so many things. Oh, I did so hope Mr. Smith was here!"

"He is here, dear. He's in his room. He just came in. I'll call him," comforted Miss Maggie, taking off Miss Flora's veil and hat and smoothing back her hair. "But you don't want him to find you crying like this, Flora. What is it, dear?"

"Yes, yes, I know, but I'm not crying—I mean, I won't any more. And I'll tell you just as soon as you get Mr. Smith. It's only that I've been—so silly, I suppose. Please get Mr. Smith."

"All right, dear." Miss Maggie, still with the disturbed frown between her eyebrows, summoned Mr. Smith. Then together they sat down to hear Miss Flora's story.

"It all started, of course, from—from that day I brought the letter here—from that man in Boston with seven children, you know."

"Yes, I remember," encouraged Miss Maggie.

"Well, I—I did quite a lot of things after that. I was so glad and happy to discover that I could do things for folks. It seemed to—to take away the wickedness of my having so much, you know; and so I gave food and money, oh lots of places here in town—everywhere, 'most, that I could find anybody that needed it."

"Yes, I know. We heard of the many kind things you did, dear." Miss Maggie had the air of one trying to soothe a grieving child.

"But they didn't turn out to be kind—all of 'em," quavered Miss Flora. "Some of 'em went wrong. I don't know why. I tried to do 'em all right!"

"Of course you did!" "I know; but 'tain't those I came to talk about. It's the others—the letters."

"Letters?" "Yes. I got 'em—lots of 'em—after the first one—the one you saw. First I got one, then another and another, till lately I've been getting 'em every day, 'most, and some days two or three at a time."

"And they all wanted—money, I suppose," observed Mr. Smith, "for their sick wives and children, I suppose."

"Oh, not for children always—though it was them a good deal. But it was for different things—and such a lot of them! I never knew there could be so many kinds of such things. And I was real pleased at first,—that I could help, you know, in so many places."

"Then you always sent it—the money?" asked Mr. Smith.

"Oh, yes. Why, I just had to, the way they wrote; and I wanted to, too. They wrote lovely letters, and real interesting ones, too. One man wanted a warm coat for his little girl, and he told me all about what hard times they'd had. Another wanted a brace for his poor little crippled boy, and he told me things. Why, I never s'posed folks could have such awful things, and live! One woman just wanted to borrow twenty dollars while she was so sick. She didn't ask me to give it to her. She wasn't a beggar. Don't you suppose I'd send her that money? Of course I would! And there was a poor blind man—he wanted to buy a Bible in raised letters; and of course I wouldn't refuse that! Some didn't beg; they just wanted to sell things. I bought a diamond ring to help put a boy through school, and a ruby pin of a man who needed the money for bread for his children. And there was—oh, there was lots of 'em—too many to tell."



Oh Money! Money!

By ELEANOR H. PORTER

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"And all from Boston, I presume," murmured Mr. Smith.

"Oh, no,—why, yes, they were, too, most of 'em, when you come to think of it. But how did you know?"

"Oh, I—guessed it. But go on. You haven't finished."

"No, I haven't finished," moaned Miss Flora, almost crying again. "And now comes the worst of it. As I said, at first I liked it—all these letters—and I was glad to help. But they're coming so fast now I don't know what to do with 'em. And I never saw such a lot of things as they want—pensions and mortgages, and pianos, and educations, and wedding dresses, and clothes to be buried in, and—and there were so many, and—and so queer, some of 'em, that I began to be afraid maybe they weren't quite honest, all of 'em, and of course I can't send to such a lot as there are now, anyway, and I was getting so worried. Besides, I got another one of those awful proposals from those dreadful men that want to marry me. As if I didn't know that was for my money! Then to-day, this morning, I—I got the worst of all." From her bag she took an envelope and drew out a small picture of several children, cut apparently from a newspaper. "Look at that. Did you ever see that before?" she demanded.

Miss Maggie scrutinized the picture.

"Why, no,—yes, it's the one you brought us a month ago, isn't it?"

Miss Flora's eyes flashed angrily.

"Indeed, it ain't! The one I showed you before is in my bureau drawer at home. But I got it out this morning, when this one came, and compared them; and they're just exactly alike—exactly!"

"Oh, he wrote again, then,—wants more money, I suppose," frowned Miss Maggie.

"No, he didn't. It ain't the same man. This man's name is Haley, and that one was Fay. But Mr. Haley says this is a picture of his children, and he says that the little girl in the corner is Katy, and she's deaf and dumb; but Mr. Fay said her name was Rosie, and that she was lame. And all the others—their name ain't the same, either, and there ain't any of 'em blind. And, of course, I know that—that one of those men is lying to me. Why, they cut them out of the same newspaper; they've got the same reading on the back! and I—I don't know what to believe now. And there are all those letters at home that I haven't answered yet; and they keep coming—why, I just dread to see the postman turn down our street. And one man—he wrote twice. I didn't like his first letter and didn't like it; and now he says if I don't send him the money he'll tell everybody everywhere what a stingy t-tight-wad I am. And another man said he'd come and take it if I didn't send it; and you know how afraid of burglars I am! Oh, what shall I do, what shall I do?" she begged piteously.

Mr. Smith said a sharp word behind his teeth.

"Do?" he cried then wrathfully. "First, don't you worry another bit, Miss Flora. Second, just hand those letters over to me—every one of them. I'll attend to 'em!"

"To you?" gasped Miss Flora. "But—how can you?"

"Oh, I'll be your secretary. Most rich people have to have secretaries, you know."

"But how'll you know how to answer my letters?" demanded Miss Flora dubiously. "Have you ever been—, secretary?"

"N-no not exactly a secretary. But—I've had some experience with similar letters," observed Mr. Smith dryly.

Miss Flora drew a long sigh.

"Oh, dear! I wish you could. Do you think you can? I hoped maybe you could help me some way, but I never thought of that—your answering 'em, I mean. I supposed everybody had to answer their own letters. How'll you know what I want to say?"

Mr. Smith laughed a little.

"I shant be answering what you want to say—but what I want to say. In this case, Miss Flora, I may exceed the prerogatives of the ordinary secretary just a bit, you see. But you can count on one thing—I shant be spending any money for you."

"You won't send them anything, then?"

"Not a red cent."

Miss Flora looked distressed.

"But Mr. Smith, I want to send some of 'em something! I want to be kind and charitable."

"Of course you do, dear," spoke up Miss Maggie. "But you aren't being either kind or charitable to foster rascally fakes like that," pointing to the picture in Miss Flora's lap.

"Are they all fakes, then?"

"I'd stake my life on most of 'em," declared Mr. Smith. "They have all the earmarks of fakes, all right."

"But I was having a beautiful time giving until these horrid letters began to come."

"Flora, do you give because you like the sensation of giving, and of receiving thanks, or because you really want to help somebody?" asked Miss Maggie, a bit wearily.

"Why, Maggie Duff, I want to help people, of course," almost wept Miss Flora.

"Well, then, suppose you try and give so it will help them, then," said Miss Maggie. "One of the most risky things in the world, to my way of thinking, is a present of—cash. Don't you think so, Mr. Smith?"

"Er—ah—w-what? Y-yes, of course," stammered Mr. Smith, growing suddenly, for some unapparent reason, very much confused. "Yes—yes, I do." As Mr. Smith finished speaking, he threw an oddly nervous glance into Miss Maggie's face.

But Miss Maggie had turned back to Miss Flora.

"There, dear," she admonished her, "now, you do just as Mr. Smith says. Just hand over your letters to him for a while, and forget all about them. He'll tell you how he answers them, of course. But you won't have to worry about them any more. Besides, they'll soon stop coming,—won't they, Mr. Smith?"

"I think they will. They'll dwindle to a few scattering ones, anyway,—after I've handled them for a while."

"Well, I should like that," sighed Miss Flora. "But—can't I give anything anywhere?" she besought plaintively.

"Of course you can!" cried Miss Maggie. "But I would investigate a little, first, dear. Wouldn't you, Mr. Smith? Don't you believe in investigation?"

Once again, before he answered, Mr. Smith threw a swiftly questioning glance into Miss Maggie's face.

"Yes, oh, yes; I believe in—investigation," he said then. "And now, Miss Flora," he added briskly, as Miss Flora reached for her wraps, "with your kind permission I'll walk home with you and have a look at—my new job secretary—ing."

CHAPTER XIX

Still Other Flies

It was when his duties of secretaryship to Miss Flora had dwindled to almost infinitesimal proportions that Mr. Smith wished suddenly that he were serving Miss Maggie in that capacity, so concerned was he over a letter that had come to Miss Maggie in that morning's mail.

He himself had taken it from the letter-carrier's hand and had placed it on Miss Maggie's little desk. Casually, as he did so, he had noticed that it bore a name he recognized as that of a Boston law firm; but he had given it no further thought until later, when, as he sat at his work in the living-room, he had heard Miss Maggie give a low cry and had looked up to find her staring at the letter in her hand, her face going from red to white and back to red again.

"Why, Miss Maggie, what is it?" he cried, springing to his feet.

As she turned toward him he saw that her eyes were full of tears.

"Why, it's a letter telling me—" She stopped abruptly, her eyes on his face.

"Yes, yes, tell me," he begged. "Why, you are—crying, dear!" Mr. Smith, plainly quite unaware of the caressing word he had used, came nearer, his face aglow with sympathy, his eyes very tender.

The red surged once more over Miss Maggie's face. She drew back a little, though manifestly with embarrassment, not displeasure.

"It's—nothing, really it's nothing," she stammered. "It's just a letter that—that surprised me."

"But it made you cry!"

"Oh, well, I—I cry easily sometimes."

With hands that shook visibly, she folded the letter and tucked it into its envelope. Then with a carelessness that was a little too elaborate, she tossed it into her open desk. Very plainly, whatever she had meant to do in the first place, she did not now intend to disclose to Mr. Smith the contents of that letter.

"Miss Maggie, please tell me—was it bad news?"

"Bad? Why, of course not!" She laughed gayly.

Mr. Smith thought he detected a break very like a sob in the laugh.

"But maybe I could—help you," he pleaded.

She shook her head.

"You couldn't—indeed, you couldn't!"

"Miss Maggie, was it—money matters?"

He had his answer in the telltale color that flamed instantly into her face—but her lips said:—

"It was—nothing—I mean, it was nothing that need concern you." She hurried away then to the kitchen, and Mr. Smith was left alone to fume up and down the room and frown savagely at the offending envelope tipped against the ink bottle in Miss Maggie's desk, just as Miss Maggie's carefully careless hand had thrown it.

Miss Maggie had several more letters from the Boston law firm, and Mr. Smith knew it—though he never heard Miss Maggie cry out at any of the other ones. That they affected her deeply, however, he was certain. Her very evident efforts to lead him to think that they were of no consequence would convince him of their real importance to her if nothing else had done so. He watched her, therefore, covertly, fearfully, longing to help her, but not daring to offer his services. That the affair had something to do with money matters he was sure. That she would not deny this naturally strengthened him in his belief. He came in time, therefore to formulate his own opinion: she had lost money—perhaps a good deal (for her), and she was too proud to let him or any one else know it.

He watched then all the more carefully to see if he could detect any new economies or new deprivations in her daily living. Then, because he could not discover any such, he worried all the more: if she had lost that money, she ought to economize, certainly. Could she be so foolish as to carry her desire for secrecy to so absurd a length as to live just exactly as before when she really could not afford it?

It was at about this time that Mr. Smith requested to have hot water brought to his room morning and night, for which service he insisted, in spite of Miss Maggie's remonstrances, on paying three dollars a week extra.

There came a strange man to call one day. He was a member of the Boston law firm. Mr. Smith found out that much, but no more. Miss Maggie was almost hysterical after his visit. She talked very fast and laughed a good deal at supper that night; yet her eyes were full of tears nearly all of the time, as Mr. Smith did not fail to perceive.

"And I suppose she thinks she's hiding it from me—that her heart is breaking!" muttered Mr. Smith savagely to himself, as he watched Miss Maggie's nervous efforts to avoid meeting his eyes. "I vow I'll have it out of her. I'll have it out—to-morrow!"

Mr. Smith did not "have it out" with Miss Maggie the following day, however. Something entirely outside of himself sent his thoughts into a new channel.

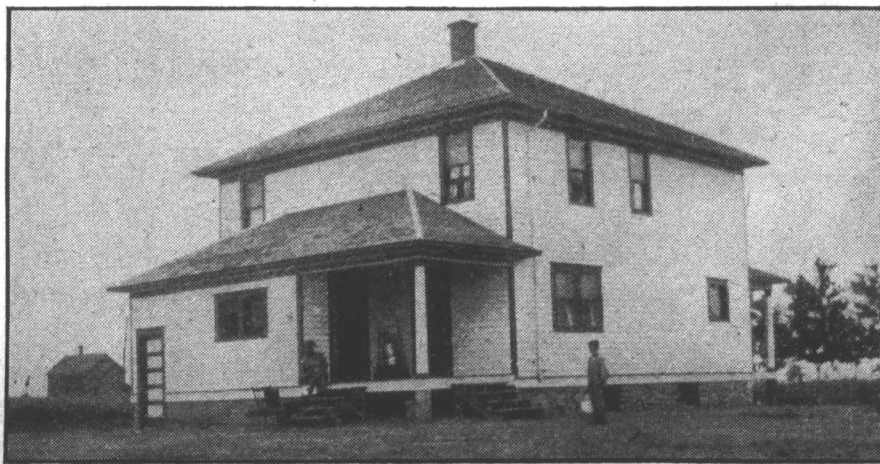
He was alone in the Duff living-room, and was idling over his work, at his table in the corner, when Mrs. Hattie Blaisdell opened the door and hurried in, wringing her hands. Her face was red and swollen from tears.

"Where's Maggie? I want Maggie! Isn't Maggie here?" she implored.

(Continued in next issue.)

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.



AT MAPLE LAWN FARM, COLEMAN, MICHIGAN.

This is a rear and side view of the new home of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Eagly at Coleman, Michigan. A good view of the front could not be taken on account of trees. It is 28 feet by 30 feet and consists of 10 rooms and basement. Mr. and Mrs. Eagly write "It was started in 1922 and completed and painted in 1923 and cost \$2,400. We consider it a modern farm house. We are subscribers to The Business Farmer and have taken it since it was first printed on the pink sheet and like the paper fine." The name of their farm is Maple Lawn Farm.

THE LIFE THAT SUFFERS

A SERMON BY REV. DAVID F. WARNER

TEXT: "But he that endureth to the end, the same shall be saved."—Matthew 24:13.

YOU have read this scripture repeatedly. Just what is its purpose? Was it meant for dispensational theorists? Don't you think these mistake the Lord's intention? Certainly we shall be more sure of its meaning if we leave out the speculative element, and use the teaching as an incentive to right life and conduct. It is practical rather than theoretical.

The destruction of Jerusalem and the second coming of our Lord are the events predicted in the chapter from which our text is taken. One closes the Jewish dispensation and the other closes the age of Grace. One is a type and precursor of the other. Before each very trying times are to occur. We shall have to live in a world of wars, pestilences, earthquakes, famines, and social ease. But, he that endureth to the end shall be saved. So, the emphasis of this prophetic verse is, that men ought always to be watchful, sober, and patiently enduring in the fiery trials of life.

The implication of the text is, that life is a struggle. What mature mind will say otherwise? When we think soberly and steadily upon life; when we review our own brief hard years; we must submit to the stern fact that we have survived out of struggle. Some days have been bright and cheery, while others have been heavy and sad. You know there have been times when some folks despaired of having real friends. Out of my study window now is a pathetic scene. There is passing the funeral car, carrying the dead body of a poor widow. Where will the undertaker bury her? In a pauper's grave. Her friends endured not until the end. Such scenes cause our gladness to cloy and darken the joy of living. Yet, we are not to forget.

"It is not just as you take it,
This wonderful life of ours;
Life's field will yield as you make it
A harvest of thorns or flowers."

The writer is a Christian optimist. But, his optimism is not so easygoing as to overlook the fact of sin. Yes, he means just that, SIN. As one looks into the faces of men on the busy city streets, or in the more wholesome country highways, he reads the bitter yielding to temptation. He that breathes the name of the victorious Christ, is surrounded by little imps and demons that would trap him into ruin. How nearly immersed at times, are we, into this cold, blighting world spirit! How it breaks into the most sacred precincts of life! For, in these days, even our Sunday life is in danger of losing its old-fashioned wholesomeness. Something is robbing us of our reverence for God's sanctuary. It is well for us to remember that the fear and worship of Jehovah is the beginning of wise living. Let us return to a more thoughtful worship and a more careful praying of "Hallowed be thy name." But of course, we are not meaning something that is put on one day and off on another. We are referring to that that moves and flows in the blood and becomes the atmosphere of the week.

And then, we are beset roundabout with the by-products of a lusting world: sickness, cares, and affliction. Everywhere there are folks carrying tremendous loads of sorrow, that will never be lifted from their hearts until and unless they "have fallen asleep in Jesus." It is not easy to plod on in life with a load that can not be lifted or a wound that does not heal. The gladdest and freest know how true this is, and so, we move on in the way of the Nazarene. Have we sinned? Then we are never out of the cricle of his sympathy and love. It is great cheer to know that his mercy is infinite in its tenderness.

