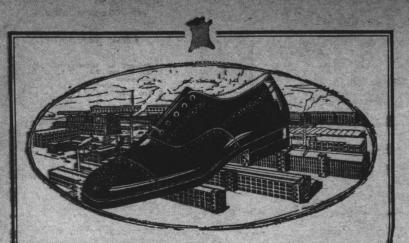


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Read in this issue:—Article on Orderly Marketing by New President of Farm Bureau; Dr. Friday Victim of Political Assassins; Farmers' Market at Bloomington Solves Problems; Roger Babson says "Farmer and Labor Mix Like Oil and Water"; other Features found in no other Farm Paper



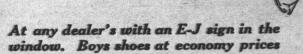
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Current Agricultural News

SOIL SURVEY IN STATE TO BE CONTINUED THREE or four government soil

experts and five or six represen-tatives of the Michigan Agricul-tural College will collaborate this year in continuing the soil testing work in which the soils department of the college and bureau of soils of the United States Department of Agriculture have co-operated for the last three years. A contract for the continuation of the work has just been completed between Dr. M. M. McCool of the college and a federal representative. Presque Isle county will be the

first to be considered in the work this year, the work in that county, started last year, being completed. The four or five counties to be entered in the work this year have not been selected, but one of the count-ies will be not far distant from the

point of beginning. In the three years the work has been in progress in the state nine counties have been covered, each year showing an increase over the property of work done since Alleron amount of work done since Allegan county was entered three years ago. This year, according to the contract between Professor McCool and the government, the largest force ever working in Michigan will be in the field.

SUMMER TERM DATES AT

M. A. C. CUMMER session at M. A. C. will start June 19, the day after commencement and continue until July 27, according to the an-nouncement made at the office 'of Prof. E. H. Ryder, director of the summer school. The courses avail-able for students are outlined in the summer session bulletin which has just been issued. The popularity of the summer courses has grown since they were first instituted and it is expected by the college authorities that the enrollment this summer will surpass that of last year.

EXPECT 100,000 ACRES LAND CERTIFIED IN SIX MONTHS

HE certification of 100,000 acres of wild land in Michigan within the next six months is predicted by officials of the state department of agriculture. Since the passage of the Meggison certification bill, re-quests have been made for the examination of over 10,000 acres of wild land with additional applica-tions for information as to the certification of several thousand acres in scattered tracts.

It is predicted that practically all the land to be certified will be uncultivated tracts. Nearly all the op-erating farms, which have been pur-chased during the last few years, have been bought by practical farm-ers from the middle states after a personal examination, and it is be-lieved, by dealers, that such being the case, it will be unnecessary to go to the expense of certification.

EIGHT MICHIGAN MEN TO AT-TEND HOLSTEIN CONVENTION ICHIGAN Holstein breeders will

MICHIGAN Holstein breeders will be represented by eight delgates at the thirty-eighth annual con-vention of The Holstein-Friestian Association of America to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, June 6th. The del-egates elected are: D. D. Atken of Flint; Dedley E. Waters of Grand Rapids; E. L. Smith of Adrian; H. W. Norton, Jr., Lansing; H. E. Ris-ing of Woodland; James G. Hayes of Howell; Wm. E. Fellows, of Flint and Wm. R. Harper of Middleville. Each state is entitled to one dele-gate and one additional delegate for

cate and one additional delegate for each 200 members or major fraction thereof. The association has a total of 23,000 members. Michigan is represented on the Board of sixteen directors by H. W. Norton Jr. of Langing Lansing.

GOVERNMENT BULLETINS OF INTEREST IN JUNE

SMALL list of Farmers' Bullet-A ins and Circulars of general in-terest during June is believed to be of value to our readers. Copies may be obtained free by addressing the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C. Specify number and name and whether Farmers' Bulletin or Department Circular. Farmers' Bulletin 838, Harvesting Hay with the Sweep Rake; 842, Methods of Protection Against Lightning; 363, Irrigation of Grain; 871, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables as Conservers of Other Staple Foods; 872; The Bollworm or Corn Ear-worm; 876, Making Butter on the Farm; 943, Haymaking; 956, Cur-ing Hay on Trucks; 959, The Spot-ted Garden Sing; 975, The Control of European Foulbrood; 977, Hay Caps; 984, Farm and Home Drying of Fruits and Vegetables; 1120, Con-trol of Apple Powdery Mildew; trol of Apple Powdery Mildew; 1198, Swarm Control; 1217, The Green Bug or Spring Grain Aphis; 1225, The Potato Leafhopper and Its Control; 1290, The Bulk Handling of Grain.

of Grain. Department Circular 98, The In-stallation of Dust Collecting Fans on Threshing Machines for Prevention of Explosions and Fires and Grain Cleaning; 214, Fusarium Tuber Rot of Potatoes; 217, Anthracnose of Muskmellons; 238, U. S. Grades for Potatoes Recommended by the Unit-er States Department of Agriculture.

FROM HERE AND THERE IN MICHIGAN

Petoskey-Contracts awarded for 15 miles highway to cost \$90,000, New Masonic temple purchased at cost of \$25,000.

Lansing-Estimated number cattle on feed in state 12% increase over last year. Farmers increase this year acreage in corn, oats and bari-ey. State supply of farm labor not equal to demand. Charlotte-Sile for armory chosen and \$25,000 appropriation sought for building. Bids called for build-ing new cross-state highway. Radio club organized at Olivet college. Cedar Lake-Plans completed for Cedar Lake academy to cost \$20,000. Allegan-City Council accepts site for new community building. Ann Arbor-New unit of nurses' home at state university to cost \$550,000. Fremont-Paving operations to -Estimated number cattle Lansing-

Fremont-Paving operations to be resumed.

Holland—New paving contract awarded involving \$202,708. Plans being completed for six-story hotel at cost of \$250,000.

at cost of \$250,000. Standish—First cow testing sta-tion organized in Aranac county. Caro—Tuscola road commission-ers plan new highways. Shorthorn breeders of Tuscola county organize. Flint—Pere Marquette Railroad to build new belt line track. Busi-ness interests want extension Michi-can Central Railroad gan Central Railroad.

Saginaw-Official of Pere Mar-quette Railroad declares traffic in-

quette Railroad declares traffic in-creasing. Work begun on new Pres-cott Street sewer. Pere Marquette Railroad gets permit to build new bridge over Saginaw river. Grand Rapids-City's valuation for assessment purposes increased \$11,00,000 over iast year. Plans made for Apple and Potato Show here next fall. Two new buildings to be erected on Valley City Milling Company site. New park improve-Company site. New park improve-ment program outlined by city. Michigan fruit growers predicting tremendous crop this year. Traverse City—Better Back-yard drive carried on here.

drive carried on here. Lawton—New \$100,000 church and tool factory to be established. Cadillac—Greatest building boom in history under way. Benton Harbor—New \$250,000 water plant formally completed. Munising—Local game associa-tion to feed wild deer, ducks and reese.

Manistee City platting new resi-

dental district. Adrian-New water power factory to be erected by Ford Motor Com-

pany. Bay City-St. James school will

build new \$50,000 gymnasium. Big Rapids—Four new lumber dry-klins to be built by Ward Com-

pany. Battle Creek.—Work commenced on new \$150,000 Masonic temple. Detroit.—Port of Detroit eighth in United States in volume of foreign

Ravenna Has light and power plant by harnessing Crockery creek.



Orderly Marketing to End Peak Load Problem

O. F. Bradfute, President of American Farm Bureau Federation, Speaking to Chamber of Commerce of U.S. Tells Farmers' Plan THE new system of co-operative

marketing will go far towards solving the railroad problem in America

America. Speaking before the eleventh an-nual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in New York on May 10, O. E. Brad-fute, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, declared that the farmer had found his own solution to the neak load question in transto the peak load question in transportation.

According to President Bradfute the farmers' new system of co-oper-ative marketing whereby the products of the farm are moved into points of consumption in an orderly manner will give the railroads an opportunity to move the great staple farm crops gradually from the farms to the distribution centers and thus avoid the peak loads and the attend-ant car shortage problem which break the railroads' back.

Mr. Bradfute challenged the busi-Mr. Bradfute challenged the busi-ness men and railroad executives to join hands with the farmer in help-ing him perfect a co-operative mar-keting system providing for the stor-age and financing of farm products on the farms. About one-twelfth of these farm products properly stored and adequately financed on the farms can be moved into points of con-sumption each month.

Mr. Bradfute made it plain that organized agriculture would continue to demand early and substantial reto demand early and substantial re-ductions in railroad freight rates "as an absolute necessity to the come-back of agriculture and the ultimate prosperity of both city and country." President Bradfute's address is as follows

"What do all these people do for living? I come out of the Grand Central station or walk down LaSalle Street in Chicago. I see the throngs Street in Chicago. I see the throngs of folks racing hither and yon, all intent on something or other. Per-haps it is natural for a plain farmer haps it is natural for a plain farmer from the open country to wonder when set down in the midst of a great city: 'What do all these people do for a living?' I have never ceased to marvel at this. A careful analysis of his problem leads one to observe that all these folks in the crowded interpolitan centers are engaged in metropolitan centers are engaged in getting three things: food, clothing and pleasure. In the third category, pleasure, I classify the creature com forts of home, luxury, amusement, etc. Now Solomon, the wisest man of all time, abjured us, with all our getting to get understanding, and I am not so sure that the denizens of the crowded market place always follow that advice.

follow that advice. All Are Interested "I would have this great body which springs directly from the cities and town of America to understand, however, that two of these three driving incentives of metropolitan ef-fort originate on the farm. Food card clething in the raw size rank and clothing in the raw state rank among the staple products of our farms. Happily, then, we are all city men and country men concerned about the same thing basically. Your city man is working with what the farm man originated.

"In order to get into the channel of profitable use it is, of course, nec-essary to focus the products of the farm in the metropolitan centers of distribution. Out of this great func-tion arises the huge problem of transportation now confronting us as the biggest question mark in our national economy. The farmer's transportation problem begins in his field and at his barnyard gate. In our rural minds to speak of trans-portation brings to us thoughts of wagons, bob sleds, wheelbarrows, tractors, trucks, automobiles—de-vices both simple and complex which O SCAR EDWIN BRADFUTE, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, is one of America's best-known and most progressive farmers. He lives on the old home farm near Xenia, Ohio, in Greene County, where his grandfather was one of the early settlers.

Mr. Bradfute has served his second term as vice-president of the American Farm Bureau Federation. He is also president of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation and one of the trustees of the Ohio State University. Mr. Bradfute is a stockman and farmer and has specialized in pure bred beef cattle.

we use to carry our products from the place of their youth toward the place of their use. The farmer's interest in transportation does not stop until his products have been landed safely at the point of ulti-mate consumption. Therefore, our philosophy of transportation includes careful thinking about the cow path, the field need the hickness the rail. the field road, the highway, the railroad, rivers, lakes, canals and the ocean paths. The American farmer a transcending interest in the whole transport problem. Let us see if we can picture it in a few simple but comparative figures: The Transportation Problem "An immense new volume of

wealth is created on the farms of America every year, running into a gigantic business total of from 12 to 14 billions of dollars. Of our farm products about 10 billion dollars worth are transported off our farms each year. This is our direct trans-portation problem. "Consider railroad transportation

alone: The gross freight bill of the nation is around four billion dollars per year. Of this freight bill the farmers pay one-half directly. Add to this the farmer's freight bill for horse, and wagon, and harness, highway costs, motor transport, carriage by water, etc., and agriculture pays more than four billion dollars every year to get the products of this basic industry moved into centers of consumption.

"It may surprise you to know that the cost of transportation is one-third of the farmer's production bill. The farmer comprises less than forty per cent of the population but pays

more than fifty per cent of the na-tion's transportation costs.

"It must not be forgotten also that the farmer pays freight both ways. On the things which he sells a treight rate is deducted from the price which it brings. On the things which he buys a freight rate is added to the cost f. o. b. cars. All this is part of the farmer's direct interest in transportation.

London Fixes Wheat Price "The man on land has another pri-

mary interest in the transportation problem which is not given the attention which it deserves by our states-men and economists. The price of wheat in Kansas is fixed by the price of of wheat in Liverpool. Under our present marketing system a demand for surplus farm products determines the price of the whole crop. Not only is that Kansas wheat farmer forced to take a world price for the small portion of his crop which goes to Liverpool, but that selfsame Liverpool price determines the returns from his entire wheat field, even though the grain is all milled in Kansa

"The same thing is true of live-ock. When I sell a fat Aberdeenstock. Angus bullock to be killed by the local butcher in Xenia, Ohio, he pays me the prices ruling at Pittsburgh, or Buffalo, or Baltimore, or New York City minus the freight rates from those cities to my home town. Why is the farmer so anxious for reduction in freight rates? Because the transportation bill effects the returns from his whole crop, not only his surplus. "I have talked to many railroad

DR. DAVID FRIDAY, VICTIM OF UNWARRANTED POLITICAL ATTACK, SAYS PRESENT TURMOIL WILL CLARIFY AGRICULTURAL ATMOS-PHERE IN MICHIGAN

DURING the past week, Michigan Agricultural College, D through its president, David Friday, was subjected to one of the most disgraceful and unwarranted attacks ever staged in Michigan. During the absence of Dr. Friday on a speaking tour of the east, statements were made to the daily press which not only sought to discredit his ability and loyalty, but to besmirch his character.

The attack was so underhanded and indefensible that the Governor has taken a hand in the matter and has promised to fittingly punish the politicians who were guilty of perpetrating the slander and gossiping it to the always-

ready-for-sensation daily press. In reply to a request for a statement to his 70,000 real farmer friends, who read The Business Farmer, Dr. Friday telegraphs as follows:

Because of the wise and courageous stand taken by Governor Groesbeck, the Michigan Agricultural College will shortly be in a position to serve the farmers of Michigan as never before. The present turmoil is long overdue and will do much to clarify the agricultural atmosphere of the state.—David Friday, President, Michigan Agricultural College.

Our comment on the subject will be found in the Editorial, on page twelve of this issue.

experts and economists and statis-ticians who deal with the overwhelming problems of national transporta-They talk always in terms of tion bottle necks and peak loads. I think it is fair to say that they really have no solution. I think it is fair to say that they have no formula for widening the neck of the bottle or for reducing the peak loads at harvest time. To these vexing technical prob-lems I believe that the American farmer himself has found the answer.

Orderly Marketing the Answer The answer lies in orderly marketing of our farm products rather than in the usual seasonal glutting of the distribution centers. Since the farmer has found his voice and has learned how to use it in a national way our agricultural industry has been the recipient of some very progressive and helpful legislation. We now have on the statute books a law now have on the statute books a raw permitting the farmer to unite to market his product collectively for the best interest fo both producer and consumer. Some twenty states within the last two years have like-wise assessed laws permitting us to undertake a certain definite type of cooperative merchandising which the American farmer has worked out to meet his own needs. In the closing days of the last Congress organized agriculture secured an approved warehousing act as well as legislation providing for a new type of credit for the farmer. When this is finally worked out the farmer will be able to store his crops in his own cribs, and bins, and root cellars, and hay mows which will be designated as approved warehouses. It is not at as approved warehouses. It is not at all beyond the range of possibility that the products of the farm stored in these approved warehouses on the farm may become the basis of sound commodity financing. Surely there is no better security for a loan than the food of the nation. We are not very wise if we cannot perfect a sys-tem whereby the farmer may hold in tem whereby the farmer may hold in the storehouse of his own farm the crops which he raises and move them into channels of consumption in an orderly and regular manner. Under some such a system as this I can vision that one-twelfth of our farm product might move off the farms into the conduits of transportation each month rather than pouring the whole thing onto the market within a few days or a few weeks after har-vest time. I would have you realize that these great staple food roducts are stored now in a manner accept-able to the financial system of the country. The trouble is they are stored in cities instead of on the farms where they originated.