"I know not where his islands lift their fronded palms in air; I only know I cannot drift beyond his love and care."

And this is what our text says.

Do you have the words? We are to live the enduring life that we might be saved. Now, it is an inspiring thing to see a saint passively holding out; but a much finer thing to see one actively enduring. And this is the larger meaning. The Dayton flood was a ruinous, destructive outburst of nature. But the Miami Conservancy would use these waters as the source of life and power; the same waters. And so, refuge in Christ not only saves from ruin when the floods of trial are on; but teaches us how to go on, sensible of the stormy, tempestuous way, yet unswerved and unchecked. When we are able to trail the Man of sorrows in a world of tears; when we are able to say, "This one thing I do", then we have come into the active grace of endurance. And endurance to the end is required. It is just as tho we are steering the ship of life into port; and the Captain of faith above, and the men of activity below, all must stay at their posts until the ship be safely anchored.

And then we shall be saved. St. Luke has it, "In your patience ye shall win your lives." That is, even now, we may come into possession of our lives. Did you ever see anyone who was making a day-by-day success in faith, courage, endurance, and all that makes for Christian culture and character? He had come into possession of a saved life; a redeemed personality. He was having an experience in self-surrender which says, "It is not I that live, but Christ that liveth in me."

The experiences of life are so varying, that we dare not look to the end of the road, but take one day at a time. This is what Geo. Klinge says in "The Journey of Life:"

"God broke our years to hours and days, that
Hour by hour, and day by day,
Just going on a little way,
We might be able all along to
keep quite strong.
Should all the weight of life be laid
across our shoulders, and
The future rife with woe and
struggle meet us
Face to face at just one place,
We could not go; our feet would
stop, and so
God lays a little on us every day,
And never, I believe, on all the
way
Will burdens bear so deep, or path-
ways lie so steep,
But we can go, if by God's power
We only bear the burden of the
hour."

BIBLE THOUGHTS

LET THIS MIND BE IN YOU, which was in Christ Jesus. Let nothing be done through strife or vainglory; but in lowliness of mind let each esteem other better than themselves.—Philippians 2:5, 3.

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

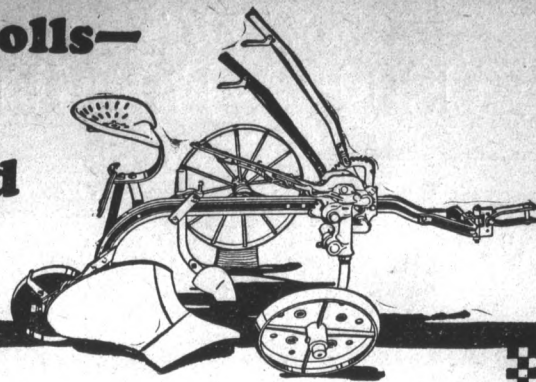
BLESS THE LORD, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits; who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases; who redeemeth thy life from destruction.—Psalm 103:2-4.

PEACE I LEAVE WITH YOU, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid.—John 14:27.

TAKE NO THOUGHT saying, What shall we eat? or, What shall we drink? or, Wherewithal shall we be clothed? But seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness: and all these things shall be added unto you.—Matthew 6:31,33.

LET THIS MIND BE IN YOU, which was also in Christ Jesus. Let nothing be done through strife or vainglory; but in lowliness of mind let each esteem other better than themselves.—Philippians 2:5, 3.

Landside Rolls— Plow Stays Down— Makes Good Seed Beds



Hard work of plowing is eliminated for you as well as the horses, and you get a better seed bed when you use the light-running, all-wheel-carried, simple

JOHN DEERE SYRACUSE NO. 210 SULKY PLOW

The rolling landside makes the No. 210 practically frictionless. All of the weight is rolled on oiled bearings. No dragging friction on furrow wall or furrow bottom.

The No. 210 can be used with slat or solid moldboards, chilled or steel. This provision for the interchange of equipment makes this plow adaptable for work in any kind of soil.

Bottom runs true and level all the time even when turning square corners. The front furrow wheel casters on the turn and guides the

plow perfectly. Lever lock holds plow in line on the straight-away. Just before reaching the end of the field the lever latch is released. This allows the bottom to swivel freely on the turn. As the plow again settles to work in the straight furrow the latch seeks its proper position and locks. Driver's hands are free to manage team except when releasing latch.

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The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

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MICHIGAN'S "BLUE SKY" LAW

WE wonder how much THE BUSINESS FARMER readers know about Michigan's "blue sky" law, and especially if you appreciate what a really good law it is. We are all more or less interested in "blue sky" laws, and if you want to find out, provided you do not already know, something about the blue sky law in this state, we invite your attention to the article appearing elsewhere in this issue by Mr. Stanley M. Powell, Lansing correspondent of THE BUSINESS FARMER. At our request Mr. Powell made a study of this law for the purpose of finding out whether or not it is working satisfactorily.

Mr. Powell, as a part of his study, interviewed Mr. Duff, chairman of the Michigan Securities Commission, and this interview, which is most enlightening constitutes the major part of Mr. Powell's article.

In this interview Mr. Duff made the statement that "We believe our Michigan 'blue sky' law is the best piece of legislation of its kind in the United States, but what we must do now is to educate the people up to the law." In other words, it doesn't make much difference how good a law you may have, if the people still insist on taking a chance on get-rich-quick schemes, they will put themselves out of range of protection by any law.

Michigan has a good "blue sky" law, a law that will furnish its citizens adequate protection, provided they will use a reasonable amount of caution, and stay within the bounds of protection furnished by the law.

The conclusion to be gained from Mr. Powell's article is that the Michigan "blue sky" law is working as well as could be reasonably expected. No one claims it to be perfect, but improvements are being made all of the time. It must be remembered that in perfecting such a law, you are dealing with an extremely clever bunch of people, and if there is a loophole anywhere, they will find it. The important thing, as we view it, is not how good the law is, but rather for the people of the state to help make it effective to the maximum degree possible.

HOW DO YOU FEEL ABOUT IT?

"I WOULD not trade my farm, in spite of all the agricultural depression, which you may hear about, and which I know about, for any business represented in this room today." This statement was made recently by James R. Howard, first president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, in an address before a group of business men, in which he gave his reason for believing that farming is the surest business in the United States today. In his opinion the present agricultural depression is an invitation to far-sighted men to get into farming, or to invest in agriculture.

Moreover, Mr. Howard went on to say "If any of you are qualified financially and physically and mentally, to run a farm, I unhesitatingly recommend that you go back to the soil." His reasons for such a recommendation are briefly stated as follows: "Whenever any commodity is below the cost of production, buy; it will surely go higher. Whenever any commodity is above the cost of production, sell; it will inevitably go lower. The products of the farm are, and have been, for four years below production cost. They must inevitably, sooner or later go higher,

else all history in economics belie themselves."

He went on further to say that "Whenever men and capital are rushing in large numbers and volumes, toward an essential or non-essential industry, beware—stay out; the industry will soon be overdone. Whenever men and capital are being subtracted from an industry, particularly an essential industry, get into it. Your efforts and capital will not only be needed, but rewarded. The man who can stay or can go to the farm is bound, sooner or later, to strike pay dirt."

"During the past few years Michigan has gotten a reputation, whether justified or not, of having a large number of idle or abandoned farms. As a matter of fact, people have been leaving the farms by the thousands all over the country since the agricultural depression got in. It is no doubt true that there are too many people on the farms of America as it is; what our agriculture needs is not more farmers, but fewer and better farmers."

Mr. Howard's analysis challenges our attention and our serious consideration. Are we, who have a tendency to become bears, as they say on the stock exchange, on farming, really as far-sighted as we ought to be? We believe not.

Every farmer ought to get away from his farm occasionally, and get a better prospective on his business. Mr. Howard has done this, and that is perhaps one reason why he takes a different view of things than most of us who stick too closely to the farm. Further remarks that he has made are of interest:

"It is a good thing for every farmer occasionally to come to the city. It would be as much worth while if every one of you would get out on a farm for a couple of weeks every summer, and on the plow or in the harvest field, get some first-hand and worth while information regarding American agriculture."

"I have always noticed that when I come from the farm to the city, you men anxiously inquire how things are back home. I am glad to tell you that the soil has worked splendidly this spring, because of a good seedbed and good seed, the new corn is coming through the ground in spite of the cold and dry weather. The pig crop is above the average."

"All these products from all the farms of America will move toward the city within a year. The corn field cannot, because of slack markets or labor difficulties, be shut down for a week without serious loss, or for a month without total loss. Shutdowns for repairs or supplies or any other cause, extending beyond a half day, cannot be tolerated around the pig pen. The farmer's production is a 365-day-a-year proposition."

"There has been four things most largely responsible for the farmers increased efficiency. One is improved farm machinery, including the automobile. Another reason is the improvements of livestock, and varieties of grains and grasses. The third is a broadening intelligence of the farmer along lines of general education. Fourth is the pride of a man on the farm and his job at hand, and his determination to win regardless of obstacles."

There may be times when you feel like throwing up the farming job, and going to town where you can perhaps earn more money, but will you be better off in the long run? This is of course for you to decide, but if you feel that you are fitted for farming and that it is your work, think a long time before you give it up. Farming, one of these days is coming into its own, and the farmer is going to be on top of the heap.

MUSKEGON'S CITY MARKETS

AT Muskegon is being demonstrated the possibilities of a municipal market where the farmer-producer and the city consumer can deal direct. On another page of this issue, Mr. Carl M. Knopf describes in a very interesting article the city markets that have been established in Muskegon, some of the problems that have confronted the supporters of the market system, and how the plan is working out.

It is of particular interest to farmers, that it was not until the county farm bureau organization had taken hold of the market system that it proved a success. During the first season the market was operated under the direction of the city. It is needless to say that the farmers have a more vital interest in the success of a market system, and it is logical that the organization and direction of such a plan should be controlled by them.

There are many problems that naturally arise in conducting a successful market, and it stands to reason that it cannot be made a success unless the farmers work together in harmony, and with a firm determination to make the project successful. Mr. Knopf in his article states that the ideals for Muskegon markets are a long way from fulfillment, but still they are rendering an increasingly valuable service to both city consumers and farmer producers, the plan is mak-

ing a reasonably good progress, and indications are that it will continue to do so.

His article is the first-hand study of what the farmers in the country surrounding Muskegon have done, and it should be especially valuable to other communities planning a similar project.

THE BOY AND THE ENGINE

DO you remember way back when the steam threshing rig passed the home farm, or came to do your dad's threshing—way back before the days of the automobile, tractor, motor truck, and stationary gas engine? As a boy—we are speaking to the men now—was there anything that ever gave you more of a real thrill than that old steam engine? Didn't you hang around it, and in your boyish mind picture what a wonderful thing it would be to run one of the things?

In fact, wasn't it the height of your ambition to some day be able to follow one of them around the country?

We are just indulging in a little personal retrospection now, but we believe it is typical of at least ninety per cent of the farm boys of the pre-gas-engine age. Frankly, we still get a thrill when we see a steaming threshing rig pass by, and we indulge ourselves in watching it out of sight and experiencing again the same boyish reaction we had back in the early nineties.

The steam engine is a back number to most of the farm boys of today; they get their real thrill from the internal-combustion engine in its various applications, but perhaps more from the farm tractor and the stationary engine, than from the automobile, if our own experience is any criterion.

The love of mechanics is inborn in most boys. If it were not true the use of mechanical power and labor-saving machinery would probably not be nearly so extensive as it is today. It is a good thing to encourage the farm boy's liking for engines and machines, and more than that, to satisfy that liking.

There is no doubt at all, but there are hundreds of boys who have left the farms, who unquestionably would have preferred to stay on the farm, if it had been possible for them to do the heavy drudgery of farm work with mechanical power and machinery.

Not that these boys are afraid of hard work, but they prefer to direct the forces of nature in doing their work, rather than by preforming it by brute strength. This is a mechanical age, and, it is only natural for us to want to do as much of the physical labor as possible with mechanical rather than muscle energy.

We would not encourage the purchase of more mechanical power equipment for the purpose of keeping more boys on the farm. Every boy is temperamentally fitted for a certain type of work, and not every boy that is raised on the farm should stay on the farm. If he is naturally fitted for farming, he should stay on the farm, but if he inclines naturally toward some other line of activity it is a serious mistake to try to get him to remain on the farm. However, there are unquestionably many boys who have left the farm, who really should have stayed on it, and who would perhaps be there today, if their fathers could have foreseen the rapid transition from muscle power to mechanical power that is taking place in farming, and could have encouraged them to stay on the farm through the purchase of a stationary engine or a tractor, or both.

It is the forgone conclusion that mechanical power will some day replace most of the muscle power of the farm. There is no reason why this transition should not take place in farming as it has in manufacturing and transportation. What is more, you show us a farm boy today who says he prefers to farm with horses, and we will show you twenty farm boys who say they will not farm unless they can farm with mechanical power. Are we not right? Ask your own boy and find out.

CALVIN COOLIDGE, JR.

THE heart of all America, irrespective of political creeds, goes out in profound sympathy to President and Mrs. Coolidge in the loss of their youngest son, Calvin Jr. Indirectly a product of the soil, Calvin Jr. was not essentially different from any ordinary farm boy. He did not "pretend" because he was the president's son. He did not throw up his job on the farm when his father came into his high office. He was independent and wanted to earn his own spending money. It is said that the farmers for whom he worked remarked, at the time Mr. Coolidge took the oath of office as President: "So your father is President of the United States," and that Calvin replied with old-fashioned courtesy, "Yes sir; I suppose he is. What did you want me to tackle today?" His passing is untimely and regrettable to say the least; we can never have too many boys of the type of Calvin Coolidge, Jr.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

ANOTHER "BLOW OUT"

"Last December I received a printed circular from the Lakeside Tire & Rubber Co. from Chicago asking me to take up the agency for tires. I sent them on January 12th a P. O. order for \$8.90 for a 30x3 1/2 cord tire guaranteed for 12,000 miles. They were supposed to pay the postage according to circular but they sent a tire by express with 56c charges on it. We paid the charges but the tire did not weigh more than a pound and was full of holes so we sent it right back. They told the express people at first they had returned an old tire but as they, the express people, had examined the whole transaction they knew better and finally Lakeside Tire and Rubber Co. accepted the tire. I wrote them asking for the money but as yet have heard nothing."

WE received the above letter from one of our subscribers several weeks ago and we immediately wrote the Lakeside Tire and Rubber Company. We received no acknowledgement of any kind from them and after a few days we sent them another letter. And we got the same results—none. We came back with another letter. No answer. Letter number four was sent by registered mail and now comes back marked "Moved, left no address. Thus reads the story of another "fly-by-night" cheap tire company and a victim.

AN OLD FRAUD AGAIN

AGAIN the resurrection plant bobs up again under various attractive names in tempting advertisements—beware, cautions the United States Department of Agriculture.

In past years various concerns have advertised this plant for sale under different names, and usually at prices far in excess of its market value. It is often sold by these concerns under the name "rose of Jericho" or "rose of Sharon" and said to be obtained from the Holy Land and to have been mentioned by "Solomon, Isaiah, and other prophets." The circular of one dealer which calls it "Semper Viva or Rose of Jericho" and offers it for the modest price of twenty-five cents, describes it as "a deodorizer" and "a preventative of disease." Claims are also made that it is "a preventative of moths and that if a few are scattered about the house they will keep out mosquitoes."

Another concern calls it the "Persian Plant" or "Cinnamon Rose", mentioned by Isaiah in the Bible, and attempts to illustrate its appearance by giving a very poor figure of some cultivated primrose. The plant is said to bloom every thirty days, bearing "the most fragrant flowers in existence." Resurrection plant is, of course, not a seed plant, bears no flowers and is odorless, although the specimens sold by such concerns are often artificially scented.

A correspondent in North Carolina has recently sent the Department of Agriculture a specimen of this plant put up by an alleged "importing" company of New York, Jerusalem, and Montreal, and sold as "Genuine Rose of Sharon." After giving directions for growing the plant, the circular states: "Do not cut slips from these plants, as they propagate from seed. The roses go to seed only in Palestine." The regular price of this company is for plants 'potted, in blossom, 25 to 28 inches growth, red, white, or pink, \$12; the bulb, dormant, red, white or pink, \$2.75." As a special advertising offer, a set of three colors is sold for \$2.75, or one "bulb" for 95c.

The true "Rose of Jericho" is a small white-flowered annual of the mustard family. It is a native of desert regions from Arabia and Syria to Algeria, and is supposed to be the "rolling thing before the whirlwind" mentioned in Isaiah. After flowering the leaves fall off, and the branches become hard and woody and roll up into a ball, bearing the seed pods inside. In this state the plants, uprooted by the wind, are blown about the desert. When the winter rains fall the branches spread back, the pods open, and the seeds quickly

germinate. Dried plants retain for years the property of opening when moistened, although they do not "come to life" in the proper sense of the words. The plant was brought back to Europe by the Crusaders, and is the subject of many legends and much folklore.

Resurrection plant bears no flowers, has no fragrance or insecticidal value, and is in no way connected with the Crusaders or the Holy Land. Its sold under the name of "Rose of Jericho" or "Rose of Sharon" at exorbitant prices constitutes an evident fraud. Its proper market value is about 25c, and it is well worth growing as a botanical curiosity.