"Eventually the adoption of a farmer's co-operative marketing pro-gram by America will do away with the peak load in farm products. We shall substitute for dumping all the products of our fields and pastures onto the market at one fell swoop when we have to have the money, a new and improved system of gradual

orderly merchandising. "I challenge here and now the business men of America, and particularly the leaders in the transportation world, to join hands with the American farmer in helping him work out his co-operative marketing program for the good and selfish reason that this will do a great deal towards solving the transportation problem.

"I cannot close this discussion and feel that I had performed my whole duty unless I state frankly to you that the American farmer regards an early and substantial reduction in railroad freight rates as an absolute necessity to the comeback of agri-culture and the ultimate prosperity of both city and country."

Farmers' Market in Small City an Example

A New Solution to the Producer to Consumer Problem that is Based on the Oldest Form of Commerce; the Barter and Exchange Plan Practiced in Bible Days

CELLING directly from the producer to the consumer, with the D elimination of all middlemen and middlemen's profits, the McLean county producer's market, Bloom-ington, Illinois, recently opened, is steadily growing in popularity and patronage

On the big days the sales aggre-gate as high as \$1,500, and rarely drop below \$1,200. The farmer brings in his produce and places it in one of the 45 stalls, which rented to him for the nominal rate of \$1 per day. Many sell out in a few hours, but they have the use of the stall and market building for the en-

stall and market building for the en-tire day if they desire it. Practically everything raised up-on the farm is sold. Pork in its various forms, including pork cuts and sausages; eggs, poultry, butter, cottage cheese, milk, cream, all kinds of vegetables, grain, and fruits in season, together with pastry, bread, preserves, jellies, canned fruit and, in fact, an endless variety of good things having a strong ap-peal to the urban shopper. to the urban shopper. peal

The market is opened at 9:30 a. m. and no trading is permitted prior to that time. There are usually from 100 to 200 patrons in waiting each morning for the doors to open.

No objection to the market has been filed by the city merchants. Every booth rented usually reports receipts ranging from \$15 to \$100. A large proportion of this money is taken over to the dry goods, clothing, millinery and shoe stores and expended for needed articles. The business men have found that

a goodly proportion of the money that is taken in at the farmers' markets soon afterwards is expended with the established firms. The market has had the result of getting the country and city people better acquainted.

Every booth renter signs an agree-ment to be responsible for the purity and cleanliness of the produce he markets

Supervised by County Agent

He must also deposit the sum of \$5 to the farm adviser. Should there be any complaint from a patron and the booth renter fails to settle, the farm adviser conducts an investiga-tion. If the latter is satisfied that the customer has a legitimate com-plaint, he is reimbursed out of the deposit fund for the sum he claims. So far there has not been a single case where such action was necessary, a remarkable testimonial to the harmonious trading and the good feeling that exists between the farmers and their customers. In fact, the farm bureau seeks to instill the producer an element of pride in the market which will have a tendency to make it a place where the buyers will become permanent

customers. It has developed that many of the

BLOOMINGTON, Illinois, is a city of 28,725 inhabitants. In Michigan there are 14 cities the size of Bloomington or larger. Every year Michigan becomes more of on industrial state, which means that the proportion of people who live in cities is increasing while the population on our farms is decreasing. The Business Farmer agrees with Dr. Friday, that this is nothing for the farmers of Michigan and the nearby states to cry about. It must mean higher prices and more profit for the men who stay on farms.

Tarms. The farms adjacent to the growing cities and large towns in Michigan must supply a larger proportion of the food which these cities consume. The farmer within a fifty mile radius of any given market can, with good roads and modern motor truck, deliver the products of his farm direct to the consumer at a real profit.

TOO MUCH FOOD IS BEING SHIPPED INTO MICHIGAN which ought to be supplied from the farms of this state. Our farmers must awaken to the new conditions which the past decade has brought. They are fools who raise wheat in competition with the wheat-growers of Argentine and the Ukraine. Less staples and more specialties will be grown in Michigan by the business farmers. Here then is the story of a well run farmers' market in a city of 25 population. It solves the produce to compete the story of the story o

28,725 population. It solves the producer to consumer problem in the oldest and yet the most successful way yet discovered. City people like to buy direct from the farmer. Bloomington and other cities have proven that a lower price is less of a consideration, than that the produce be sold clean, fresh and attractive. The Business Farmer stands ready to back the efforts to build a Farmer' Market in any town on city in Wichigan the search

Farmers' Market in any town or city in Michigan or the nearby states, which has a population of two thousand or more. In vil-lages of lesser size, we advise house to house selling or a Saturday

morning market in a given location direct from the wagon. If you know of a city which should have, but does not have a Farmer Market tell us about it and we will try to secure the cooperation of the local newspaper to encourage such a project .--The Editor.



Although you might not suspect it, this is a farmers stall in the Farmers Market at Blooming-ton, Illinois, where the farmers from many miles around bring their produce and sell direct to consumer. This stall rents for \$1 per day.

Farmer and Labor Mix Like Oil and Water, Says Roger W. Babson

THE farmers are the backbone of

our prosperity. This does not mean that the farmer makes prosperity any more than that a backbone makes a human being. There must be arms and legs that manufacture; there must be arteries, and a circulatory system that transports and distributes; and most of all there must be a brain that directs all parts of the body and causes each to help and supplement the oth-ers. It is the same with our nation. Statistics clearly show that to have a healthy country we must develop all sections, classes and industries together. It does not do a man any together. It does not do a man any good to have merely a fine big back-bone if his arteries are hardening or bone if his arteries are hardening or if his arms and legs are becoming paralized. Anything that develops one part of the body at the expense of any other is detrimental rather than helpful. One bad tooth may ruin a man's health, happiness and efficiency; and a little gallstone has cent many a man to his grave sent many a man to his grave. Good health is the result of building up all parts of the body simultan-eously. On the other hand, a good

backbone is necessary for a healthy man and a healthy nation, and the farmers are the backbone of America.

Oil and Water in Politics Therefore I repeat my first state-ment: The farmers are the back-bone of our prosperity. They keep it erect. The farms are the back-logs of our fires. They keep them from going out. The farms are the backstops of our great national game of business. They prevent us from going to pieces when threaten-ed with defeat. The safety of our Oil and Water in Politics

democracy is absolutely proportional to the number of prosperous farm-ers that we have. No man was ever known to hang the red flag of anarchy over his own hearthstone. His-chy over his own hearthstone. His-tory shows that the decline of na-tions has begun when the number of its landowners began to decrease. The best insurance against Bolshev-ism is more successful farm owners and home owners. Such owners, however, must-be successful. It does no good to have a man a landowner if he is heavily mortgaged and in constant fear of being wiped out.

ROGER W. BABSON, as you know, is one of America's greatest ROGER W. BABSON, as you know, is one of America's greatest economists. His article, a part of which is reprinted here, by special permission of the "Saturday Evening Post," in which it appeared, is especially interesting to the farmers of Mich-igan, because of the repeated attempts to mix Labor and Farmer in a political movement. It may also confirm your suspicions re-garding a certain type of so-called "friends of the farmer," who shout loud in political halls what they are doing for the farmer. Mr. Babson says the farmers are just getting over another "eco-nomic disease," which comes regularly every thirty years and takes about four years to run its course.

farmers who sold directly to the city residents at the latters' homes now go to the market and their old pat-rons come to them. The prices at the market compare favorably with the market compare layorably with those at the established stores, but the patrons of the farmers know that the stock is brought directly from the farm the day that it is of-fered for sale and there are never any stale articles on hand.

any state articles on hand. That the market has been a suc-cess to the farmer as well as the consumer is shown in the fact that practically every producer who rent-ed the stall on the opening day has been a permanent renter. The farmers' market seems to be filling a business niche that has long

filling a business niche that has long been empty and which is badly need-ed. Every booth renter is required ed. Every booth renter is required to subscribe to a code of rules that promotes neatness and cleanliness and which are publicly posted so that customers can persue them. They have an excellent effect.

Here Are the Rules

"It is hard to keep hands clean, but it will help. "Also the finger nails.

"Wash basin in the basement. "Sweep our your booth when

"Sweep our your booth when through. "We don't believe that you will have time to chew or smoke. "Don't wear your whiskers too long or your hat at all. "A white apron, coat or cap makes a wonderful improvement. "The state pure food inspector re-quests that you do not keep blankets or wearing apparel in your booth.

wearing apparel in your booth.

Plenty of hooks in the basement. "Gummed labels must be placed upon all dairy products and covered containers. "All eggs must be candled before

her eggs must be candled before placed upon the market. Candle them at home. It will save time. "A garbage can will be found up-on the floor in which to place all waste."

Claimed a Model Enterprise Since the market was started its fame has spread and the farm adviser is in receipt of 'frequent requests for information in order that ar-rangements can be made to take similar action. One request came from Phoenix, Ariz., and another from Fitchburg, Mass., indicating how much attention has been at-tracted to it tracted to it.

The managers of the McLean county market believe that they have a model and one of the finest of the kind in the United States. The ground floor of the market building is utilized for the booths, while the upper floor contains the farm bureau

offices and an assembly room for committee or public meetings. It is essentially a farmers' proposition. (Editors Note—This article 'and picture illustrating it 'are used through the courtesy of the Chicago Daily Drovers' Journal.)

There must be contentment and a feeling of security. Hence the safe-ty of the nation is not proportional to the number of farmers, but rather to the number of successful farmers, It may be as dangerous to have too many farmers as to have too few if the country now has all it can profitably support.

The farmer is the backbone of the nation because he is naturally a con-servative. Of course he goes off at a tangent once in thirty years. Every new generation of farmers has to have the economic diseases, the have the economic diseases, the same as most children have measles, chickenpox and mumps. The last generation had its dose in 1893 to 1897; the present generation is hav-ing its now. Just about thirty years apart, are they not? Whether or not it will take this generation about four years to get the poison out of its system only the future can tell. Yet, I repeat, the farmer is by na-ture a conservative. He is a prop-erty owner and must stand for the protection of property rights. He is an employer and must ultimately see (Continued on Page 8) May 26, 1923



THE BUSINESS FARMER



IF THE MAN without a spreader knew how he could increase the crop returns from every ton of manure Ly using a McCormick-Deering Manure Spreader, he would change his method mighty soon. It isn't a matter of what the other fellow is doing-it is a plain dollars and cents proposition. If you waste your time at uneven spreading you lose profits that should belong to you.

The McCormick-Deering spreader performs two important operations. First, it shreds the manuretears it to pieces as it passes through the two steel beaters and the spiral wide-spread device; second, it spreads evenly and uniformly, in any quantity desired.

Among the features of the McCormick-Deering spreader are: An auto-steer which permits the spreader to be turned in close quarters, and which eliminates neck weight; adjustment for six feed speeds; and the all-steel frame with all appliances bolted to it direct.

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

ENTITLED TO THREE MONTHS NOTICE

NOTICE Would like to know if I rent a farm for money rent of a widow who has a life-lease can I hold my crops or could the husband's rela-tives take possession of them or how should contract be worded?—C. J. E., Jackson, Michigan.

---Upon the death of the widow, the lessee of the farm would become a tenant by sufferance of the reminder-man and would be entitled to three months notice to surrender posses-sion. He would be entitled to his crops and if not harvested at the end of the three month period would of the three month period, would have a right to re-enter for the pur-pose of cultivating and harvesting his crops.—Asst. Legal Editor.

WHO PAYS TAXES

WHO PAYS TAXES Would like your advice concern-ing this case: On July 17, 1922, A traded a store to B for a farm. The farm and store to be free from all encumbrances. The farm is assessed to B and the store to A. Will A have to pay the taxes on the farm? —Miss R., Delton, Michigan.

Legal Editor.

CAN BE EXEMPT FOR FIRST FIVE YEARS

Can I be exempt from paying tax on wild 40 acres of land if I go to improve it? Is there any law about it?—F. J., Marion, Michigan.

-Act 208, P. A. 1913, governs the case in point. The substance of the act is that if a man buys wild land, forty acres or more, and lives on same and subdues and places under cultivation two or more acres a year, he can be exempted from taxation for the first five years on the pro-perty. A reference to the act will give you more details about it.— Chas. J. DeLand, Secretary of State.

WHO OWNS TIMBER?

A and B own farm adjoining with highway between. A claims high-way is all on his land, B's deed calls for all land to center of highway. There is timber on B's side of road-way. Said roadway has been used way. Said roadway has been used by the public for over sixty years. Who owns timber?—R. L., Saranac, Michigan.

-The owner of land adjoining the highway owns to the center of the highway, unless his deed and ab-stract of title provide otherwise. If B's deed calls for all the land to the center of the highway, he would be the owner of the land and timber. --Asst. Legal Editor.

SECURING PATENT

Will you please inform me where and how to get an article which I have invented, patented?—R. B., Perrington, Michigan.

-Write to the Patent Office, Wash-ington, D. C. for "Statutes and Rules of Practice" relating to application for patent. These are distributed gratuitously by the patent office and contain forms, etc., to be used in making application for patent.—As-sistant Legal Editor.

ESTATE HELD JOINTLY

If man and wife owns a farm jointly and either of them leave can the one leaving receive their share of the property? What share would the wife get if she was the one to leave? If they each inherited money from home and the wife received, say \$9,000 and the husband \$3,000 can the wife get the amount she in-herited over and above her share of the property if the money is tied up in the property?—T. B., Charlotte, Nich Mich.

but one party may release his or her share to the other, under some mut-ual agreement. Whatever part of the \$9,000 is invested in the farm, held jointly, would be included in the wife's undivided one-half inter-est. The balance of the \$9,000, which she inherited would be her sole prop-erty.—Asst. Legal Editor.

erty.—Asst. Legal Editor. CAN HE LEVY AGAINST PERSONAL PROPERTY? I shall appreciate your advice on the following: A sells farm to B. B fails to pay full amount of interest in any of the years he has had the farm; sold on contract. The contract simply states that in case B fails to perform the ordinary duties as owner A shall declare B as his ten-ant holding over without permission and remove then from premises re-taining all that B may have paid or done. Now my question is: Can A in any way secure himself with B's personal property for the back in-terest? Of course the back interest does not amount to but about one-half the amount B paid as first pay-ment. Farm is assessed to A but B has paid taxes in full.—W. V., Climax, Mich.

-If A does not wish to exercise his ---If A does not wish to exercise his right of foreclosure and to lispos-sess B he may maintain an action at law to recover overdue intérest, and could levy upon B's personal prop-erty to satisfy his judgment, in the absence of anything in the contract requiring conveyance by vendor be-fore bringing such action.---Asst. Legal Editor.

MISREPRESENTS COW

MISREPRESENTS COW I am a subscriber to your paper and have been for years. Will you please answer this through your columns? I bought a cow the first of last November at an auction sale, costing \$52.50. The man saying she was due to freshen February 12th. I dried her up a month be-fore time to freshen. She isn't fresh yet and won't be for some time. I understand that property must be what it is sold for. Do you think I have a case against this man?--W. H., Central Lake, Mich. ---It is difficult to tell just when a —It is difficult to tell just when a cow will become fresh. Altho the owner should be able to determine within a month's time of the actual date, yet, unless you can show the seller deliberate misinformed you as to the date, knowing that it would be several months later than repre-sented, it would be difficult to es-tablish a cause of action against him.—Asst. Legal Editor.