Resurrection plant, a relative of the groundcedar and groundpine used in making Christmas wreaths, is a native of the deserts from Texas southward into Mexico. In the dry state the branches, which are thickly covered with scale-like leaves, roll up into a brown ball, but when placed in water they expand forming a green leafy rosette. The plant is offered for sale in curio shape, particularly in the southwestern states.

BEWARE OF CIVIL SERVICE "SCHOOLS"

THE United States Civil Service Commission and the National Vigilance Committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World today issued a joint warning against misleading advertising of many so-called civil-service coaching schools. The following points are emphasized:

(1) No "school" of this kind has any connection whatever with the Civil Service Commission or with any branch of the Government.

(2) No school can give advance information regarding examination questions.

(3) No school can furnish civil-service information of value which can not be obtained without cost from the Civil Service Commission at Washington or its representative at the post office or customhouse in any of approximately 3,500 cities.

(4) No school can "guarantee" appointment in the classified civil service. Appointment can be secured only through open competitive examination under the civil-service rules. No school can cause a competitor to be certified for appointment out of the regular order, as determined by his examination rating.

The Civil Service Commission states that large numbers of applications for examination received at its office indicate that many civil-service schools accept as clients and take money from practically illiterate persons who could not possibly pass any kind of examination.

E. I. McKinley, deputy labor commissioner of Arkansas, it is said in the joint warning, recently has investigated correspondence schools of this class and authorizes the statement that he has concluded that the majority of them come as near being "fakes" as the postal laws permit. The "schools" that Mr. McKinley condemns are the ones that offer to qualify persons for civil-service positions or make a professional man of a laborer in a few weeks. Mr. McKinley says that schools which prepare for civil-service examinations rank second to "detective schools" in number.

Any good school, no matter what they are teaching, should be pleased to give many references as to courses and reliability, and if you are considering studying with some school we urge you to investigate before you invest. It is better to lock the barn door before the horse is stolen than after. We are always ready to help our paid-up subscribers in this matter.

I want to thank you people for helping me to get my money on claim No. 1491. I had been so long trying to get it myself and it was only a few days after I wrote you people that I had the money. C. A. W., Davison, Michigan.

Dear Editor:—I have received check from _____ for what I have had you put in claim for. I thank you ever so much for your help and will be willing to pay you whatever you wish. Your friend,—M. S. B., Wheeler, Mich.

First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bonds

The high standing of this house among farmers is the direct result of the pronounced quality of the 7% first mortgage bonds we offer for their investment.

Write for Booklet AG1262

Tax Free in Michigan

4% Normal Income Tax Paid by Borrower

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(1262)

FEDERAL BOND & MORTGAGE BUILDING, DETROIT

Your Protective Service Sign Is Here!

After considerable delay we are glad to announce that the new Protective Service Signs have arrived and we are filling the advance orders as rapidly as possible.

If you have not yet ordered your sign, do so at once, as the supply is limited.

This is a high class sign in every respect, made up in two colors, red and black on a white background, weatherproof, 5 x 11 1/4 inches in size, suitable for hanging on your fence, mail post, or other prominent place.

Remember this sign will serve as a warning to crooks, fakirs, quacks, and grafters, to keep away from a farm which is affiliated with The Business Farmer Protective Service Bureau.

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

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

() I enclose a dollar for a two year renewal and 25c for a Metal Sign and certificate.

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

Name.....

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

County..... State

MEMBER
The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER
PROTECTIVE SERVICE BUREAU

5x11 1/4 inches Red and Black
on White Background

SLIDIN' DOWN A STRAW STACK

By Anne Campbell

Slidin' down a straw stack,
Me an' Harve an' Liz;
Slidin' down a straw stack,
Greatest fun there is!
Far as eye can see 'em,
Meadows stretchin' green;
There's a crick a-windin'
Lazy-like between!

Slidin' down a straw stack!
Hear the cawin' crows?
Slidin' down a straw stack!
Feel the breeze that blows?
There's the cows a grazin'—
Sheep a-browsin', too.
I kin see the barn now,
Painted red and new!

Slidin' down a straw stack!
Gee, it's heaps o' fun,
Slidin' down a straw stack
In the mornin' sun.
See the house a-waitin'?
There's the pump an' well.
Soon we'll hear it ringin'—
Good ol' dinner bell!

Slidin' down a straw stack
When the sun is low;
Slidin' down a straw stack!
Soon to bed we'll go.
We won't mind the pickers
Stickin' all around.
They won't bother much, 'cause
Gee, we'll sleep too sound!

(Copyright, 1924.)

SMALL HOPE FOR THE FRECKLED

FOR those frenzied maidens who seek freedom from freckles, the world must ever remain sad. For the plain truth is that, once freckles have blossomed into the rich brown of their maturity, there is no way of getting rid of them, says Hygeia.

Nor for those individuals who, in the summer sun, tend to freckle instead of tan is there any sure way of prevention. Unless, of course, with Victorian admiration of pallor, the young lady shuns the sun's determined gaze.

Ordinary freckles that come on or become exaggerated after exposure to sunlight are a deposit of normal pigment in the skin. This sort of freckle corresponds to tanning. In the person that tans evenly, this increased deposit of pigment in the skin is evenly diffused; in the person that freckles, the pigment occurs irregularly, usually in spots.

The difference represents a congenital difference in the structure of the skin. For some reason or other, which we do not know, in the individual that freckles the pigment-forming cells are irregularly distributed and under the stimulus of sunlight produce irregular pigmentation.

Most of the pigment in these conditions is in the outer layer of the skin, but some of it is down in the deeper part, what would be called in the vernacular, the "fleshy" part. Only by destroying the skin down to a point where it is sensitive and where distinct wounds would be produced could this coloring be removed. Even in the superficial part of the skin the pigment is seated relatively deep, and there is no way of getting rid of it without causing an extreme peeling off of the superficial layers. No practical way in which this can be done successfully exists.

Effective methods of removing the pigment involve the use of strong irritants like solutions of corrosive sublimate. These are put on until they produce considerable irritation and, in the peeling that follows, a good deal of the pigment is removed. This is not a safe procedure for the patient to use himself, and is not a satisfactory procedure in anybody's hands.

In many of the freckle creams and ointments on the market, ammoniated chloride of mercury is used. This is a dangerous preparation if used to excess, and it is of no more service in such strength as any one would dare to employ it in removing freckles than so much flour.

In short, there is no way of getting rid of freckles. The only way to prevent them in a person who tends to freckle is stay out of the sun. Or wear a sunbonnet!

WHEN SUNDAY COMPANY COMES

THE folks who "drive out" to see us on Sunday afternoon usually have a big dinner at home, and, unless they have been specially invited, it is not necessary to provide a regular meal. Fresh eggs will

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS:—I work so hard some days and get so tired that sometimes I think "Oh, if I only had enough money so that I would not have to work, how happy I would be." All of you have felt the same way. But would you or I be happy if we had nothing to do? Could we sit idle all day and enjoy ourselves? Have you ever thought how it would seem to have no duties to perform, just sit around? A well known Canadian physician declares that idleness, more often than work, leads to old age and death, and I believe him. In India and China, the lifetime of the slowgoing, peaceful native averages from 19 to 25 years while here in America the average length of life in our industrial centers is from 35 to 60 years. As long as we have our work to do and we do it with our heart into it we will not have time to grow old. When I stop to think of these things I realize how lucky I am that I have my work and how happy I should be. And I am happy and thankful for my many blessings.

*Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor*

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

solve the problem with little work and few dishes to wash. In the morning boil $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen for half an hour, slowly, so they will not be tough; take off the shells and put in a cool place. Make a boiled salad dressing on Saturday and when the Sunday company comes try serving this sort of a supper: Egg sandwiches—jam—cake—lemonade or tea.

For the sandwiches—cut the boiled eggs in small pieces, mix with a liberal amount of salad dressing, put between slices of either white or brown bread, quite a quantity of brown bread, garnish with watercress, parsley or small lettuce leaves and you have a delicious, substantial sandwich. Make plenty, for they will "go like hot cakes."

Here is a recipe for an unusually good cake, one that will keep moist for several days—especially if an apple is kept in the cake box. Bake the cake in two layers. Cream 2 tablespoonsfuls butter with cup of white sugar (or, better, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of brown sugar); beat in one egg, add $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of cinnamon and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon of nutmeg. Dissolve $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon of soda in $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of sour milk, then sift in gradually $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of flour, 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder—and, last of all, 1 cup of cut and seeded raisins. Make an icing of white of egg with an equal amount of milk, and stir in enough confectionary sugar to spread easily; flavor with vanilla. This icing is delicious and easier to make than boiled frosting. Did you know that an apple cut in half and placed in the cake box will often soften dried-out cake or cookies?

CARE OF KITCHEN STOVE

NICKEL-TRIMMED stoves require daily care. It is not difficult to keep nickel clean if it is thoroughly wiped each morning. If grease and dust is allowed to accumulate, the nickel must be washed with hot, soapy water and polished with a soft, dry cloth. If stains remain, an application of nickel polish may be used. Stove polish may be used to blacken the top of the stove. However, this is not necessary provided the stove is washed each morning with a damp cloth and rubbed dry with crumpled newspaper. Paraffin oil may be used rather than blacking. Apply it with soft cloth when the stove is cold. Overheating the stove is responsible for the white appearance of the lids.

BABY'S SUMMER CLOTHING

DURING the summer dress baby lightly and loosely. A loose, cotton, thin shirt, without sleeves, is enough in hot weather. Strip him on hot days and let him lie around naked for a few hours indoors.

Baby's underwear, at other seasons should be cotton and wool mixed.

Baby's feet must be kept dry.

Baby's socks should be knitted of soft woolen or cotton and wool yarn. Baby's throat must not be tied up except in severe weather. Throat protectors make weak throats.

Babies should have broad, soft, and loose shoes.

Babies should never have their

faces protected with veils except in severe weather. They need the air which veils keep away.

In putting on baby clothes, put them on over the feet. This avoids any possible disturbance to the head. Shoulder buttoning is a convenience.

HANDY TO KNOW

WHEN an individual feels heavy and depressed, and there is a sense of sleepiness and little twingy pains in the joints, warning signals are being given that the system is clogged and the liver torpid. If the signals are not heeded, tonsillitis, colds, bilious attack, or rheumatic trouble may soon manifest itself.

It is wise to take prompt measures for relief. The patient should be put on a very light diet, given a thorough cathartic, a good hot bath, and an opportunity for a long and restful sleep in a well ventilated room. This is usually sufficient. If a sore throat persists, gargle with a solution made of one-third listerine, one-third peroxide, and one-third water. If relief is not gained after a short time, call the doctor.

Hiccoughs are a distressing malady, and sometimes continue until they are serious. The usual home remedy is to take a drink of cool water, sipping it slowly; or to take a spoonful of dry sugar, dissolving it in the mouth. For an older child or grown-up a simple remedy which usually proves effective is to moisten a lump of sugar with vinegar, holding it in the mouth until it melts.

In case of a wasp or bee sting, relief may be gained by touching the inflamed portion with ammonia of household strength. However, if one is away from the base of supplies, a poultice made of wet clay or clean mud will often give great relief.

Personal Column

Bothered With Ants.—Seeing that you help so many concerning different things, I thought I would write and see if you could help me in regard to getting rid of ants. They are the big black kind and only get into sugar and sweet things. There seems to be millions of them! Have looked every where for nest but so far have been unable to find it. They nearly drive me crazy getting into things. If you can help me out will be very thankful. I can use poisons of any kind as there are no small children. Thanking you for past favor,—Mrs. L. L. F., Millington, Michigan.

—In order to permanently rid a dwelling of these nuisances it is necessary that their nests be destroyed, and the easiest way to destroy these nests is to induce the ants themselves to do the work for you. A mixture of tartar emetic and extracted honey at the rate of one part of the poison to twenty of the honey seems about the right combination for the sweet loving ants, it kills the ants eventually but not quickly enough to hinder their getting back home and destroying their nests. We find that very thick honey is best. We even like to thicken it with powdered sugar and all mixing should be done without heat so as to keep the honey thick. The reason is that if the honey is thin the poison will settle out and the ants will not get it.

Get your druggist to mix up an ounce

or so of this material and place it where nothing but the ants can get to it. I would invert an empty wooden box over the dish containing the poison or label it and put it away in some such manner that neither children nor any other creatures can get to it or mistake it for food. If it is impossible to take such precautions then it is better not to attempt to get rid of the ants in this manner. The ants will come to the poisoned honey and usually all that is necessary is to leave the poison-bait exposed for a few days or weeks until the ants have all had an opportunity to partake. Large ant-nests in the lawn may be treated in a similar manner. Place the poison-bait in a piece of tin or in a shallow dish on the nest and invert an empty wooden box over the dish and anthill, to prevent other than ants from getting at the poison.

Remember, that tartar emetic is a violent poison and extremely dangerous and just as effective against humans and pets as against insects. Take every precaution possible in its use and as soon as it has accomplished its purpose bury the remainder or take precautions which will prevent its being the cause of an accident later on.—R. H. Pettit, Prof. of Entomology, M. A. C.

Reproducer for Edison Phonograph.—If any reader has a model C reproducer with needle for an old style Edison phonograph playing two minute cylinder records that they wish to dispose of will they kindly write, naming price wanted for same?—Mrs. Floyd Archambault, Ellwell, Michigan.

Another Wants Reproducer.—We have an Angelophone phonograph and the tone arm got broke and I thought if I wrote to your page, that some of the readers might have one like it that they would sell. If some one has one with the reproducer on it and the fastening I think we could use it. Please write first. Thanking you in advance, I am—Mrs. Harold Sprague, Harrison, Mich.

Please Help.—Can any one tell me how to do up pickles in a pork barrel so they will keep like salted pickles? I want them put right in the vinegar with spices ready to eat from the barrel.—C. K.

Bed Bugs.—Three years ago, when I started to keep house, I had so many bed bugs that we couldn't sleep. I did as follows and have not had any more trouble: Take out your bed springs, dissolve 1 cup of lye in 2 quarts of boiling water and pour through all the cracks. That kills everything. Now take 1 cup of turpentine and 1 cup of wood alcohol and mix, put in an oil can (a sewing machine can I used), and pour in all cracks where they keep themselves and you will find after going over the second time that they are all gone. Hope you will have good luck with it as that is sure a troublesome job. I am—Mrs. H. W. Sebewaing, Michigan.

—if you are well bred!

Finger-Foods.—Nature's implements are used to eat: bread, crackers, rolls, cinnamon toast, sandwiches and cake, with the exception of iced cakes, strawberry shortcake, layer cakes, and other juicy cakes of the kind, where a fork is more comfortable and less messy. If you find it possible to use the fingers when eating a juicy peach or pear, a napoleon or a cream puff without dripping juice or smearing cream about, you are infringing on no table law to do so; but if you cannot manage neatly, use a fork. French fried potatoes and Saratoga chips should not be eaten with the fingers: they form part of the meat course.

When they appear as table relishes, celery and radishes are finger foods, and this also applies to small cakes, olives, bonbons, nuts, raisins and raw fruits, like grapes, cherries and small plums.

Strawberries, when they are served in "exhibition size," unhusked, should be served in apple bowls or plates, with powdered sugar on the side. They are raised between thumb and forefinger of the right hand, rolled in the powdered sugar with which they are served and thus eaten.

Menu for July 19th

Iced Bouillon	
Broiled Chicken	
Mashed Potatoes	New Peas
Tomato Mayonnaise	
*Red Raspberry Shortcake, Hot	
Marshmallow Sauce	
Coffee	

*Red Raspberry Shortcake.—4 cups sifted flour, 3 tablespoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 tablespoons fat, milk, and 2 quarts red raspberries. Sift baking powder and salt with flour, rub in fat, then with fork stir in lightly and quickly sufficient milk to make soft dough—too soft to roll. Turn it into greased tin, and bake in hot oven 30 minutes. Unmold, and leaving it inverted, cut circle around top within 1 inch of edge; lift off circle of crust, and with fork pick out crumb from center, leaving about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch of biscuit around sides. Spread inside cake with butter, fill with crushed raspberries, which have been standing $\frac{1}{2}$ hour or more mixed with enough sugar to sweeten them. Turn off juice from

berries before filling cake. Replace the circle of crust, and serve with following sauce. $\frac{1}{2}$ pound marshmallows, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup confectioners' sugar, and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup boiling water. Cut marshmallows in pieces and melt in double boiler. Dissolve sugar in boiling water, add to marshmallows, and stir until blended. Serve hot with short-cake.

RECIPES

Cucumber Pickles.—Select cucumbers of pickling size and place in 2 gallon jar with 1 cup salt sprinkled over same. Over this pour boiling water and let stand until morning. Then wash from this, throw water away and place cucumbers back in jar. Cover with vinegar and add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup mustard and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar each morning until 4 cups have been used.—Mrs. F. A.

Yellow Nut-Bread.—6 cups flour, 6 tablespoon baking-powder, $1\frac{1}{2}$ table-spoons salt, 1 cup sugar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups nuts, 4 egg yolks, 3 cups milk, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup melted butter.