CONSULT SUPERVISOR

CONSULT SUPERVISOR I would like to know thru the M. B. F. if Sec. 26, Art. 8 of our con-stitution as amended in 1916, does not say that the tax for highway purposes shall not exceed \$5 per 1,000 in any one year according to previous valuation. If so, by what authority have they got to assess us over \$13.00 per 1,000 for this pur-pose?—C. B., Allenton, Mich.

-The statutes provide for the building of certain roads, upon the ap-plication of persons to be benefitted by such roads, in which case those benefitted are subject to special as-sessment. Statutes also provide for state and federal reward roads, and special assessments therefor. I ad-vise you to consult your supervisor to ascertain to what different pur-poses your road taxes are applied. —Assistant Legal Editor.

TEAM AND COWS EXEMPT

1 own 40 acres of horses, two cows, and have wife and family. Now can a concern seize and take any of those chattels or land or can they garnishee my wages?—A. C., Heilman, Michigan. wages?—A. C., Hellman, Michigan. —If the 40 acres of land is owned and occupied as a homestead, it would be exempt, to the extent of \$1500.00 of its value, from levy on execution to recover for a debt. Your team of horses and two cows would be exempt. 60% of your wages would be exempt from garn-lahment, provided that not more than \$30.00 would be exempt and not less than \$8.00.—Assistant Legal Editor. PERFECT MOTOR OIL

THE

Trade Name Motor Oil Motor Oll s-Chahmers, 6-12. H. s-Chahmers, 15-25. S. H. s-Chahmers, 18-30 nd 20-35.......S. H. Work......S. H. Mork.....S. H. hington.....S. H. timan-Taylor, 5-30.....S. H. , 22-44 E. H. S. H. ersal. . . S. H. S. H. E. H.8. H. Monareh. Montana. Nilson Junior and Semior 40-65, 20-35. E. H. rack Runner. S. H. eel Mule, All E.H. E.H. 20-00. E. H. Peoria. E. H. Pioneer, **18-36** and 30-60. E. H. Port Huron. S. H. Quadpull. S. H. Reed. S. H. Port S. H. Tracklayer, All E.H. y, Oil Pull, 12-16-30 and 20-Rumley, 630 and 20-40.....E. H. Rumley, Oil Pull, 30-60.....E. H. Russell "Junior", 12-S. H. 0-18, 10-20, 15-27, 9-18. H. 12-25, 80-60 24 .S. H. .S. H. il Boss. Il "Giant", 30 표 60.....E.H. Sampson, Model M. .H. Savage AE.H. Shawnee, 6-12 and 9-All Modela Shawnee, 6-12 and 9-18.....H. Shelby, All Models...S. Square Turn.....E. Stinson......S. Titan......S H r, 18-85 an Titan. Topp-Stewart. Townsend. Traylor. Trundaar. 昰 ch Four Drive... 20-35... y, 80-50 S. H. City, S. H. Trunchar....S. H. Twin City, 12-20 and 20-35...S. H. Twin City, 40-65 and 60-90...E. H. Uncle Sam, All Models...S. H. Waterloo Boy...S. H. Wetington, 12-22 and 16-30...S. H. Wetmore...S. H. Wetmore...S. H. Wetnore...S. H. Weter...E. H. E. H. HESHSSSS ck, All Models... od Field.... ain Belt.... S. H. Caterpillar, All Dall The state 1, 8-18. . H. 1, 15-30. . 8. H. E. H. KEY ional, 15-30...5. E. H. All Models...8. H. E. H. olarine Light. Jolarine Medium. Jolarine Heavy. -Pelarine Special d Four Wheel

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MICHIGAN CROPS

SEED TO ALFALFA AND BARLEY I have a lot I wish to seed to alfalfa. Soil is light. Have grown corn and cowpeas on it the last two years. Land is in fair condition. I think of liming this spring, plant-ing early to hears then work well ing early to beans, then work well and seed to alfalfa after beans are harvested, sowing a few oats for cover. Would you advise this course?-L. H., Augusta, Michigan. -I am of the opinion that you will get much better results by seeding alfalfa this spring or early next spring, using one bushel of barley spring, using one bushel of barley as a companion crop. There is con-siderable risk in seeding in late August or September after beans. Should we have as favorable a fall season as during the past year, you would get a stand but should frost come early or should the September Season prove very dry it is not like

come early or should the September season prove very dry, it is not like-ly that alfalfa would catch well. On land such as you describe, lime should be used at the rate of two tons per acres of finely ground limestone. It is important that northern grown or Michigan alfalfa seed, preferably the Grimm be plant-ed.—J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

THANGING TIMES

By JOHN T. BARTLETT

A MILK FOOD DRINK T one time in our national exist-A^T one time in our national exist-ance, the village milk man drove his cow to the centre of the town, beneath a friendly tree, and there served his customers, who came to him with buckets. They saw him milk and knew just what they got. It was milk distribution made as simple as the times know made as simple as the times knew how to make it. In some foreign countries today, goat milkmen drive their nannies from door to door. The milk distribution system has been a long time changing—and the and is not yet. Beautily a Deputy

end is not yet. Recently, a Denver milk distributing organization has established a service for customers which should increase the consumpwhich should increase the consump-tion of milk in a strategic direction. Of late years, the soda fountain has consumed greatly increasing quantities of dairy products. The soda fountain is a habit, a passion, or a necessity to millions. One of the soda fountain drinks just intro-duced in the west makes a delect duced in the west makes a delectable concoction in combination with milk. A little of the new prepara-tion, and quite a little milk, and the consumer gets something pretty fine. What the enterprising milk dis-tributors did was to make an ar-

ributors did was to make an ar-rangement with the manufacturers of the preparation whereby the dis-tributor could bottle it with milk, and sell it to customers along with milk. The bottled product costs only about two cents a quart more than ordinary whole milk. The dairy organization spent large sums felling Denver consumers what they telling Denver consumers what they could now obtain, and introducted the new service. Great quantities of the bottled milk drink are being

Families drink it ice cold, or steaming hot, as they prefer. Child-ren like it, and it has proved the solution of the milk problem in the case of many a child who refused whole milk. The child likes the rosey color of the new drink, and its distinctive flavor.

This means one more good way for increasing milk consumption. By the way, did you know that milk is transported these days in

great tank auto trucks?

A HIGHER RETAIL PRICE LEVEL A LL the elements entering into distribution cost soared during

Cost of container.

Freight rates. Wages of city workers engaged in physical distribution.

And since all businesses make gross profit a percentage of cost price, all margins increased. A 50 price, all margins increased. A 50 per cent mark up on \$1 is 50c—one \$1.50 is 75c. Unit profits went up. Some of these things came down in the deflation period, but they to-gether only eased of a little, and the future is likely to see them advanc-ing again. Distribution costs have become one of the great problems of the times. They have submerged many farmers the past two years. So great have they become that, did a

sack of potatoes cost nothing as it was loaded on a Minnesota car, or a box of apples nothing as it left a Michigan siding, the cost delivered to the consumer would be consider-able. It would have to be consider-able. Just freight cost, handling costs, middlemen's gross profits would make it a substantial figure.

How is his going to end? From the economis standpoint, the practi-cal solution—with a general advance in labor costs already under way— seems clearly indicated. It is a much higher level of consumer food prices in labor is level of these is prices. In old price levels, there is not room for modern distribution costs, and a profit to the farmer. There is room, if the consumer will pay the farmer more, as it now pays transportation companies, the middlemen, more.

A campaign for higher retail price levels is in order. The consumer is reconsiled to paying a ney high level for building materials and many other things. When he accepts a similiar high level for farm products taking it as a matter of source dis taking it as a matter of course, dis-tribution costs will not obtrude as a crucial problem, for there will be room for them. There is not this room, with pre-war, or near pre-war levels levels.