Mix and sift the dry ingredients and add the nuts. Beat the egg yolks and add to the milk. Then combine the mixtures and beat in the melted butter. Last, pour into greased tins, let stand twenty minutes and bake forty-five minutes in a moderate oven (350 degrees Fahrenheit.)

Chicken a la King.—1 cup chicken fat, 1 cup butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup corn starch, 1 quart chicken stock, 1 quart hot milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ table-spoon salt, 1 pint cream, 2 quarts chicken, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound fresh mushrooms, 1 pint pimento, 8 egg yolks.

Melt the chicken fat and butter, add corn starch, and when well mixed pour on the chicken stock. When beginning to boil, add the milk and cream. Stir constantly and carefully until thickened, then cook over water one-half hour, stir-

ring occasionally. Add the chicken (cooked and cut in small pieces), the mushrooms (peeled and sliced) and the pimento (cut in strips.) When thoroughly heated, add the beaten egg yolks and salt. Add more salt if desired.

SUMMER SUNDAY MEALS

Breakfast

Sliced Peaches and Cream
Cornflakes

Scrambled Eggs Muffins
Milk Orange Marmalade Coffee

Luncheon or Supper

Tomato Salad Nut-Bread Sandwiches
Blueberries and Cream
Milk Sponge-Cake Iced Tea

Dinner

Chilled Grapefruit
Jellied Tongue Horseradish Cream Sauce
Scalloped Potatoes Summer Squash
Dressed Lettuce Graham Bread
Jelly
Maple Nut Pudding Soft Custard
Milk Wafers Coffee

The Runner's Bible

(Copyright by Houghton Mifflin Co.)

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

A realization of the Truth will banish every ill. It is the light which reduces darkness to nothingness. Apply the Truth to evil, and the evil disappears.

If you are not in conscious health clear away your mental darkness by the knowledge that you are not under any so-called law or penalty of the flesh. You are under the law of God which decrees health and happiness.

I am the Lord that healeth thee. Ex. 15:26.

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

BE SURE AND SEND IN YOUR SIZE

4771. A Pleasing Apron Style.—Dotted percale is here illustrated. One could use cambric, drill, gingham or percale for this design. It is a very comfortable model unencumbered by sleeves and yet affording ample protection to the dress worn beneath it. This model could do service as a sleeveless over dress, if the back edges of the skirt are closed in a seam. Sash ends would form a smart finish. Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide.

4775. A Pretty Summer Frock.—Crepe de chine with bands of ribbon would be a pretty development for this design. Figured voile, taffeta or dimity would also be pleasing. The sleeve may be finished with or without the peasant portion. This Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 6 yards of 32 inch material if made with long sleeves. With short sleeves as in the small view $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 40 inch material is required.

4777. A Slip with New Lines.—This model is smooth fitting, with fullness at the centre back laid in a deep inverted plait. It may be finished with shaped shoulders or camisole top. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 36 inch material, if made with shaped shoulders. With camisole top $\frac{1}{2}$ yard less is required. The width at the foot is $1\frac{1}{2}$ yard.

4776. A Simple Apron Frock.—A good feature of this model is the side closing. It makes the apron more comfortable to adjust, and is attractive. This is a good style for cambric, percale and gingham. One could also use sateen or unbleached muslin. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 36 inch material.

4763. A Popular Style.—A very fitting accompaniment to the new suits is here shown. One may wear a bodice skirt and jacket with a waist coat such as this. Brocade silk, broadcloth, flannel, linen and ratine may be used for its development. The Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yard of 40 inch material. For collar and pocket facing of contrasting material $\frac{1}{2}$ yard is required.

4760. A New Skirt Style.—This model is excellent for stout figures. The panel may be of contrasting material or may be trimmed with braid. The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches waist measure with accompanying hip measure 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 inches. The width at the foot with plaits extended is $1\frac{1}{2}$ yard. To make the skirt for a 29 inch size will require $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 32 inch material.

4785. A Comfortable Frock for "Mother's Girl."—This is an ideal style for the slender active girl. It will be very pleasing in the development indicated, as well as in other materials or combinations. Linen and gingham could be combined. Or, one could use voile or pongee, with pipings of a contrasting color, or of white. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. An 8 year size requires 2 yards of one material 36 inches wide. To make as illustrated will require $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of plain material and $1\frac{1}{2}$ of figured goods.

4781. A Pretty Frock for the Growing Girl.—This is a good style for a combination of materials. It is also nice for organdy, batiste, pongee or printed fabrics. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 32 inch material of one kind. To make as illustrated will require $1\frac{1}{2}$ yard of figured or striped material and $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards of plain material. Without the panels the dress will require $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards of material.

ALL PATTERNS 12c EACH— 3 FOR 30c POSTPAID

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

ADD 10c FOR SPRING AND SUMMER 1924 FASHION BOOK

Address all orders for patterns to
Pattern Department
THE BUSINESS FARMER
Mt. Clemens, Mich.



No Odor—No Wicks

No Noise—No Smoke

Gain new cooking ability with a smokeless, odorless Vapo Oil Range

Operates same as a gas stove because it burns gas

The Vapo is the highest grade oil range built and the most economical. Wickless, smokeless and odorless, it gives you more service per gallon of fuel, more service per square foot of space and more service per dollar than any other oil stove because of the remarkable, patented Vapo burner. Users everywhere are delighted. Thousands of dealers now sell this year-around oil range.

Cuts down work in the kitchen

No more long hours in the kitchen over a slow cooking stove. No more soot on cooking utensils. No more smarting eyes. No more trouble and annoyance with wicks and chimneys. You turn the Vapo flame up or down with a lever valve, same as a gas range. It has no wick. It has no wick substitute.

Cook a week on 7 qts. of fuel

That is what users say they are doing with the Vapo. A single burner operates 32-36 hours on a gallon of kerosene with flame turned high. At simmering heat it gives 50-60 hours service.

Vapo burner generates gas

It converts kerosene into hydro-carbon gas which burns with a hot, clean, blue

flame which does not smell nor smoke nor smart the eyes. Flame can be turned from low to high and back again easily. This wonderful burner can't be clogged. Food or liquids can't boil over into burner and put out flame.

Bolo oven bakes and roasts same time

Movable Bolo plate makes oven big or little. Heat can be crowded into small space and intensified for quick baking and roasting. Makes two ovens in one. Slow and fast baking and roasting can be done at the same time. No other oil stove offers this advantage. Have your dealer show you this and other Vapo conveniences.

Write for folder describing the complete Vapo line. Sent free on request. Postal will bring it.

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

Please send me complete information about Vapo Ranges.

Name

Address

Dealer's Name

The Vapo Stove Company, Lima, Ohio

Vapo
LIMA OHIO

Oil
Ranges
Heaters
Hot Water
Heaters

WE WILL PAY YOUFor Your Spare Time

DO you have a little spare time each day that you would like to put to good use? We will pay you well for your spare time, and you can be out in the open air or stay in the house and do the work. You are not obliged to devote and certain amount of time each day to the work, but can do it as you can or feel like doing. We all know how handy a little extra money comes in on the farm these days. If you are interested write:

CIRCULATION MANAGER

The Business Farmer,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

DEAR girls and boys:—Have you ever played a game called "Japanese Tag"? I saw some girls and boys playing it the other day and they seemed to be having lots of fun and said they liked to play it better than just ordinary tag. I will explain how it is played.

The players are scattered within a limited playing area. This game is played like ordinary tag except that "it" must place one hand on the spot where he was tagged and hold it there while trying to tag another man. For example, if you were "it" and you tagged someone on the shoulder he would have to keep one hand on his shoulder where you touched him until he tagged another. While I was watching the children play the game the other day one of the boys tagged another on the ankle and maybe that boy did not have some time trying to tag someone else. Just try running while holding onto one ankle with your hand. This boy fell, head over heels, several times but did not hurt himself. Any person running outside the playing area automatically becomes "it".

Let me know if you like this game and perhaps I will tell you about some others.—UNCLE NED.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned:—It has been seven months since I wrote to you and since then I have been in Detroit, but I'm not going to tell any thing about it because it takes too much room. Well, I started to ride around in the country again. It seems good to be in the country. I was by some old friends yesterday and there is a river that runs right through their farm. My but it certainly is beautiful around there. The letter I wrote before didn't escape many children from around Bad Axe. I met quite a few people and they said, "Aren't you the girl that wrote to the Children's Hour?" I said, "Yes!" That girl that lived in Elton; I think her name is Hazel Baker, I'm not sure, well she only lives about 10 miles from Bad Axe. I have never met her yet, but probably I'll meet her some day. She writes some nice letters, don't you think so? I'm corresponding with quite a number now. I described myself in the last letter so I'll not do it this time. Anybody over 15 years of age may write to me. I'll answer all letters. When school is out and I haven't anything to do, I'll write a story and send it to the children's page. I just love to read and write stories. Well as my letter is rather long I'll close hoping to hear from you soon, I mean the cousins. I sign myself Elizabeth Ebeve, 308 S. Silver St., Bad Axe, Michigan.

—Send along your story, Elizabeth.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I please join your merry circle? This is the second time I have written but I am not going to quit writing till Mr. Waste Basket gets his fill. We have taken the M. B. F. for a long time and like it real well. I am a tomboy, as my mother calls me, but I don't care. I have bobbed hair, dark blue eyes, I am 5 feet 2 inches in height, weigh 110 pounds and am 16 years of age. Do you think I am very big, Uncle Ned? I can cook, bake bread, cakes and pies. I like to bake when I have good luck. How many of the cousins like to go horse-back riding? I do and think it loads of fun. The phonograph is going now, the record that is on is: "It ain't gonna rain no mo'." I like it. I do not paint or powder but I am going to wear knickers this summer when I help my brothers make hay. I wish some of the boys and girls would write. I hope my wish comes true. I will answer all letters. Your want-to-be niece, Agnes Posey, R3, Box 94, Marine City, Mich.

Good Evening Uncle Ned:—What a lovely evening too. I have just passed the eighth grade examination and intend to go to high school this fall and think if boys and girls have the chance to go why not do so. Isn't that right, Uncle Ned? Florence Coleman is fourteen years of age. Now don't forget the letter if I am correct, Florence. My but don't we have cold weather? It seems as though its never going to be warm. Uncle Ned, do you like a Ford car? We have two of them. Oh say cousins, wouldn't it be nice of Uncle Ned if he would only print his picture in the M.



The Children's Hour

B. F.? Come now Uncle Ned be a good boy for once. We will be real good if you do. I am some coxer am I not? Ha! Ha! Well I guess its been a long time since I had my letter printed so will describe myself: I am five feet and three inches tall, weight one hundred and one pounds, have brown eyes and brown bobbed hair. Well as my letter is getting long will close hoping Mr. Waste Basket is asleep when it arrives. I will try to answer all letters received if the cousins will write to me. Your niece,—Helen M. Goodrow, Hale, Michigan.

—By all means I think girls and boys should go to high school. As for my liking a Ford car, well I drive one myself. I have thought some of printing a picture of myself but there is one drawback—I cannot find a photographer who will take the chance of breaking his camera.

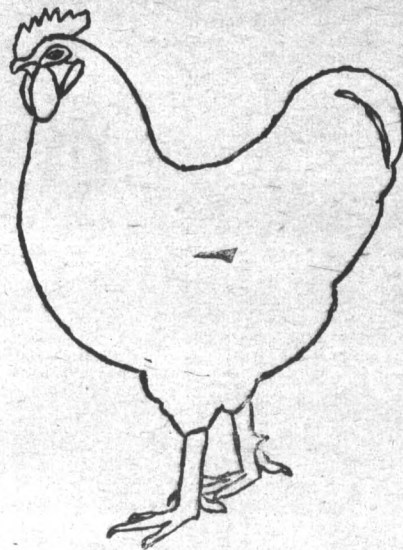
Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your club? I noticed a few letters about having "correspondence scrambles". I would just enjoy having them. I am sending a story composed by myself. I hope you will accept it. Your friend,—Marie Arntz, Vickeryville, Michigan, Box 71.

The Crickets Party

Last night there was so many unusual noises in our neighborhood that I couldn't get to sleep. So I got up and dressed and went out to see what was going on. The sound seemed to be in the direction of the barn. On approaching the barn I saw great crowds of crickets, and grasshoppers, gathering around in different places, and many of them going through the barn door. And then I decided what was going on. Mr. and Mrs. Cricket were giving a barn dance in honor of the neighboring crickets and grasshoppers. They surely had a fine orchestra and I do not think I ever saw finer dancers than they were. They danced square dances and also many round dances. Then Mr. and Mrs. Cricket served ice cream, and many delicious cakes, out under the apple tree. Their tables and also the barn were nicely lit up by the lanterns of the little fireflies. They then bid Mr. and Mrs. Cricket good-night and returned to their many homes in the clover fields.

Hello Uncle Ned:—It sure is about time some one from Chassell is making a little noise. I have often looked for letters from here but never saw any in print, so I thought I'd be the first one to try my luck. Chassell, a little town, is situated on the very shore of a little bay called, "Portage" in the far northern point of the Keweenaw Peninsula. I live on an eighty acre farm two miles south west of Chassell. My father takes the M. B. F. and we all enjoy reading it very much. There are seven of us children; two boys and five girls. My oldest brother, Jack, died

a year ago and we all miss him very much. I am about 5 feet 2 inches tall and weigh about 100 pounds. I have dark red hair, that is not bobbed, and am fair but a few freckles on my nose. I am fourteen years of age and in the ninth grade at the Chassell high school. I am taking Latin I, English IX, Algebra and Book-keeping. My birthday is July twenty-ninth. Have I a twin? If I have will you please write? As my letter is getting



Drawn by Leona Green, R. 1, Prescott, Michigan.

quite long and I can see Mr. Waste Basket running around the corner I will have to close. Will all the nieces and nephews write to me as I will answer all letters I receive. Your niece,—Ida Kaspala, Chassell, Michigan, R1, Box 75.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Would you let two Marlette girls join your merry band? We live on farms and go to high school. We are sophomores and like school fine. We will send a big fat letter to the one that guesses our middle names. One, Zetta Hobson, starts with V and has six letters in it. The other, Merle Davies, starts with L and has five letters in it. We both live 2½ miles from town and walk to school almost every morning. Hoping to hear from some of the cousins. We remain,—Merle Davies, Zetta Hobson, Marlette, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Here I am again after such a long time. It has been three years since I wrote to you, but during

Fuzzy Owl Learns a Lesson

MAMMY Owl made a warm, cozy, comfy home in a big tree in the forest, for her four Small Owlies. She made it of large dry sticks and crooked twigs. Then she lined it with soft grasses and feathers. It was indeed a fine place for four Small Owlies to live.

Mammy Owl had a little talk with Small Owlies before they all, including Pappy Owl, moved into their new quarters.

"Now, Small Owlies, you are only tiny, baby birds, and you must not leave your home at any time. If you do harm will surely come to you."

But one day when the Small Owlies were lying all cuddled together in their warm, cozy, comfy home, in the big tree in the forest, one of the tiny Owls, Fuzzy, by name, peeped over the edge of his nest and saw a big, brown bag lying on the ground.

"Oh, oh, oh," cheeped Fuzzy, "what do you suppose is in that brown bag Pappy Owl brought home?"

Suddenly three other queer little heads with sharp black eyes showed over the edge of the big hole. The tree looked very, very old and forsaken and gave no signs of life within, except the eight big eyes peering curiously out of their warm, cozy, comfy home.

Now Baby Owls are the most curious of birds, and Fuzzy Owl was the most curious of the four Small Owlies.

"I must see what is in that big, brown bag Pappy Owl brought home," he chirped. "Oh, look, it must be something alive!"

No sooner had Fuzzy Owl said this than he jumped from his nest, lighting on the ground with a soft thud. The other Baby Owls squealed with fright, "Mammy Owl, Pap-

py Owl, come quick, come quick!"

Fuzzy Owl hobbled over to the brown bag and my, oh me, what did he do? but untie the string that was around the bag.

The Baby Owls in the tree squealed and yelled as loud as they could, "Mammy Owl, Pappy Owl, come quick! come quick!" No sooner had Fuzzy untied the big, brown bag than out jumped a big fat rooster.

The first thing the rooster did was to crow very, very loudly. The crowing frightened Baby Owls so they trembled with fear and called more wildly than ever, "Mammy Owl, Pappy Owl, come quick! come quick!"

Fuzzy Owl was more frightened than ever. And even Mr. Rooster was frightened at so much noise.

He started to run around in a ring so that he might exercise his legs as he had been in the brown bag a long, long time.

Fuzzy Owl thought he was after him, and he yelled so loudly and wildly, "Mammy Owl, Pappy Owl, come quick! come quick!" that at last Mammy Owl and Pappy Owl, who had been out in quest of rats and mice for the Small Owlies, came flying home, flopping their wings and screeching.

Mammy Owl grabbed Fuzzy, who was, by this time, too frightened to stand on his little legs, and put him back in his warm, cozy, comfy home.

Then, did she scold poor frightened Fuzzy Owl for being so curious?

Indeed no! She felt that the loss of the good fat rooster which Pappy Owl had brought home to kill for the Baby Owlies, and the fright Fuzzy Owl had had would teach him to never, never be curious again. And, indeed it did!—Helen Gregg Green.

that time I have read with interest every issue of the M. B. F. My school was out in January. Immediately after my school closed I went to Danville, Kentucky, and stayed a few weeks with my sister. I received several letters from girls of different towns in Michigan, after my other letter was printed. Some of you perhaps will remember me. I will close with a few riddles. What is the difference between a sewing machine and a kiss? What is the difference between a hen, on a fence and a penny? In marble walls as white as milk, lined with skin as soft as silk, within a fountain crystal clear, a golden apple doth appear. No doors are there to this stronghold, yet thieves break in and steal the gold. I would like to hear from some of the cousins. Your niece,—Hazel Lee Thompson, R4, Box 42, Waynesburg, Kentucky.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I am a girl 11 years of age and have blue eyes, brown hair, and am 4 feet 9 inches in height. I am a brunette. I have two sisters and one brother. We live on an eighty-acre farm and have 160 acres beside. We have three goslings and 75 little chicks. We have an incubator and 380 eggs set. We have five turkey hens and one gobbler. I am in the sixth grade at school. We have a club in which we study current events, current school topics and debate. At school we play ball. We have 6 horses and twenty head of cattle. For pets we have a dog named Jiggs and two cats. I go one and one half miles to school. The name of our school is Maple Grove. Well I guess I will close and I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. Your new niece—Freda Cameron, R3, Deckerville, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—For some time I have been a silent reader of the Children's page and have at last scraped up courage enough to write. I am a girl 5 feet 5 inches tall, weigh 124 lbs. I have light curly, bobbed hair and blue eyes. I wonder if I have a twin? I am 15 years old, my birthday was the 24th of May. I am in the 10th grade at school. We live on a thousand acre ranch; it is called the "Colby Ranch" and is 2½ miles from school. The subjects I take are Algebra, History, English and Economics. There are three lakes and part of another on this ranch, so my greatest delight is fishing and rowing. I have two sisters older than myself and three sisters and one brother younger. My two oldest sisters both graduated this spring, one from Country Normal and the other from high school. I would like to hear from some of the cousins and will answer all the letters I receive. Your niece and cousin, —Alice Dakin, Stanton, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I wrote once before but I guess the waste paper basket gobbled it up before it reached you. I will describe myself: I am 4 feet 10 inches tall, light brown hair and gray eyes. I am 11 years old. I have 2 brothers and 1 baby sister, a father and a mother and a dear grandma. I like to go to see my grandma very much. I belong to the M. E. church. There are 21 girls in my Sunday school class. I would like very much to hear from the other girls and boys of M. B. F. Your loving niece,—May Belle Hess, 1381 Ferry Ave., Pontiac, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I will describe myself. I am ten years of age, four feet five inches tall, have bobbed hair and weigh sixty-nine and a half pounds. Next fall I will be in the sixth grade at school. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. For pets I have two grown kittens. I belong to a Sunday school class and also a society called "Golden Rule Juniors" and it meets just once a month at the church. We take our own dinner and have a little program afterwards. I enjoy it all very much. I guess this is enough for this time. From a want-to-be niece,—Ruby Boyenga, Fennville, Michigan, R1.

OUR PUZZLE CORNER

1	S	M	I	U	2
S		A	R		B
A	V			S	E
H	A			E	T
B		R	R		W
3	A	R	G	E	4

Print the name of an animal, beginning with "O", in the diagonal 1-4, and the name of an animal beginning with "M" in the diagonal 2-3, and have six words of six letters each as a result.

Answer to last puzzle: CARTHAGE (Cart hage), WEBB CITY (Webs ity), MOBERLY (Mo burr ly).

The Experience Pool

Bring your everyday problems in and get the experience of other farmers. Questions addressed to this department are published here and answered by you, our readers, who are graduates of the School of Hard Knocks and who have their diplomas from the College of Experience. If you don't want our editor's advice or an expert's advice, but just plain, everyday business farmers' advice, send in your question here. We will publish one each week. If you can answer the other fellow's question, please do so, he may answer one of yours some day! Address Experience Pool, care The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

BREAK COW FROM SUCKING SELF

EDITOR OF BUSINESS FARMER: I will give you a recipe to break a cow from sucking her self and it is a sure one as I have tried it. Place a bit in her mouth. In a few days she can eat and drink as well as ever, it will not bother her in any way. Take a strap or a piece of rope and tie around her head and the bit in the cows mouth that puts an end to her sucking her self.—Darius Seltine, Marlette, Mich.

OUR BOOK REVIEW

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

The book of Noble Dogs.—By Estelle Ross. This is a book for the person who loves dogs. It is rich in anecdote about the dog friends of famous men. It gives the stories of celebrated dogs of history, literature and mythology. It tells of dogs who were friends of kings and the alleged familiar spirits of great magicians and indeed about all the most outstanding dogs that have appeared in prose and poetry. Published by The Century Co., New York City. Price \$2.00.

The Farm Cook and Rule Book.—By Nell B. Nichols. This is a cook and rule book of the good old fashioned kind, with recipes modernized to fit present-day conditions, and with all the useful beauty secrets and many points on successful housekeeping included. Published by The MacMillan Company, New York City. Price \$2.00.

WITHIN A YEAR

(Continued from Page 9)

ing and long-distance transmission. 12. A single-tube receiver capable of operating a loudspeaker on a loop antenna and having less distortion and greater volume than any present multi-tube receiver, will be developed.

DEFOREST INVENTOR OF REGENERATIVE CIRCUITS

A VERY recent court decision has given to Dr. DeForest all the patent rights to the use of vacuum tubes in regenerative circuits. This case was bitterly fought by the people who had bought the Armstrong patent on regenerative cir-

cuits, but Dr. DeForest had plenty of evidence to show that he was the first to use and to discover that vacuum tubes could be used in that manner.

So now instead of seeing so many advertisements of receiving sets in which we see "Licensed under the Armstrong Patents" we will hear more of the DeForest name.

It will be recalled that it was Dr. DeForest who invented the vacuum tube in its present form with three internal elements.

HOW MUCH WATER WILL A TREE DRINK

TO determine how much water is required to bring six different western conifers, in five different types of soil, up to 1 foot in height, experimental studies have just begun at the Fremont Forest Experiment Station laboratory, Mt. Manitou, Colo. For the 5 or 6 years during which the thirty studies involved will be carried on, says the United States Forest Service, the young trees will be kept in containers of a type that will permit the measurement of water loss. Another experiment initiated at the same Experiment Station is designed to test the productive qualities of a great variety of forest soils, and to determine each year the dry weight of tree material that is produced by growth in each soil with a standard amount of water and with light and with temperature conditions carefully equalized.

Still another interesting series of experiments will be carried on to determine with what similarity the different species of a given forest region respond to the stimulus of light, and what qualities of the sun's rays are most effective in tree growth.

Heartless

"Ah," she sighed, "I shall never hear his footsteps again; the step I have listened for with eager ears as he came through the garden gate, the step that has so often thrilled my heart as I heard it on the front porch. Never, never again!"

"Has he left you?" asked the sympathetic friend.

"No. He has taken to wearing rubber soles!"

Frugality, Always

A Scotchman, wishing to know his fate at once, telegraphed a proposal of marriage to the lady of his choice. After spending the entire day at the telegraph office he was finally rewarded late in the evening by an affirmative answer.

"If I were you," suggested the operator, when he delivered the message, I'd think twice before I'd marry a girl that kept me waiting all day for an answer."

"Na, na," retorted the Scot. "The lass who waits for the night rates is the lass for me."—Exchange.

HIGH COWS IN TESTING WORK IN MICHIGAN DURING MAY

The following tables show the 5 high C. T. A. cows in Michigan for the month of May in the respective age classes designated. These are the highest butter fat producers out of 21,032 cows under cow test work in 77 associations reporting. There were 83 associations actively operating during the month and four new associations started making a total of 87 C. T. A. in Michigan.

Mature Cows—Five Years and Over

Association	Owner	Breed	Date	Lbs. Fresh	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Fat
Kalamazoo No. 1	H. B. McMurray	PB H	2/15/24	2129.7		*97.9
Lapeer	A. Reek	PB H	5/2/24	2541.0		*96.5
Lapeer	D. C. Pierson	PB H	3/3/24	2126.0		*91.4
Van Buren-North	T. C. Tiedebohl	PB H	2/26/24	2573.0		*90.0
Genesee No. 7	W. E. Robb	PB H		2562.0		**89.6

Under Five Years

Kent-W. Alpine	J. N. Lamoreaux	PB H	4/27/24	3233.3		**97.9
Kalamazoo No. 1	H. B. McMurray	PB H	3/23/24	2997.1		*95.9
Van Buren-North	T. C. Tiedebohl	PB H	3/25/24	2411.0		*84.3
Ionia-Belding	Mich. Reformatory	PB H	2/24/24	2387.0		*81.2
St. Joseph	Olin Ash	PB H	4/10/24	1893.0		79.5

Under Four Years

Cass	Elk Park Farm	Gr. H	3/27/24	2300.0		*85.1
Genesee No. 1	Ed. K. Evatt	Gr. J	4/11/24	1060.2		81.6
Lapeer	Fred Meier	Gr. H	4/4/24	2337.0		*79.4
Macomb No. 1	Frank Wilcox	Gr. H	3/3/24	1947.0		*77.9
Van Buren-North	T. C. Tiedebohl	PB H	3/25/24	2247.0		*76.3

Under Three Years

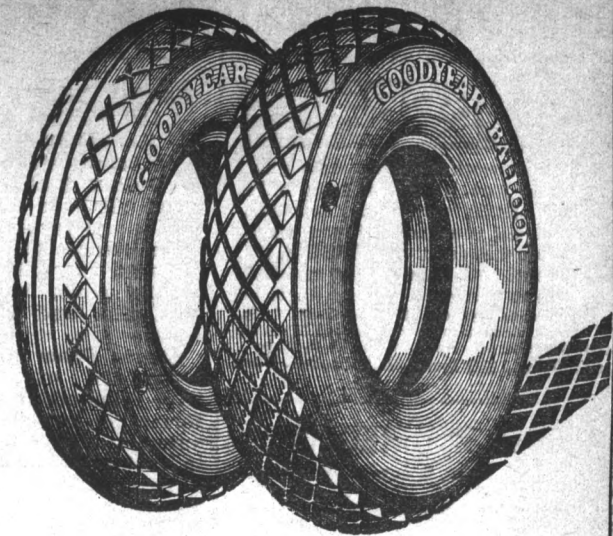
Ottawa	R. Riemersma	PB H	4/9/24	1562.0		*79.7
Washtenaw-A. Arbor	J. G. Lewis	PB H	3/17/24	2003.0		74.1
Ingham-Mason	Cheney & Welsh	Gr. H	4/21/24	1692.6		72.7
Van Buren-North	T. C. Tiedebohl	PB H	3/9/24	1953.0		*66.4
Marquette	J. B. Duetsch	PB G		1311.0		**62.9

The following table shows 10 high cows in milk production in Michigan during the month of May out of 21,032 cows under cow testing association work in 77 associations reporting.

Association	Owner	Breed	Age	Date	Lbs. Fresh	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Fat
Kent-W. Alpine	J. N. Lamoreaux	PB H	4	4/27/24	3233.3		*97.9
Calhoun	Lakewood Dairy	PB H	M	5/4/24	3116.0		*82.5
Genesee No. 7	J. E. Post	PB H	M		3108.0		*71.4
Genesee No. 7	J. E. Post	PB H	M		3015.0		*87.4
Kalamazoo No. 1	H. B. McMurray	PB H	4	3/23/24	2997.1		*95.9
Ionia-Belding	Mich. Reformatory	PB H	M	4/12/24	2985.0		*86.6
Kent-W. Alpine	John C. Ruth	PB H	4	3/20/24	2650.5		76.8
Van Buren-North	T. C. Tiedebohl	PB H	6	3/23/24	2650.0		*79.5
Lapeer	D. C. Pierson	PB H	5	4/1/24	2604.0		*78.1
Van Buren-North	T. C. Tiedebohl	PB H	M	2/26/24	2573.0		*90.0

*Milking three times a day

**Milking four times a day



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developed by Goodyear. Tests show that tires made with this elastic and enduring new material delivered in excess of 100% greater carcass service than tires made with an equal number of plies of standard cord fabric. Ply for ply, in other words, SUPERTWIST in these tests literally doubled the carcass life of the tire. SUPERTWIST is used only by Goodyear, and is built into Goodyear balloon tires of both kinds—to fit new wheels, or the wheels now on your car.

Goodyear Means Good Wear

GOOD YEAR

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GUERNSEYS

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DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

FACTS ABOUT TUBERCULOSIS OF SWINE AND POULTRY

In the systematic drive to suppress tuberculosis of livestock in the United States some rather unusual methods are in use in addition to the regular procedure. Livestock owners are now rather familiar with the different forms of tuberculin tests, with the accredited herd plan, and with systematic area work.

Charts Show Need for Research

Records of tuberculin testing have resulted in a great fund of information covering several million animals. This information is used in various ways before it is filed as a part of official records. For instance, the facts and figures are a basis for a wide variety of charts and maps showing the extent of infection in various parts of the country, difficulty in freeing badly infected herds from the disease, comparisons of the various tests used individually and in combination with one another, and numerous other interesting studies. Such charts are virtually "war maps" against the disease and have been valuable in directing experimental work in the most desirable fields and also in conducting field work.

Value of Tattooing Hogs

One of the more recent developments in tuberculosis eradication is the wide use of a tattoo marker for hogs. For years it has been known that swine were susceptible to tuberculosis derived from cattle, as well as from fowls. But the extent to which swine were affected from such sources has been difficult to determine satisfactorily. Necessary studies needed to be made under actual farm conditions, but the difficulty of maintaining the identity of swine from the time they left the farm until their carcasses could be examined by Federal inspectors in some distant packing plant was a serious problem.

Apparently there is a slight relation between the tattooed freak of traveling shows and a porker ready for the market. Yet the plan of tattooing hogs was suggested by the permanence of tattoo markings and has aided greatly in the study of tuberculosis among swine. The tattooing instrument consists of a handle in which phonograph needles can be arranged to form letters and words. A number of tattooing fluids have been tried with the result that several have been found which leave indelible markings even after hogs have gone through the scalding tank, scraping machines, and other packing processes.

To apply the tattoo the operator "inks" the marker and strikes the hog with it gently on the shoulder. The process takes but a moment but plainly identifies the hog so it can be recognized by a Federal inspector at a distant market.

Example of Practical Use

One of the most comprehensive studies of tuberculosis among swine made with the aid of the tattooing instrument is reported by Dr. J. A. Barger, a Federal inspector stationed in Iowa. For five years, from 1919 to 1923, inclusive, records were kept on "wagon" hogs hauled to a packing company in Waterloo, Iowa. As the name indicates, these hogs were produced within hauling distance of the packing plant. The records covered more than 75,000 hogs, the number being distributed nearly evenly throughout each year of the period.

Beginning in 1919 a great deal of work in eradicating tuberculosis from the cattle in the same territory was conducted, and the disease among cattle has now been reduced to almost a vanishing point. Simultaneously with the eradication of bovine tuberculosis on farms where the wagon hogs originated, there has been a rapid decline in tuberculosis infection among the swine as identified by tattooing markings. For the five years, 1919 to 1923, inclusive, the number of hogs which showed lesions whatever of tuberculosis declined progressively from 37 per cent to 10 per cent. The great majority of these lesions were small, affecting only glands. However, the same general result is seen in condemnations of carcasses

which during the same period declined from 1.17 per cent to 0.3 per cent. An instance of this kind shows clearly that eradicating tuberculosis from cattle results in this rapid decline of the disease among hogs.

More recently the Department of Agriculture, cooperating with State officials and packing-house officials, has made numerous studies of tuberculosis of swine in its relation to avian tuberculosis, meaning the form of disease found in poultry.

Remarkable Report from Michigan
A report of unusual interest, made by Dr. T. S. Rich, inspector in charge of tuberculosis work in Michigan, indicates that fowl tuberculosis, if sufficiently prevalent, may cause infection among swine. In Hillsdale county, Michigan, where much tuberculosis eradication has been carried on with cattle, the disease among cattle now exists to the extent of not more than one-half of 1 per cent. Hillsdale county is officially classed as "a modified area" by reason of the suppression of the suppression of bovine tuberculosis to the very small percentage mentioned.

Since the country became a modified area, several thousand swine have been shipped from that county, a surprising percentage of which showed slight lesions of tuberculosis on post-mortem examination in federally inspected establishments. During the period November 6,

BULLFROG BETTER MOUSER THAN CAT

If you don't care to take a Kansas bullsnake upon the premises to keep rats and mice away, get a bullfrog.

The mousing proclivities of a bullfrog are vouched for by Wade Fatheree, local sportsman of Chickasha, Okla., who captured a giant hopper on a fishing trip.

Incidentally, the frog secured a safe and steady future at a time when he was headed for the frying pan.

Fatheree tied the critter in the house awaiting execution. During the night the frog broke loose.

"I could hear him hopping about the house and then hear his jaws pop and a mouse squeal. He kept that up throughout the night. The next morning he had the appearance of a swelled up frog. Now he has a home with me," Fatheree declared.