FARMER AND LABOR MIX LIKE OIL AND WATER

(Continued from Page 4) things from an employer's point of view. It is well enough for pink professors to write about Farmer-Labor parties; but it would just as practical to expect an Oil-and-Wat-er party. A man will love a life-preserver when he is in distress overboard; but he quickly loses his in-terest in the thing after he gets haar on dry land. He does not think enough of it to carry it home as a souvenir, even though it saved his life. The farmers are glad to use labor to help them put through some pet scheme; but if labor thinks it can depend upon the farmers' vote to help increase wages and reduce working hours, labor will be most terribly mistaken.

During the war I assisted Secre-tary of Labor Wilson in the import-ant work of increasing prodution. With wheat pegged at \$2.50 a bush-el the farmers were, of course, tre-mendously interested in our efforts. The farmers then through the De-partment of Labor was doing a fine work and they were very sympathetic with our efforts. Some even sug-gested that we should take over the Department of Agriculture because labor and agriculture were working for the same end. After the war was over, however, and the price of wheat went down with a bang, they quickly forgot the Department of Labor. Although during the war hardly a week went by when we were not visited by a complimentary farmer delegation, I doubt if one such farmer delegation has been near the department since the Arm-istice was strend. They were then istice was signed. They were then no longer interested in increasing production. Reduced wages was production. Reduced wages was what the farmers wanted in 1919 and 1920. Now, of course, it was not the function of the Department of Labor to work for reduced wages. "The department was established for improving the welfare of the wage earners," we told the Grange officials, "hence we do not feel justi-fied in inaugurating any campaign to lower wages, even for farm labor. Let wages take their natural course. They will anyway."

Let wages take their natural course. They will anyway." "Very well," replied the farmers. "We thought you were our friends, but we see you are not. Guess we had better stick to the Department of Agriculture, for when we farmers firt with labor we are playing with fire and are likely to get out fingers burned."

A CUEEN'S ENGLISH Mrs. Stevens had offered liberal wages and privileges, but still the general house-worker seemed a little undecided about coming. 'Do you do your own stretchin'?' she asked suddenly. "Do we do our own what?" Mrs. Stevens asked, puzzled. "Stretchin'," repeated the woman. "Do you put all the food on the table and stretch for it yourself, or do I have to shuffle it around for you?"—Successful Farming.

PORK BARREL POLITICS "Mrs. Jones, kin Johnny go with

Eliha root?" "Whay, I didn't know he was to be in town." "Whay, I didn't know he was to be in town." "Whatcha mean, in town! Eliha's our big red hawg!"--Orchard and Farm.

HIS BUSY DAY Ho-You know I love you; will you marry mef She-But my dear boy. I refused you only a He-Oh. was that you !- Orchard and Farm

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"RECAUSE OF YOUR LITTLE FAIT"

A SERMON BY REV. DAVID F. WARNER

TEXT: Matt. 17:19, 20a. "Then came the disciples to Jesus apart, and said: 'Why could not we cast it out?" And he saith unto them: 'Because of your little faith."

Hecause of your inter on the same disciples that were given "pow-er over unclean spirits to cast them out." Similarly, other seventhem out." Similarly, other seven-ty were given this power and return-ed one day to say, "Lord, even the devils are subject unto us thru thy name." But here, how changed! We hear them saying, "Lord, why could not we cast it out?" Has the Lord changed? No, but the dis-ciples have and therefore suffered defeat. defeat .

defeat . There the boy stands in the very presence of the multitude challeng-ing the reputed power of Christ thru the disciples. There is the father, pleading and importuning, but his expectancy gives way to hopelessness and disappointment in not seeing the demon cast out. The scribes and Pharisees standing by said. "I told you so." How like those form-al and superficial religionists today who shriek, "Didn't I tell you so" when the on-going movements of the church apparently fail—But may I parenthesize that all Godly enter-prises go forward. Growth and pro-gress is the norm of life. And I'd rather be an enthusiast in the van than a sullen follower in the rear. rather be an enthusiast in the van than a sullen follower in the rear.— But O, how those baffled disciples, in the midst of that on looking mul-titude, longed for the Master to come down from the mountain! And he came, he spoke, and the demon went out and the boy was cured from that very hour. The religion of faith triumphed. Faith is the source of ain-repoll-

Faith is the source of sin-repelling power. There are those who say we need not expect such fullness say we need not expect such fullness of power today. They idealize the early church with her phenominal growth and her apostolic teachers who were direct acquaintances of Christ in the flesh. But let us see what we have to keep this faith alive.

alive. We have the same sin-cleansing Gospel. Man's physical needs are supplied thru the same physical laws as then; and so his spirit-ual needs. Human spirits abide and they must be fed upon the love of God no matter what may be the of God no matter what may be the superficial life of man; his race, oc-cupation, education, or position. The atoning Gospel yet addresses itself to the needs of the heart and cures. You must believe this or you are but a stumbling-block in the on-go-ing of the Kingdom. We have the same spirit abiding,

We have the same spirit abiding, wooing, and comforting. He came that the greater works might be done. The same spirit that tore away a Saul from the legalism of the Pharisees and sent him out a pulsating apostle to the gentiles, is the spirit of the Wesleys, the Moodys and the Judsons. This is the same spirit that prompts the hard-working farmer to go about his labor in the and the Judsons. This is the same spirit that prompts the hard-working farmer to go about his labor in the enthusiasm of Christian purpose. Perspiring and blackened by the dirt of his shop. Elihu Burrit, the learned blacksmith, sang away with the music of hammer and anvil. Said one to him, "Why are you so hap-py?" "Oh, said he, "I am sending the Gospel to the heathen." Yes, the same spirit as of old. My friend, get out from under the "juniper tree." There are millions living who have not and will not bow the knee to Baal. And you must believe it. We have the same Lord, yester-day, today, and forever. We saw him in his marvelous works; follow-ed him to the tomb and ascension; only to go away vitalized with the

only to go away vitalized with the spirit of triumph in his promise to be with us unto the end. And my personal faith is, that the masses are more sensible today of his pres-ence and power than ever before.

ence and power than ever before. And you, too, must believe it, else we are in for defeat. Even so, to find the source of our failure, we are thrown back upon burselves. We have lacked in a pro-found, spiritual devotion to Christ. Give us a man of faith and we have a man tenacious in purpose, supreme Give us a man of faith and we have a man tenacious in purpose, supreme in power, and married to the accom-plishment of one, great dominant thing in life. It was in June in the state of Iowa. I stood looking at two of the finest corn fields I had ev-er seen. Each had fifty acres or

more. And the entire farm was a model of neatness and prosperity. I said to a friend and ex-senator of the state, "Tell me about that farmer." state, "Tell me about that farmer." "He is one of our own boys," said he, "and had only such schooling as our own country school provided. But the other day I received a letter But the other day i received a letter from an agricultural college asking me to secure him for their experi-ment farm." "But why was he such a success?" "Well, he had faith in his job and he mixed plenty of hard work with it," said he. Verily, faith chloroforms all fear in the soul, gives it courage and daring, and fits it for great and loving deeds.

it for great and loving deeds. So, it is not a new church, nor a new system of government or church policy, nor organization as helpful as this is, but an implicit faith in a conquering Christ and an unwearied confidence in the power of the Gospel to regenerate that guarantees victory. And here some of us will have to seek our prayer closets and have it out with the devil before we

have it out with the devil before we can feel this healing power. But what will no little faith do? It will regenerate the churches. And they need it. It will set the altar fires going in their sanctuaries. My and your church owes to the com-munity th most helpful kind of spiritual worship. Every devot-ional period should be warmed with the fire and radiation of Pentecostal the fire and radiation of Pentecostal hearts; hearts so wrought up in faith as to convince every saint and sinner of the Bethel nature of the place. But many of us are spiritual illusions. We present to others a deceptive appearance. And why isn't the average church

a flattering success? Because the average chuch member is not such a success. He has rejected the new vision and has not allowed the spirit Because the of Christ and the apostles to set the pace for him. He is too smugly con-tent with his own church and soci-ety; his own gains and comforts. He is busy satisfying the personal equation while vast surges of lost men go sweeping by him. We sing, "Make me a blessing today," with not enough intelligent faith to know what that means. May I suggest it what that means. May I suggest it is the way of the bleeding heart, for only so did our Lord qualify to bless us. "When Zion travaileth she shall bring forth."