Fatheree says he wouldn't trade the frog for a flock of tom cats.

1923, to April 2, 1924, shipments of hogs from Hillsdale county, totaling 13,264, were slaughtered at Buffalo under Federal inspection. According to the report of Dr. B. P. Wende, the inspector in charge at Buffalo, 2,219 hogs, or about one-sixth, showed slight evidence of tuberculosis. The lesions were so slight, however, that it was necessary to condemn entirely only one carcass; five others, however, were rather seriously affected.

By the system of tattooing hogs, used by department investigators, the inspectors were able to identify the infected animals coming from 39 farms in Hillsdale county. On 22 of the farms no infection was found among the cattle. On 15 farms bovine infection was traced for a period up to the year 1921, the herds having been free from the disease since that time. On the remaining two farms no cattle were kept.

Continuing their veterinary detective work, the investigators applied the tuberculin test to 15 lots of chickens containing 75 head. Twelve of the 15 lots contained reactors. Tests were also applied to the swine on the farms with the result that 17 and a fraction per cent of swine infection was indicated. This figure checked rather closely to the percentage, 16.8 per cent, as reported through post-mortem inspection by the inspector at Buffalo. In the absence of bovine tuberculosis on the farms where the hogs originated, the tests incriminated tuberculosis fowls as the probable source of infection. The matter is believed to be of interest to poultry owners, stock men, and veterinarians.

Tuberculosis-Free Poultry Flocks
Dr. Rich, who furnished the foregoing information, stated in con-

cluding his report: "It is our judgment that conditions are sufficiently serious to demand a carefully conducted educational campaign through newspaper articles, bulletins, and public talks, stressing the necessity of eradicating tuberculosis from chicken flocks, which will automatically remove this source of infection from swine. The public should be taught the advantages derived in keeping only young fowls, not only from the economic standpoint, but in the elimination of disease carriers as well. The swine breeder should also be induced to keep only known tuberculosis-free breeding stock, through the use of the tuberculin test."

In connection with the Michigan report, it is well for livestock owners to know that tuberculosis of fowls occurs chiefly among the older birds, especially those more than two years old. The most conspicuous symptom is "going light," meaning, as the name indicates, a rapid loss in weight, especially the emaciation of breast muscles. Other symptoms are lameness and ruffled plumage. On post-mortem examination tuberculous fowls usually show whitish, grayish, or yellowish spots on internal organs, notably the liver. The prompt disposal of old fowls will eliminate most of the tuberculous infection, but when serious on the farm it is advisable to dispose of the entire flock, to disinfect the poultry houses and premises thoroughly, and then introduce new stock known to be healthy. Dead fowls should be burned or buried—never fed to hogs.

Swine Infection from Cattle

One of the most conspicuous cases of swine tuberculosis evidently caused by infected cattle was reported recently by a veterinary inspector stationed at Des Moines, Iowa. A farmer living near Waterloo hauled 35 hogs to a packing company. Twenty-six of the hogs were badly tuberculous and were condemned. Five others were slightly affected. Immediately following the slaughter of the hogs, inspectors tested the cattle on the farm where the hogs originated. Twelve of the 14 animals in the herd reacted to the test; the remaining two were young heifers.

An experience of this kind, when considered in connection with other cases of similar though not so serious infection, points to heavy economic losses traceable to infection of swine from cattle. Scientific and laboratory studies of the different types of tuberculosis have thus far not yielded definite information as to the degree in which the various types of tubercle bacilli affect animals of different species. That is, the degree of virulence and the exact identity of different kinds of bacilli have not been definitely determined. But field reports, such as those presented, appear to show clearly that swine are susceptible to infection both from bovine and fowl sources. In some localities poultry are largely responsible for the infection among swine, whereas in other territories it is reasonable to attribute the infection more largely to tuberculous cattle. Infection may also result from both sources.

The United States Department of Agriculture recognizes that reports such as the foregoing, though extremely interesting from a practical standpoint, lack the conclusive proof which only carefully controlled and long-continued experiments can give. Yet until experimental facts are more fully established the results of these field studies in tuberculosis eradication are presented to caution livestock owners against needless exposure of swine to tuberculous cattle and poultry.—Dr. J. A. Kierman, Chief, Tuberculosis Eradication Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

"Phwat was the last card Oi delt ye, Mike?"

"A spade."

"Oi knew it. Oi saw ye spit on your hands before ye picked it up."

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.)

Hereford Breeders Enjoy Two Day "Hike"

THE Michigan Hereford Breeders' Association tour through the west central part of the state was well attended and much enthusiasm was shown throughout the two day trip, June 19th and 20th.

The first day of the tour followed "Feeders Day" at the M. A. C. and went through some of the best beef producing sections of the state in Clinton and Ionia Counties. Most of these farms were typical of the conditions under which beef cattle fit into the general farm program to best advantage.

Early Thursday morning seven cars brought a lively group of Hereford breeders and admirers to the Pino Brothers Stock Farm near Dewitt, where about forty registered animals were rounded up for exhibit. This herd has just been established, most of the cattle having been on the farm only a few weeks.

James R. Campbell, Chairman of the "Hike" committee, then lead us to his own pastures north and west of St. Johns to see his twenty-three head of purebreds. His farm has not been raising whitefaces many years, but the way "Jim" picks out the good ones and rattles off their pedigrees he is surely going to have the older breeders stepping to keep ahead of him.

Jos. Feldpausch's herd of thirty-five, near Fowler, was next visited, where we saw a fine crop of little calves very uniform in age and appearance. The Feldpauschs must have learned to preserve cider before the days of prohibition, for they served the party with a real treat on sweet cider.

Weisgerber Brothers south of Ionia, lead out a fine young bull. Their herd of twenty-five head included some baby-beef calves about ready for the market only a little over a year old.

Part of the Harwood herd, which included some fine heifers, was visited before dinner. But, my memory of them seems rather blotted out by the bounteous dinner on the Harwood lawn. The crowd of more than half a hundred, that had been picking up all the forenoon, was served in a most creditable manner and all certainly appreciated it. County Agent R. L. Helm acted as toastmaster and called upon Mayor Fred Green of Ionia, who gave a snappy and inspiring talk. The "Hereford Song" by the young ladies please everyone. Short talks by G. A. Branaman, who had charge of the calf feeding experiments at M. A. C., W. W. Crapo, President of the Association, and V. A. Freeman, Secretary were enjoyed.

Wm. Kneal & Son showed a fine lot of cows and calves. An informal judging contest and demonstration was entered into by nearly everyone present, and while there was some difference of opinion, everyone agreed that here was a fine place for a new breeder to get in mind the type of Hereford cow most in demand.

Back at the Harwood farm again, the cow herd was seen and also the herd bulls. Their old "Keep On" bull made a fine demonstration of the points to look for in selecting a herd bull. It was hard to break away from this excellent herd, numbering about one hundred and forty.

Mr. J. M. Richmond, of Smyrna, showed thirty-two head, which included the Becker herd recently purchased by him. Some of them had to be routed out of the woods but one old cow in particular was well worth rounding up to see.

The Anderson herd west of Sparta certainly made a pretty picture on the hills of their pasture. They were the only polled herd visited on the "hike", and certainly raised most of the visitors' opinions of the progressed made by polled Hereford breeders. The crowd made the cattle nervous so that it was impossible to view them close up, but all agreed it was a fine lot of about sixty, headed by the right kind of a bull.

After enjoying fine accommodations for the night at the new hotel in Fremont, E. J. Taylor, veteran breeder and herdsman, led us back through the woods between two lakes and up the hills to where his uniform herd of line-bred "Anxiety" cows divided their time between pasture and the beautiful

scenery. His twenty cows and calves certainly put life and color into one of nature's beauty spots.

The "hike" then proceeded past the Croton Dam, one of the large power Dams of the state, to Howard City for a short visit at the Pennsylvania R. R. Demonstration Farm. Of course, no one expects to raise beef cattle on such a farm, but by the time B. O. Hagerman, Agricultural Agent for the Pennsylvania R. R., had shown us about and explained how they handle the "Keystone Rotation" we were convinced of the value to the surrounding territory of such a demonstration farm.

W. W. Terry, northeast of Remus, had his seven head in the barn waiting for us. Several cars joined in here again just about making up for the loss in attendance when leaving Ionia county. Mr. Terry feels "bully" about the Herefords, because his three foundation cows have brought him only one heifer in three years, and he says he will increase his herd if he gets a change of luck and some heifer calves.

George Wheeler took the lead to his pasture southwest of Mt. Pleasant and showed us a fine start of twenty head. George has been going hardly two years with whitefaces but his calf crop speaks well both for the care they receive and for the kind of parents he selected for them.

The last stop was made with A. J. Hamlin, of Shepherd. A long distance view showed some good thick cows eager to find their calves and get away from our intruding party. As the hour was late and many of the cars faced long drives home, parting hand shakes prevailed and we only saw part of his herd of thirty.

Remarks on all sides praised the work of the committee in charge of the "hike" for their good work in planning the details of the trip. The committee consisted of Jas. R. Campbell, St. Johns, Jay Harwood, Ionia, E. J. Taylor, Fremont, and Geo. R. Wheeler, Mt. Pleasant, and they certainly appreciated the hearty cooperation of all the breeders homes, all added much and were appreciated by the touring party. After touring different parts of the state one is forced to the conclusion that hereford breeders are good feeders, and good natured like the cattle they produce. This tour certainly brought them closer together in many ways that leads to friendship, cooperation, and more unity in the improvement of their favorite breed of cattle. Just join the next "Hereford Hike" if you want to meet good fellows, see good cattle, learn good methods of keeping them, and have a good time.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

TREATMENT FOR GARGET

I have a cow that has Garget. She was all right while I fed grains now I am feeding clover hay. She is coming in the last of August. What can I do for her?—C. G. D.

THERE is no specific treatment for garget. A line of treatment that works well on one patient very often does not do any good to another similarly affected. The affected quarters should be milked out five or six times daily. The milking should be done into a pail containing a disinfectant solution. Massaging the affected quarters three times daily with soap liniment (U. S. P.), seven parts, and fluid extract of phytolacca, one part, sometimes works well. Internally the administration of one to one and one-half pounds of glober salts in a quart of water should be given as a drench and followed by giving one-half ounce of fluid extract of phytolacca night and morning for two or three days.—John P. Hutton, Associate Prof. of Surg. & Med., M. A. C.

The Old Lady Again

"Your husband belongs to quite a number of lodges, doesn't he, Mrs. Blunderby?"

"Yes, he is a very logical man."—Boston Transcript.

Teacher—"Take this sentence: 'Take the cow out of this lot.' What mood?" Pupil—"The cow."—Denver Clarion.

The WINDMILL with a RECORD



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

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

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Advertisements haven't yet taken the heavy wooden shoes from Gascon feet—nor yet the heavy wooden shoes from Gascon minds. Gascony thinks in the past. America in the future.

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—O—

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Variety	Prices on 50	100	500
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Barred Plymouth Rocks.....	5.25	10.00	45.00
S. O. Rhode Island Reds.....	6.75	11.00	50.00

ASSORTED LOTS OF CHICKS

\$65.00 per 1,000	-	-	\$7.00 per 100
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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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We are still "ON THE JOB" hatching high grade chicks and can supply them during entire month of July. We hatch every week up to the 29th. Get order in at once before it is too late. Prices most reasonable—stock unexcelled.

Varieties	25	50	100	500	1000
Extra Selected Barron or Hollywood S. O. 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 Parks Bred-to-Lay Barred Rocks.....	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
Broiler, Mixed Chicks.....	Seven	cents	straight		

Selected White Leghorn Pullets, 8 to 10 weeks old, \$1.10 each; Sheppard Ancona Pullets, \$1.30 each; Barred Rock Pullets, \$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, \$1.25 each. These must be sold to make room for 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.

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THE BUSINESS FARMER
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Poultry Department

FOREMAN URGES GRADING OF EGGS

EGG producers of Michigan must learn to grade their product if they expect to continue to compete with poultrymen of other states on the leading markets, declares Prof. E. C. Foreman, head of the poultry department of M. A. C.

Buyers' egg grades were recently put forth by the United States Department of Agriculture in an effort to simplify egg standards and to facilitate trading on a uniform basis between producers and country buyers. Farmers who grade their eggs according to these standards can command higher prices, he asserts, provided their product is of good quality.

"The old idea has been that anything with a shell around it is an egg," said Prof. Foreman. "But the public has preference for certain kinds of eggs and it is willing to pay a premium for them. The Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers' Association regularly grades the eggs it sells on the New York market. Its news letter the other day showed a difference of 12 cents between the white extras, which sold at 36 cents, and brown pullets, which sold at 24 cents. Other grades ranged between.

In the Government standards, only two grades are provided for sound shell eggs. Grade No. 1 consists of eggs of an average weight of 24 ounces net per dozen with a minimum weight at the rate of 22 ounces per dozen for individual eggs. The shell must be practically clean and sound; the air cell must be of a depth of 3-8 inch or less, localized, and may be slightly tremulous; the yolk may be visible and mobile, the white reasonably firm, and the development of the germ slightly visible.

Grade No. 2 consists of eggs of an average weight of 22 ounces net per dozen with a minimum weight at the rate of 18 ounces per dozen for individual eggs; the shell clean or dirty, but sound; the air cell having a depth of over 3-8 inch, and bubbly or freely mobile; the yolk plainly visible and freely mobile; the white weak and watery, and the germ development clearly visible, but with no blood showing.

The services of county agents and extension agencies generally over the country are being enlisted in the campaign to bring about the marketing of eggs according to quality. It is believed that the grades for eggs used by the wholesale trade in terminal markets are too complicated for use at country points, hence a set of simple buying grades has been proposed by the department. When buyers pay prices for eggs based on quality, an incentive is immediately offered producers to produce and market eggs for the higher qualities, the department says.

CARE OF POULTRY IN AUGUST

OF course, chickens require more care and attention while they are still in the brooder than at any other time during their lives, and yet, when they have outgrown this first stage in their development, they can not profitably be left to shift for themselves. To insure well developed birds, they must be provided with plenty of fresh water, shade, a well balanced ration, comfortable quarters, and plenty of room on the roosts. Lacking any of these essentials, the result is very likely to be stunted fowls, poorly developed.

Fresh air and clean water are two necessities that many flocks do not get enough of; and the only excuse is carelessness. Plenty of fresh air increases the vigor and "pep" of a flock to a surprising amount. Colony houses should be provided with one side at least partly open. It is always a safe rule to have enough open space on the south side of the poultry house or brooder house to equal one-fourth of the floor space. But be sure to have the open space on but one side, as otherwise the danger from drafts is increased. Hinged windows may be on other sides, but it is essential that they be arranged so that they can be shut

down during damp or chilly weather.

Water should be kept before the fowls at all times, and it should be cool and fresh, in sanitary vessels. If the fowls are forced to do without water for a while, and then given plenty, they are likely to drink enough to injure themselves.

We always place low roosts in the colony house when the chicks are six weeks old. When this is done they learn to roost of their own accord.

Shade is necessary and if there is none present, sunflowers planted to the south and west of the yard will grow quickly and not only furnish shade but later on will prove excellent feed for the fowls.

August is one of the worst, if not the worst, months for filth and lice. Every crack, corner and crevice, as well as the dropping boards, should be sprayed at least twice a week, with a strong dip or other disinfect. After disinfecting, sprinkle the corners well with slaked lime. Keep the dropping-boards well cleaned, and the house and litter as clean as possible.

It is also advisable to use louse powder in the dusting boxes. Lice are very annoying and should not be tolerated, when they may be eradicated with a small expenditure of time and money.—Farm and Ranch.

DON'T NEGLECT NEEDS OF LAYERS

NEGLECTING the needs of the layers at any season means a loss of profit—and profit is the thing that keeps most poultry enthusiasts in the business. It is necessary that the hens go into the molt in good shape, if they are to be ready for heavy fall and winter egg production.

Just because water is cheaper than food is no reason to think it is not so important. When you consider the fact that 80 per cent of an egg white is water and 52 per cent of an egg yolk is water, you realize how important it is that hens are at all times supplied with plenty of fresh water. It is not enough to allow the fowls access to some pool or pond of stagnant water, as is so often done on farms where poultry is merely kept as a sideline. Unless the water is fresh and clean, the birds will not drink the required amount, and a slump in egg production will be the result. The number of eggs laid can quickly be cut in half by careless attention of the attendant, as regards watering.

I believe one of the most common causes of low egg production in farm flocks during the summer months is lack of protein and a good mash. I have heard several poultry owners remark that during the summer, when the fowls are allowed plenty of free range, they do not try to feed a balanced ration, as they consider that with access to the various elements needed for egg production, the fowls will balance their own ration. They claim that Nature will so regulate the bird's appetite that she will—given the desired choice of grains, green feed, and insect life—select such feed as would constitute a perfectly balanced ration. I have experimented much along this line, but common sense is all that is needed to tell us that a fowl fed in the above manner will only eat such foods as are needed to keep her in good health and enable her to lay a setting of eggs in the spring—her natural laying season. Nature unaided does not demand that hens or any other fowls lay through the entire year, except for a brief vacation at molting time. And if we are expecting or desiring such production, it is up to us to induce the birds to consume such food as is required for this work.

Appetites Differ

Repeated experiments have proved to me that the appetites of individual hens differ quite as much as do the appetites of humans. While most hens are fond of corn, others will pass it for wheat. I have found that almost invariably, when a hen is allowed to balance her own ration, she eats enough corn and other fat-producing foods to make herself

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References: Wayne County and Home
Savings Bank, Bradstreet.

QUALITY CHICKS New Prices

Prompt Free Live Delivery. Per 100 Leghorns, \$10; Rocks, \$12; Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Anconas, \$12; Lt. Brahma, \$15; Assorted, \$17.50. Free Catalog gives quantity prices. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

overfat. And a hen cannot lay in an overfat condition. For that reason, it is quite as important to feed a properly balanced ration of grains and mash in the summer as in the winter. Although the birds will be sure to pick up bugs, worms, and insects during warm weather, when they are allowed on free range, it is not at all probable that they will consume enough animal protein in this way to make it unnecessary to feed milk, meatscraps or tankage.

Too much tankage is quite as harmful as too little tankage, so it is necessary to use common sense in feeding it. We always use tankage instead of meatscraps, as it is cheaper, and it always pays to note what per cent of the tankage is protein. This varies quite widely in different brands. When our flock is allowed plenty of range, we cut down 50 per cent on account of tankage fed, during the summer. But we always feed milk when we can spare it regardless of the season, as this feed is so rich in vitamins, and vitamins are so necessary to the health of poultry. Of course, green foods also contain vitamins, but in such small amounts that the fowls cannot eat enough green matter to furnish the required amount of the all-important vitamins.

TURKEY RAISING ON THE DECLINE

TURKEY raising in the United States has been on the decline during the last 20 years especially as an enterprise on the general farms of the country. Formerly large numbers were raised in New England, but in recent years there has been a decided decrease in this section as well as in all other parts of the country. Several causes have been assigned by the United States Department of Agriculture for the decrease in the numbers now raised. The rearing of the young stock, in some respects at least, requires more detailed attention than is the case with most other classes of poultry and turkeys have given way to these other classes. The prevalence of blackhead has been a dominant factor and responsible for the discouragement of many raisers. The birds range widely and frequently trespass upon the property of neighbors, the vexation tending to discourage turkey raising. Finally, little attention has been given the more important problems of the industry by investigators.

On the other hand, there is, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, good opportunity for further development.

Turkey raising is profitable, particularly where conditions are suitable and where proper methods of management are followed. The department has issued a new bulletin on turkey raising, Farmers' Bulletin 1409, which discusses the important points of the business and offers suggestions for making the industry a more profitable enterprise.

The bulletin sums up some of these fundamental factors as follows:

To be successful in turkey raising, one must give the most careful consideration to certain fundamental factors. The turkeys, especially the growing stock, must be kept under the best possible conditions.

Free range seems indispensable, although there are a few who have made a success in raising turkeys in confinement. A more thorough test of this method is necessary, however, before it can be advocated. Certainly abundance of free range on clean soil is greatly to be preferred. Every effort should be made to keep the soil sweet and clean. This is particularly true of the ground on which the birds are fed and where they roost.

Another fundamental essential is to keep healthy and vigorous breeding stock in the best possible breeding condition. The breeding birds should get plenty of exercise and should not be fed too heavily on fattening rations. The great difficulty is to get stock that is free from blackhead, but one can at least select breeding stock based on constitutional vigor. By breeding from the most vigorous birds every year, a flock of healthy birds may be developed and maintained. Certainly much more care should be exercised in the selection of male breeders each year.

Both old and young turkeys should be protected from dampness. In sections of the country where dampness is prevalent or where rainstorms are frequent the birds should be provided with suitable protection.

It is very important not to feed the poults too heavily, especially the first few weeks. Keep them just a little hungry.

A copy of this bulletin may be secured, as long as the supply lasts, from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Jasper—"So you joined a secret society? Did they make you ride the goat?"
Gasper—"No, the Chief Exalted made me ride for two hours in a flivver I sold him a year ago."—Grinnell Matteaser.

No Peddling For Muskegon Farmers

(Continued from Page 4)

Practically all troubles arising from poor quality products have come from stuff sold by hucksters who had slipped on to the market or from producers who were only occasional users of the market. The farmer who uses the market regularly and who depends on it as an outlet for his produce, knows the importance of satisfying and pleasing his customers.

Future of Markets

It must be admitted that there is still much peddling of produce being carried on in Greater Muskegon. However this form of marketing is growing less each year and it is reasonable to suppose that soon we shall see it confined to three classes only, these being: first, the farmer with a large load of one product only, the same being too large a quantity for the market to absorb in one day; second, the farmer who has developed a private trade for his own special products; third, the farmer who would rather spend a day in putting around with peddling rather than to spend 25 cents for a market stall.

It is quite probable also that a wholesale market will, in time, develop in connection with the retail markets. Such a market would take care of the farmers who have large quantities to sell and who want to sell their entire loads in one transaction. At the present time many merchants come on the market to buy for their stores but no definite wholesale market has been established.

The main benefit of the market will continue to come to the farmer who uses it steadily, building up his

own clientele of satisfied customers. Such a farmer fares best when he comes on the market with a small quantity of each of a number of different kinds of products. A load composed of a variety of produce is more quickly disposed of, and it is easier to hold customers when they can fill most of their needs at one stall.

The lesson of quality in marketing is being learned thoroughly by the farmers on Muskegon's markets and there is no doubt but that offerings of greater quality will be the result.

Opposition to the market still comes from some short sighted merchants who have seen their trade in farm produce somewhat reduced. It is unfortunate that such merchants do not have the vision to see the greater benefits accruing to the town, and hence to themselves also, through the trade secured from those who the market brings to Muskegon to dispose of their produce. Some opposition also comes from a few of the hucksters as a result of being barred from the market. Opposition from both of these sources will probably lessen with time.

While it may be a long way from fulfillment, the greatest present need of Muskegon's markets is for a covering to shelter both salesman and buyer during inclement weather. But no matter what the weather, both producers and consumers come on the market days and thus, rain or shine, the city markets of Muskegon are rendering a distinctly valuable service to both the city and the surrounding country.

Important News about the Value of Fertility



1. Authorities have estimated that from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of all our barnyard manure is absolutely wasted, the annual loss totaling about \$800,000,000. This loss is not alone on poorly managed farms but it includes many that in other respects are operated efficiently.
2. A Nebraska farmer reports this result of an experiment in manure spreading over a 3-year period—
Six acres, manure spread by hand from a wagon box, average number of bushels of corn raised per year: 336.
Six acres, manure spread evenly by a manure spreader, average number of bushels of corn raised per year: 420.
Three-year gain in bushels of corn, by the use of a good manure spreader, on the 6-acre area: 252.
3. McCormick-Deering manure spreaders put fertility into the soil as it should be done. They are light in draft, strong and simple, yet with the right adjustments so that you can spread all kinds of manure, as heavy or light as you need it.

Note these features:

1. Auto Steer. 2. Front Wheels Track with Rear. 3. Two All-Steel Beaters. 4. Wide-Spread Spiral. 5. Narrow Tread. 6. Self-Aligning Bearings. 7. Steel Main Frame. 8. Six Feed Speeds. 9. Positive Apron Drive.

Built in two sizes to fit small or large farms. See the spreader and its practical features at the store of your McCormick-Deering dealer.

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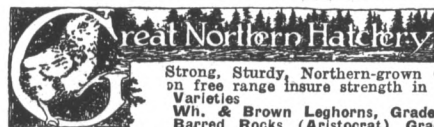
Breeds	25 Chicks	50 Chicks	100 Chicks	500 Chicks	1000 Chicks
White Leghorns	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$85.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	6.00	11.00	52.50	105.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.00	6.00	11.00	52.50	105.00
Rock or Red Broulles				\$9.00 per hundred	
Broulles no breed guaranteed				\$7.00 per hundred	

Low prices on pullets of all the above breeds

Our strains are the best laying strains obtainable. Tancred and Barron White Leghorns, Parks' Barred Rocks and Michigan Agri. 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.
Varieties: White & Buff, S. C. & R. C. Brown Leghorns, Grade A.....\$5.00 100 \$25.00 500 \$125.00 1000 \$250.00
Barred Rocks (Aristocrat) Grade A.....\$6.00 100 \$30.00 500 \$150.00 1000 \$300.00
Mixed Chicks, Light Breeds \$8.00; Heavy Breeds, \$10.00 per 100 straight. Double A grade Chicks \$2.00 per 100 higher than above. Hatched under best conditions. Every chick carefully inspected. Reference: State Commercial Savings Bank. Order right from this ad with full remittance. There is no risk.
GREAT NORTHERN HATCHERY, Box 50, Zeeland, Michigan.



Our Big, Fluffy, Well Hatched chicks will please you.
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English White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Reds.....\$6.00 100 \$30.00 500 \$150.00 1000 \$300.00
Black Minorcas and Anconas.....\$6.00 100 \$30.00 500 \$150.00 1000 \$300.00
White Wyandottes, White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons.....\$6.00 100 \$30.00 500 \$150.00 1000 \$300.00
Silver Laced Wyandottes, Rhode Island Whites.....\$8.00 100 \$40.00 500 \$200.00 1000 \$400.00
Blue Andalusians.....\$9.00 100 \$45.00 500 \$225.00 1000 \$450.00
Assorted, from purebred flocks.....\$8.00 per 100 straight.
Postpaid, 100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED. Bank references. Hatched from Purebred, Healthy, Free Range flocks. Order right from this ad. Save Time and get our BIG, STRONG, STURDY chicks when you want them. Catalog free. Member I. B. C. A. The Geneva Hatchery, Box 23, Geneva, Indiana.

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.
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Barred Rocks (Aristocrat) Grade A.....\$6.00 100 \$30.00 500 \$150.00 1000 \$300.00

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

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Black Minorcas and Anconas.....\$6.00 100 \$30.00 500 \$150.00 1000 \$300.00
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Assorted, from purebred flocks.....\$8.00 per 100 straight.
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MARKET FLASHES



FOOTE'S MARKET LETTER

BY W. W. FOOTE

Farmers' Outlook

ALL the present indications point to higher prices for farm products for the new crop year, due to promised smaller crops. According to the Department of Agriculture, wheat grown last year on 7852 farms cost on an average \$1.24 a bushel and had a sales value of 99 cents a bushel; while corn raised on 11,238 farms cost 68 cents a bushel, with a sales value of 81 cents. Oats on 8481 farms cost 52 cents a bushel, with a sales value of 49 cents. Potato growers in different parts of the country showed margins of between average cost and average selling value of from \$1.42 to \$86.23 an acre. It is practically certain that the aggregate wheat crop of the country will be so much smaller that farmers will be in a position to obtain much higher prices than those paid for the crop of 1923, while the corn outlook is for such a large decrease in production as to put prices much higher than those paid for last year's crop. Already substantial advances have been paid for the several grains, and fear of a small yield of corn has brought about much smaller marketing of remaining supplies of surplus corn throughout the corn belt. Widespread interest is felt in the outlook for hogs, most of the middle western farmers owning swine, and the most reliable information is furnished by the Department of Agriculture, a decrease of about 8,000,000 hogs in the spring pig crop in the corn belt indicated. It shows that the high point was reached in the spring pig crop of 1923, while it began to go down in the last fall and is now rapidly receding and has about touched a normal level. A decrease of about 21 per cent in the number of hogs farrowed this spring compared with the spring of 1923 is shown by the survey. Altogether, it looks like much better times for hogs after the hogs now maturing are marketed. Cattle are plentiful in feeding districts, and it has been impossible to maintain prices for well fattened steers and heifers at the scale of earlier months of the year; but in all probability stockmen will continue to find the industry a profitable one when conducted right, it being a mistake to market cattle which have been poorly fed. A prosperous future is promised for the sheep and wool industry although lambs have had a seasonable decline from prices paid for spring lambs at the opening of the season.

July Crop Report

An unusually poor crop of corn is indicated by the government July crop report, the harvest being placed at 2,515,000,000 bushels, comparing with 3,046,000,000 bushels raised in 1923. The crop promises to be the smallest grown since 1918, when 2,502,000,000 bushels were raised. The indicated wheat crop is 740,000,000 bushels, and is 47,000,000 bushels above the June estimate, and 46,000,000 bushels less than last year's yield. The winter wheat crop is estimated at 543,000,000 bushels, being 29,000,000 bushels less than that of 1923; while the spring wheat crop is estimated at 197,000,000 bushels, being 16,000,000 bushels less than last year. The oats crop is estimated at 1,356,000,000 bushels, being 56,000,000 bushels more than last year and the largest yield since 1920. A rye crop of 65,000,000 bushel is indicated, showing a gain of 2,000,000 bushels over last year; while a barley crop of 170,000,000 bushels is 28,000,000 bushels less than that of 1923. The hay crop is placed at 90,100,000 tons, being 1,000,000 tons more than last year's. The flax crop is estimated at 25,900,000 bushels, the best grown in recent years and 8,500,00 bushels above that of 1923.

Wheat Sells Higher

A weather market is on in wheat, and rapid price changes are probable, but no one looks for any mark-

MARKET SUMMARY

All grain markets are firm after recent gains. Beans firm. Potatoes easy. Best hens scarce and firm, but supply of broilers is heavy and market weak. Receipts of dressed calves small and market firm. Cattle unchanged. Hogs active and prices higher. Sheep steady.

(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.)

ed decline. The upward movement has been maintained, and prices are much higher than in recent years. The new crop of winter wheat is reaching liberal proportions, and fairly large exports are reported. For the next three and a half months the United States will be the only large source for wheat for importing countries, and it seems probable that a strong bullish incentive will result from a marked revival of export buying. July wheat sells on the Chicago Board of Trade around \$1.17, comparing with 99½ cents a year ago; while July oats sell at 54 cents, comparing with 39 cents last year. July rye is up to 80 cents, comparing with 62½ cents a year ago. According to the Department of Agriculture, there is a shortage of 160,000,000 bushels of wheat in crops of seven countries as compared with last year.

The Boom in Corn

The bad crop outlook has resulted in corn advancing to the highest level of the season, corn for July delivery selling up to \$1.05 per bushel, comparing with 83½ cents a year ago, while two years ago sales were made as low as 61 cents. Cash lots of No. 2 yellow corn sell in Chicago as high as \$1.07½. The advance in corn is causing premature marketing of hogs, and prospective scarcity of hogs later is causing increased buying of provisions, which are higher than a year ago. Exports of corn, which were fairly large a year ago, have nearly ceased. Oats are selling much higher than in recent years, and two years ago July oats sold as low as 34 cents. Rye prices have had a boom, with good export buying. Regarding feeds, the Department of Agriculture says: "Feed prices held firm, mainly as a result of strong grain markets. The jobbing and speculative demand was good but the consumptive demand was of little consequence in most sections. Rather heavy sticks of dairy products, excellent pastures, and unsatisfactory milk prices tended to light purchases by feeders and dairymen. Production and stocks of most feeds were good. Storage stocks of feed were exceptionally heavy for this season of the year."

Decreased Pig Crop

A decrease of 20 per cent in the number of spring pigs as compared with a year ago is shown by returns from the special pig survey recently compiled by the department of agriculture in co-operation with the postal department. For the corn belt the number shows a reduction of 17 per cent, while in Illinois there is a decrease of 20 per cent.

If Illinois farmers carry out their present plans the reduction in the fall pig crop will also be heavy. Reports indicate there will be 18 per cent fewer sows bred to farrow this fall than actually farrowed last fall. The reported intentions for the corn belt states indicate a 11 per cent decrease, and for the United States a 6 per cent decrease in fall farrowings.

Indications are that the number of hogs in the United States will drop to the average of 1919-21, and may go below that figure unless there is a marked improvement in the corn-hog price ratio. During the last two years the number of hogs marketed has agreed with the size of the pig crop previously indicated by the number of sows reported farrowed in the pig survey.

Irregular Cattle Marketings

Plenty of cattle are held in feeding districts generally, and advancing prices for corn cause increasing marketings of grassy and short fed cattle in Chicago, with fully half of

the or more weeks supplies received on Monday. Receipts of 29,591 cattle in that market on Monday last week smashed prices for the principal part of the offerings, but much of the decline was regained later because of much smaller supplies. Recent sales of beef steers took place largely at \$8.25 to \$10.10, with the best heavy steers salable at \$10 to \$11 and the best yearlings offered taken at \$9.25 to \$10.25, and sales all the way down to \$7 to \$8 for the commoner light steers, these being competed for by country buyers in search of thin steers for fattening. Butcher stock is having a good outlet, but grassy lots are discriminated against and sell at a big discount. Butcher cows and heifers sell at \$3.50 to \$9.50, canner and cutter cows at \$2.60 to \$3.45, bulls at \$4 to \$7.75 and calves at \$5.50 to \$11.50. Only moderate business is transacted in stockers and feeders at \$4.25 to \$8.10, largely at \$5.75 to \$7.50. Combined receipts of cattle for the year to late date amount to 6,395,000 head, comparing with 6,462,000 one year ago and 6,109,000 two years ago. A year ago beef steers sold at \$6.50 to \$11.50.