No, the Lord has not changed. But many modern disciples have. Why should we pride ourselves in a Gospel faith when our neighbor does not know of it? Why, he scarcely got settled before the grocer, butch-or and politician found him and er, and politician found him, and you have not found him in these years. Everywhere on the farms and streets, in the stores and markets, are people famishing for the bread of life. Though you have but a few loaves and fishes, give and the Mast-

loaves and fishes, give and the Mast-er will bless wonderously. But how shall vital faith be sus-tained? By constancy in prayer and devotion. "This kind goeth not out but by prayer and fasting." The disciples, in their busy rounds failed to keep up the devotional life and consequently lost confidence and power. Has not the same spiritual paralysis come over us? In the outwardness and activus? In the outwardness and activ-ities of the Christian life, the fric-tions and distractions of the world are so liable to tear us loose from the fellowship of Christ and power. A good, grandfather Martin oft re-tired to a secluded spot on the rear of his little farm for trysting with

God. He actually believed that one had to go out into the mountains and deserts with his Lord in prayer if one would work for him. "The effectual, fervent prayer of a right-eous man availeth much."

And fasting. The purpose of self-denial must be strongly set in our lives. We qualify to enter the Kingdom through cutting off hand and foot, said Jesus. But in likeman-ner, we qualify for service and pow-er in the Kingdom through continued self-denial. Mark those who are given over to self indulgence and there follows moral weakness and inefficiency. We must enter the gymnasium of self-control and self limitition to have our lives disciplin-ed for strongth and newer

ed for strength and power. Vital, growing faith will give us power. After the San Francisco power. earth-quake disaster, a Chicago daily came out with a cartoon on its front page, in which lay a powerful sug-gestion. The center of the picture showed a devastated city filled with grief-stricken, hungry people, shelt-ered in tents and being fed on charity. At one side, standing on an eminence which overlooked this ruin, stood a man. He was dressed in the clothes of the laborer. His line of vision is centered in a great cloud of smoke which overhung the ruins. In the center of this cloud he sees the restored San Francisco, beautiful and prosperous. And with the tools for the task, he descends in faith and courage to reconstruct the

city of his vision. If we stand with Christ on the Transfiguration mount, become steeped in that holy communion, and get the Master's vision of a sin-cursed humanity, it is then that we catch his spirit and descend with him in power to bless the world through a working, challenging faith.





THE most economical cattle feed **1** is that raised on your farm providing you get good yields per acre. One ton of alfalfa or clover is worth two tons of common hay as a milk producer. When preparing fields for grain, harrow in one to two tons per acre of SOLVAY and sow alfalfa or clover. The feed bills you save will pay for the SOLVAY many times over.

THE SOLVAY PROCESS CO. Sales Agent, Wing & Evans, Inc. Real Estate Exchange Building Detroit, Mich.



MR. FARMER! Mr. Dealer Mr. Jobber IT THE BINDER TWINE Is PRICE THE IS BEST RIGHT

Are you remembering in purchasing your binder twine that you have a factory of your own at Jackson? It is making the best twine that can be placed on the market and has a mixture of fiber this year. Manila is added to the sisal to give extra strength.

The State Farm Bureau and other organizations and dealers of the state are in position to handle your twine. If they do not, write direct for prices as we want you to use your own twine as we make 14,000,-000 lbs. more than Michigan can use.

Michigan State Prison HARRY L. HULBERT, Warden

JACKSON, MICH.



BABY APPLE TREES Ready to Plant 20 FOR ONE DOLLAR Deuberry's plants, largest and earliest of all blackberry's 1 dos \$100, 25 for \$150, Con-cord grape rines 15c each. Postare paid. MARSHALL'S VINEYARD, Ben L. Marshall, Paw Paw, Michigan.

The Hunted Woman By James Oliver Curwood

Michigan's Own and America's Formost Author of the Great Northeoest Copyright by James Oliver Cur

(Continued from May 12th issue) HEIR eyes met steadily.

"If you are, Johnny," went on MacDonald in a low voice, "I'd take her with me. An' if you ain't, I'd leave these mount'ins to-night an' never look in her sweet face again as long as I lived." "You'd take her along?" demand-

ed Aldous eagerly.

"I would. I've been thinkin' it ov-er to-night. An' something seemed to tell me we mustn't dare leave her here alone. There's just two things to do, Johnny. You've got to stay with her an' let me go on alone or-you've got to take her." Slowly Aldous shock his head. He looked at his watch. It was a little

looked at his watch. It was a little after ten. "If I could make myself believe that she would not be safe here—I would take her," he said. "But I can't quite make up my mind to that, Mac. She will be in good hands with the Blacktons. I will warn Paul. Joanne is determined to go, and I know she will think it pretty indecent to be told emphotic-ally that she can't go. But I've got

A break in the stillness of the night stopped him with the sudden-ness of a bullet in his brain. It was a scream—a woman's scream, and there followed it shriek after shriek, until the black forest trembled with fear and agony of the cries, and John Aldous stood as if strippe of power to move or act. Donald MacDonald roused him into life. With a roar in his beard, he sprang forth into the darkness. And John Aldous followed, a hot sweat of fear in his blood where a moment before had been only a chill of wonder and hor-ror. For in Donald's savage beast-like cry he had caught Joanne's name, and an answering cry broke from his own lips as he followed the great gaunt form that was tearing with the madness of a wounded bear ahead of him through the night. CHAPTER XXII fear and agony of the cries, and John

NOT until they had rushed up out Not until they had rushed up out of the coulee and had reached the pathlike trail did the screaming cease. For barely an in-stant MacDonald paused, and then ran on with a speed that taxed Ald-ous to keep up. When they came to the little open amphitheatre in the forest MacDonald haulted again. Their hearts were thumping like hammers, and the old mountaineer's voice came huskey and choking voice came huskey and choking when he spoke. "It wasn't far-from here!" he

panted.

Scarcely had he uttered the words when he sped on again. Three min-utes later they came to where the trail crossed the edge of a small rock-cluttered meadow, and with a sudden spurt Aldous darted ahead of MacDonald into this opening, where he saw two figures in the moonlight. Half a dozen feet from them he stop-and with a cry of horror. They MacDonald into this opening, where Half a dozen feet from them he stop-ped with a cry of horror. They were Paul and Peggy Blackton! Peggy was disleveled and sobbing, and frantically clutching at her hus-band. It was Paul Blackton who dragged the cry from his lips. The contractor was swaying. He was hatless; his face was covered with blood, and his eyes were only half open, as if he were fighting to pull himself back to consciousness after a terrible blow. Peggy's hair was down, her dress was torn at the throat, and she was panting so that for a moment she could not speak. "They've got—Joanne!" she cried then. "They went—there!" She pointed, and Aldous ran where she pointed—into the timber on the for gide of the little med.

where she pointed—into the timber on the far side of the little meadow. MacDonald caught his arm as they

"You go straight in," he com-manded. "I'll swing—to right—

For two minutes after that Aldous tore straight ahead. Then for barely a moment he stopped. He had not paused to question Peggy Blackton. His own fears told him who Joanne's abductors were. They were men working under instructions from Quade. And they could not be far away, for scarcely ten minutes had passed since the first scream. He listened, and held his breath so that the terrific beating of his heart would not drown the sound of crackling brush. All at once the blood in him was frozen by a fierce yell. It was MacDonald, a couple of hundred yards to his right, and after that well same the bellowing should that yell came the bellowing shout of his name.