The Bean Crop Outlook

The Bean Bag and Pea Journal says that indications for the entire country are that a normal or slightly increased bean acreage will be planted this year. And Michigan—probably above normal acreage, say many, though perhaps not quite up to last year's plantings. That remains to be seen. A cold, late spring has caused many growers to plant beans in place of other crops, notably sugar beets and rye. Even with low prices the last year, growers figure their return from beans is equal to or greater than from many other Michigan crops. They're easy to raise, and bring in the money when it's most needed. From the growers' standpoint it is the actual return in dollars and cents that counts. It is interesting to find that some farmers who have grown Robust beans for two years are not planting them this year and many who tried them last season will not plant them this season. This indicates that many growers are convinced that the Robust is not the most suitable variety of white beans for our locality. This may not necessarily be true for counties farther south.

The Butter Market

The United States Department of Agriculture states that production reports which at this time of year and for the next two months are such an important factor, were conflicting. Reports on crop and weather conditions quite generally agree that conditions are ideal for a heavy production of butter. Feed is reported plentiful and pastures in nearly all sections are good. The cool weather has greatly retarded the usual fly crop but in some south-western states complaints are beginning to come in. The dampness has been very favorable for hatching mosquitoes and in some sections they are quite plentiful. On the whole, however, production is holding up very well.

Hogs Have an Advance

At last hogs are moving upward, with a greatly improved local and shipping demand in the Chicago market, receipts being smaller than a year ago. A short time ago hogs sold at \$6.50 to \$7.70, comparing with \$6 to \$7.30 a week earlier and \$5.75 to \$6.75 a year ago. Further advances are expected. Combined receipts in twenty markets for the year to late aggregate 24,081,000 hogs, comparing with 23,212,000 a year ago and 18,092,000 two years ago.

Lamb Market Glutted

Unusually heavy supplies of lambs have glutted the Chicago market, and prices are much lower, with sales at \$8.50 to \$14.00 per 100 pounds. Feeding lambs sell at \$11 to \$12 and breeding ewes at \$6 to \$10.75.

WHEAT

Active foreign demand gave the wheat market great strength last week and prices on all markets are higher. At Detroit prices gained 1 cent over two weeks ago. Europe is taking grain in large quantities seeming anxious to not only supply present needs but to store some for future use. Crop reports in this country show our new crop in fine condition and where they have threshed the yield has been above expectations. Other countries where wheat is grown on a large scale report their crop under normal; in fact, foreign crop reports are helping to bull the market.

CORN

It is in the Detroit corn market that prices have gained. Since our last issue prices have advanced a total of 12 cents. The market is in a bullish condition caused by the government crop report which gives the condition of the crop on July 1st as the lowest in the history of the country.

OATS

Oats at Detroit followed the trend of wheat and corn and prices are slightly higher. Offerings have been small.

RYE

Rye also gained strength with the other grains and the price advanced. The market is firm.

BEANS

Demand is somewhat better in the bean market and prices have advanced at some points. At Detroit the price gained 15 and 20 cents last week and a firm tone prevails in all trading. Offerings are light.

POTATOES

Trading is slow in the potato market and a weak tone prevails. Markets report receipts heavy and there is much variation in quality of shipments from all quarters. Some lots have been damaged more or less by rain while others have been affected by hot weather. Old potatoes are about done for and prices are no longer necessary. The condition of the new crop on July 1st was about the same as for the same date a year ago.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Wheat

Detroit—Cash No. 2 red, \$1.21; No. 2 white, \$1.23; No. 2 mixed, \$1.22.

Chicago—Cash No. 2 hard, \$1.20.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 red, No. 2 white, and No. 2 mixed, \$1.12½.

Corn

Detroit—Cash No. 3 yellow, \$1.12; No. 4, \$1.07.

Chicago—Cash No. 2 yellow, \$1.10@1.13; No. 3, \$1.08@1.10.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 3 yellow, 92c; No. 4, 90c.

Oats

Detroit—Cash No. 2 white, 60c; No. 3, 58c.

Chicago—Cash No. 2 white, 58@58½; No. 3, 57@57½c.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 white, 47c; No. 3, 46c.

Rye

Detroit—Cash No. 2, 83c.

Chicago—Cash No. 2, 80½c.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2, 68½c.

Beans

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

New York—C. H. P., \$5@5.35 per cwt.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, C. H. P., \$5.50 per cwt.

Potatoes

Detroit—\$1.66@1.83 per cwt.

Chicago—\$1.60@1.70 per cwt.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, \$1.00@1.08 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, \$22@24 per ton.
 Prices one year ago—Detroit, No. 1 timothy, \$17.50@18; No. 2, \$15.50@16; No. 1 clover, \$13@14; standard and light mixed, \$17@17.50 per ton.

PRODUCE MARKET

Detroit, July 14
BUTTER—No. 1 creamery, in tubs, 37½@39c per lb.
EGGS—Fresh receipts, 26@27½c per doz.
STRAWBERRIES—Michigan, \$2.50@3 per 24-qt. case; 16-qt. case, \$1.50.
CHERRIES—Sour, \$2.50@3 per 24-qt. case.
HUCKLEBERRIES—\$6@6.50 per 24-qt. case.
RASPBERRIES—Black, \$5.50@6 per 24-qt. case; red, \$4.50@5 per 24-pint case.
APPLES—Steel's Red, \$3@3.25 per bu.; western boxes, \$3@3.50; new apples, \$3.50@4 per bu.
Honey—Comb, 25@26c per lb.
DRESSED CALVES—Best country dressed, 16@17c per lb.; ordinary grades, 14@15c; small, poor, 12@13c; heavy rough calves, 8@10c; city dressed, 18@19c per lb.
GREEN CORN—\$2.75@3 per bu.
CANTALOUPE—California, \$1.35@1.50 per flat, \$3.50@3.75 per standard crate; Arkansas, 75c@1 per flat and \$2.25@2.50 per standard.
POPCORN—Little Buster, 9@10c per lb.; common, 4½@5c per lb.
WATERMELONS—75@90c each.
BELGIAN MARES—Live, 1½ lbs. up, 22@23c per lb.
TOMATOES—Hothouse, \$2.25@2.50 per 10-lb. basket, repacked, 6-

**Week of July 20**

DURING the first couple of days of this week the weather in Michigan may be expected to be generally fair with moderate breezes. Along about Tuesday or Wednesday there may be a reaction to storminess of summer storms with some rain and thunder. However, this condition will soon pass and until near the close of the week the sky will be clear. At the tail end of this week the barometer will fall, cloudiness increase and there will be numerous thunder storms and more or less heavy rains. The temperatures during the last half of the week will rise rapidly reaching the high point about Friday or Saturday.

Week of July 27

Sunshiny days and clear nights are expected in this state during early part of this week. Tuesday or Wednesday will be the warmest days of the week in Michigan. During the middle part of the week there will be more or less tendency towards showers of rain and electrical storms. Following this storm activity readers of this forecast may expect a cool spell in which temperatures will fall below the seasonal normal. The evenings and early mornings, especially, will be cool.

Forecasting Temperatures

We are doing what no other forecaster attempts when we forecast the degree of heat or cold for any certain period and we are right in the majority of cases. During the week of June 22nd we forecast 80 degree readings and at the end of the week 55 and 60 degree temperatures. These came out correct. The high winds and electrical storm for end of week were also correctly told while the severe tornado that took over 100 lives was only a few miles from Michigan. These forecasts are a wonderful advantage to the farmer who plans his work ahead and this department is ready to cooperate to any reasonable extent in advising regarding planting, growing, storing, and shipping of farm crops or cattle. A two-cent stamp will do the trick.

basket carrier, \$5@5.50 for fancy and \$4@4.50 for select.

LETTUCE—Hothouse, 50@60c per 10-lb. basket; iceberg, \$7@7.50 per crate.

ONIONS—Kentucky, \$4.50@5 per 100-lb. sack; California, \$4.25@4.50 per 100-lb. sack.

LIVE POULTRY—Broilers, barred rocks, 2½ lbs. up, 39@40c; mixed colors, 36c; medium sizes, 34@35c; leghorn broilers, 27@30c; best hens, 26c; medium hens, 25c; leghorns, 18@19c; old roosters, 15@16c; geese, 15c; ducks, 4 lbs. and up, 25@26c; small sizes, 20@22c; turkeys, 25c per lb.

CELERY—Kalamazoo, \$1.25@1.50 per case of 6 dozen.

RADIO PROGRAMS

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

July 29—"Picnics That Are Different," by Mary Hale Martin, Home Economics Specialist, National Live Stock and Meat Board. "Among Our Neighbors," a regular weekly feature furnished by the Orange Judd Illinois Farmer—W. E. D. Rummel, Community Service Department, on "Among the Hustling Farm Advisers of Illinois."

MICHIGAN'S "BLUE SKY" LAW IS GOOD, BUT BEWARE!

(Continued from Page 3)

ise almost anything through the mails if they do not misrepresent an existing fact. When they get too reckless, the federal authorities bring them to time. It will be remembered that Dr. Cook and his crowd got too bold in their dealings in Texas oil. They next began operations in California, but being chased out of there, have now established their headquarters in Mexico.

"There has been a measure pending in Congress for the last two sessions which if passed would virtually remove the cloak of interstate commerce from the mails and allow us to effectually prevent misleading solicitation by mail. This proposal was lost in the filibuster in the Senate last session. When it is passed the Michigan law will dovetail into it and afford complete regulation and protection."

From time to time I had read various statements in the papers showing that swindling promoters annually steal from the unsuspecting American investing public all the way from \$400,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000. I asked Mr. Duff what was his idea of the amount of the annual loss.

Losses Not Reported

"All these figures are only guesses. Nobody knows exactly how much is lost through unsatisfactory investment deals. There is a good deal of psychology in connection with this situation. The average human being thinks he is smarter than the securities commission when he buys "phony" stock. If he gets stung he usually keeps quiet. Probably he doesn't even tell his wife of his loss for a year or so. This situation makes it absolutely impossible to give even an approximation of the losses sustained through unfortunate stock speculations in Michigan."

What the Act Provides

I had heard so much about the "Blue Sky" law which Mr. Duff seemed to feel was working so satisfactorily that I felt I should know more about it, so I asked him what were its distinctive provisions and whether or not there were any teeth in it.

"The principal features of our Michigan law are that we not only examine the securities which are proposed for sale and the methods of disposal and the terms of sale, but we have complete and effective control of both the dealers and salesmen through a system of revocable licenses," replied Mr. Duff. "The Michigan law is the only one which examines brokerage offices' fees and charges to see that they are not extortionate."

"Our old law quite effectually controlled the promoter. The big feature is being copied by other states. Through our National Association of Security Commissions we have a 'black list' so it is very

hard for a salesman who gets in trouble in one state to obtain a license in another state. Under the old law there were in Michigan about 9,000 stock salesmen and 3,000 brokers or dealers. There are now but 2,200 salesmen and less than 300 dealers.

The Men in Charge

"The commission which administers this law is composed of a full time member who serves as chairman, and two of the elective state officials to be selected by the Governor. The present members are Hugh A. McPherson, Commissioner of Banking, and Andrew B. Dougherty, Attorney General, and myself."

"The full commission meets every Monday for a two or three hour session. There are usually twelve or fifteen cases to be disposed of. All of these proposed issues must have first received my preliminary approval before being presented to the other commissioners. If there are any patent changes involved the matter must first be passed upon by an expert engineer. Perhaps three months' work has been put in on a case before it finally reaches the full commission."

Need for More Understanding

"As I said before, we are finding the new Michigan law very satisfactory. It is now our paramount desire to so educate the investing public that they may obtain the full benefit of the law's protection. To this end, we are now arranging with Mr. Thomas Johnson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, to publish a booklet to the school children to educate them along the lines of safe investment. We also send the bankers monthly lists of approved stock."

I left Mr. Duff's office feeling that our half hour conference had been extremely enlightening and interesting to me. Here is a great service which the state is rendering to the public and which is all too little understood and appreciated.

Truly, it is just as essential to conserve capital as it is to create it. The person who earns and saves should be permitted to invest with safety.

MARL DIGGING TEST IN LIVINGSTON

THE first of a series of 38 marl digging demonstrations to be staged under the direction of the Michigan Agricultural College was held Thursday, July 10, at Trophy lake, near Hartland in Livingston county.

The idea of the demonstrations is to show the farmers of the state how marl can be taken from lake beds more economically than any other processes and used for fertilizer in place of lime.

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH (1924 Model)

UNDER an ad for gasoline The village smithy stands; He's agent for the Jinx machine And several other brands. He hasn't shod a horse for years, For fear he'd soil his hands.

He wears a gold watch on his wrist, A pearl pin in his tie, His links are made of amethyst, The finest he could buy. There's not a thing the smithy wears That doesn't please the eye.

Week in, week out, from morn till night He sees the autos come With brakes that are not working right And axles on the bum. With gas, repairs and grease and oil He makes a tidy sum.

He has a staff of skilful men That number twenty-four, Who toil from six a. m. till ten And sometimes even more. The smithy never does a stroke—He thinks that work's a bore.

The children coming home from school Look in at the open door, And laugh to see the some city fool Set up an awful roar When called to pay some whopping bill The smith has soaked him for.

He goes on Sunday to his kirk His mind quite free from cares, Because his men are hard at work With punctures and repairs. And if the weather's fine and warm The smith says grateful prayers.

Oiling, refilling, repairing, Onward through life he goes. And never once despairing So long as his income grows. Each night the thought of someone done Augments his sweet repose.

Every Day You Need

KRESO DIP No. 1

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TO AID IN KEEPING**All Livestock and Poultry Healthy**

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

THE FOLLOWING BOOKLETS ARE FREE:

No. 151—**FARM SANITATION**. Describes and tells how to prevent diseases common to livestock.
 No. 157—**DOG BOOKLET**. Tells how to rid the dog of fleas and to help prevent disease.
 No. 160—**HOG BOOKLET**. Covers the prevention of common hog diseases.
 No. 185—**HOG WALLOWS**. Gives complete directions for the construction of a concrete hog wallow.
 No. 163—**POULTRY**. How to get rid of lice and mites, and to prevent disease.

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

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For the most obstinate, cronic and painful cases.

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"Filled 40 silos this fall (1922) with an L-16 Papec Cutter, second season, and never had a plugged pipe." Ernest Kahler, Clifton Springs, N. Y.

The Papec is made in four sizes to fit any power. N-13 and L-16 sizes are ideal for Fordsons. Send today for our new catalog and U. S. Gov't Bulletin "Making and Feeding of Silage"—both free. Learn why a Papec soon pays for itself.

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

GENERAL

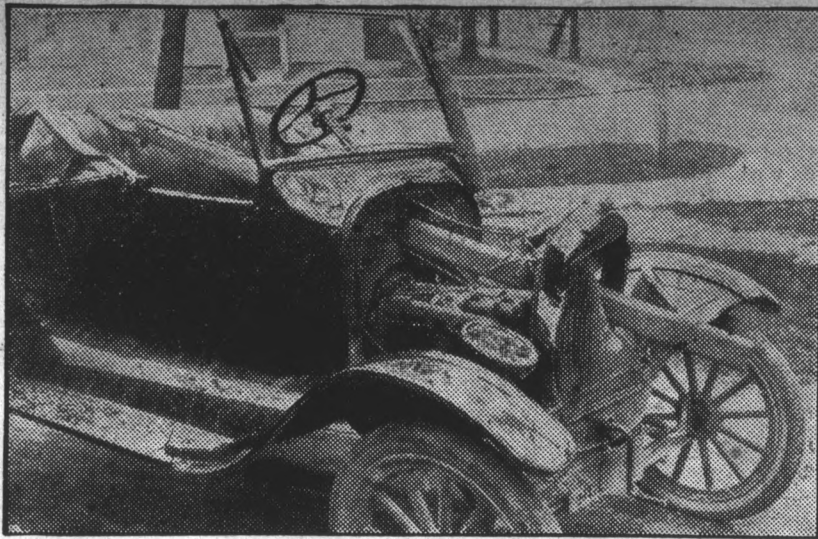
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FOR SALE—MOTOR HAY PRESS IN GOOD condition. Reason for selling have 2. Also gas tank, 30 gal. Price right. **JAS. M. MILLER,** Shepherd, Mich.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER



Highway Danger!

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

A Timely Warning

Do not drive without automobile insurance. Highway risks are becoming greater each year. You can insure in a well established company at reasonable rates.

STATEMENT as of July 1, 1924

LIQUID ASSETS

Cash and bonds.....	\$495,072.63
Accts. Receivable	15,006.63
Office Building	27,727.44
Total Assets	\$ 537,806.70

Legal Reserve (40%)	\$406,464.63
Reserve for Pending Claims	81,000.00
Surplus for Contingent Losses	50,342.07

Net Premiums and Income from July 1, 1923 to July 1, 1924	\$1,016,161.56
Claims paid first six months of 1924	\$ 222,021.73
Claims paid since organization	\$1,886,141.83

Why not do the sensible thing and call upon our nearest agent and insure today? The company is now in its tenth season of success. All fair claims are paid promptly; unresonable claims are defended. Keep insured and slow down in heavy traffic.

The Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance Co.
HOWELL, MICHIGAN