of his name. "Johnny! Johnny! Oh, Johnny!" He dashed in MacDonald's direc-tion, and a few moments later heard the crash of bodies in the under-growth. Fifty seconds more and he was in the arena. MacDonald was fighting three men in a space over which the sprucetops grew thinly. The moon shone upon them as they swayed in a struggling mass, and as Aldous sprang to the combat one of the three reeled backward and fell Aldous sprang to the combat one of the three reeled backward and fell as if struck by a battering-ram. In that same moment MacDonald went down, and Aldous struck a tertific blow with the but of his heavy Sav-age. He missed, and the moment-um of his blow carried him over MacDonald. He tripped and fell. By the time he had regained his feet the two men had disappeared into the thick shadows of the forest. Ald-ous whirled toward the third man, whom he had seen fall. He, too, had disappeared. A little lamely old Donald brought himself to his feet. He was smiling. feet. He was smiling. "Now, what do 'ee think, John-

"Now, what do 'ee think, John-ny?" "Where is she? Where is Joanne?" demanded Aldous. "Twenty feet behind you, Johnny, gagged an' trussed up nice as a whistle! If they hadn't stopped to do that work you wouldn't ha' seen her ag'in, Johnny-s'elp me, God, you wouldn't; They was hikin' for the river. Once they reached the Frazer, and a boat_"" He broke off to lead Aldous to a

He broke off to lead Aldous to a clump of dwarf spruce. Behind this, white and still in the moon-light, but with eyes wide open and this, white and still in the moon-light, but with eyes wide open and filled with horror, lay Joanne. Hands and feet were bound, and a big hand-kerchief was tied over her mouth. Twenty seconds later Aldous held her shivering and sobbing and laugh-ing hysterically by turns in his arms, while MacDonald's voice brought Paul and Peggy Blackton to them. Blackton had recovered from the blow that had dazed him. Over Joanne's head he stared at Aldous. And MacDonald was staring at Blackton. His eyes were burning a little darkly. "It's all come out all right," he said, "but it ain't a special nice time o' night to be taking a' evening walk in this locality with a couple o' ladies!" Blackton was still staring at Ald-

Blackton was still staring at Ald-ous, with Peggy clutching his arm as if afraid of losing him. It was Peggy who answered Mac-

Donald.

Donaid. "And it was a nice time of night for you to send a message asking us to bring Joanne down the trail!" she cried, her voice trembling. "We—" began Aldous, when he

saw a sudden warning movement on MacDonald's part, and stopped. "Let us take the ladies home," he said.

said. With Joanne clinging to him, he led the way. Behind them all Mac-Donald growled loudly: "There's got t' be something done with these damned beasts of burrin-ers. It's gettin' so no woman ain't safe at night!" Twenty minutes later they reach-

Twenty minutes later they reach-ed the bungalow. Leaving Joanne and Peggy inside, now as busily ex-cited as two phoebe birds, and after Joanne had insisted upon Aldous sleeping at the Blacktons' that night, the two men accompanied MacDon-ald a few stars on big way backtone ald a few steps on his way back to camp.

As soon as they were out of ear-shot Blackton began cursing softly

under his breath. "So you didn't send that damned note?" he asked. "You haven't said so, but I've guessed you didn't send it!"

"No, we didn't send a note." "And you had a reason—you and MacDonald—for not wanting the girls to know the truth?"

"A mighty good reason,' 'said Aldous. "I've got to thank Mac-Donald for closing my mouth at the

another person—even your wife." Blackton nodded. "Go on," he said. "I've suspect-ed athing or two, Aldous. I'll give you my word. Go on." As briefly as possible, and without going deeply into detail, Aldous told of Ongde and his plot to scource not of Quade and his plot to secure pos-

of Quade and his plot of sector pos-session of Joanne. "And this is his work," he finish-ed. "I've told you this, Paul, so that you won't worry about Peggy. You can see from to-night's events that they were not after her, but worted Joanne must not that they were not after her, but wanted Joanne. Joanne must not learn the truth. And your wife must not know. I am going to settle with Quade. Just how and where and when I'm going to settle with him I don't care to say now. But he's go-ing to answer to me. And he's go-ing to answer soon." Blackton whistled softly. "A boy brought the note," he said. "He stood in the dark when he handed it to me. And I didn't rec-ognize any one of the three men who

handed it to me. And I didn't rec-ognize any one of the three men who jumped out on us. I didn't have much chance to fight, but if there's any one on the face of the earth who has got it over Peggy when it comes to screaming, I'd like to know her name! Joanne didn't have time to make a sound. But they didn't touch Peggy until she began screamchoking her. They laid me out with a club, so I was helpless. Good God

He shuddered. "They were river men," said Mac-Donald. "Probably some of Tom-man's scow-men. They were mak-ing for the river."

A few minutes later, when Aldous was saying good-night to MacDonald, the old hunter said again, in a whisper:

"Now what do 'ee think, Johnny?" "That you are right, Mac," replied Aldous in a low voice. "There is no longer a choice. Joanne must go with us. You will come early?" "At dawn, Johnny."

"At dawn, Johnny." He returned to the bungalow with Blackton, and until midnight the lights there burned brightly while the two men answered a thousand questions about the night's advent-ure, and Aldous told of his and Joanne's plans for the next day. It was half-past twelve when he locked the door of his room and sat down to think.

down to think.

CHAPTER XXIII THERE was no longer doubt in the mind of John Aldous now. The attempt upon Joanne had left him but one course to pursue: he must take her with him, in spite

THE BUSINESS FARMER

of the monumental objections which he had seen a few hours before. He realized what a fight this would mean for him, and with what clever-ness and resource he must play his part. Joanne had not given herself to him as she had once given herself to Mortimer FitzHugh. In the "coyote," when they had faced death, she had told him that were there to be a to-morrow in life for them she would have given herself to him utterly and without reserva-tion. And that to-morrow had dawned. It was present. She was And she had come to him his wife. as she had promised. In her eyes he had seen love and trust and faith —and a glorious happiness. She had made no effort to hide that hap-piness from him. Consciousness of it filled him with his own great hapeven more deeply how hard his fight was to be. She was his wife. In a hundred little ways she had shown him that she was proud of her wifehim that she was proud of her wife-hood. And again he told himself that she had come to him as she had promised, that she had given in-to his keeping all that she had to give. And yet—she was not his wife !

He groaned aloud, and his fingers dug into the flesh of his knees as he thought of that. Could he keep that terrible truth from her? If she that terrible truth from her? If she went with him into the North, would she not guess? And, even though he kept the truth from her until Mortimer FitzHugh was dead, would he be playing fair with her? Again he went over all that he had gone ov-er before. He knew that Joanne would leave him tomorrow, and probably forever, if he told her that FitzHugh was alive. The law could not help him, for only death—and never divorce—would free her. Within himself he decided for the last time. He was about to do the within nimself he decided for the last time. He was about to do the one thing left for him to do. And it was the honorable thing, for it meant freedom for her and happi-ness for them both. To him, Don-ald MacDonald had become a man who lived very close to the heart and who lived very close to the heart and the right of things, and Donald had said that he should take her. This was the greatest proof that he was

right. But could he keep Joanne, from guessing? Could he keep her from discovering the truth until it was time for her to know the truth? In this necessity of keeping her from suspecting that something was wrong he saw his greatest fight. Compared with it, the final settle-ment with Quade and Mortimer Fitz-Hugh sank inte a cound importance Hugh sank into a second importance. He knew what would happen then. But Joanne-Joanne on the trail, as his wife-

(Continued June 9th Issue)



IS SUGAR SCARCE?

FOLKS'S, we've been told fer a long time there wuz a scars'ty of sugar, 'at the sugar crop wuz short of what it ort to be an' the price has been mountin' higher'n higher for a long time an' we've been payin' the higher prices 'thout sayin' a word, ain't we? In some places they've only let us have two or three pounds at a time; jest

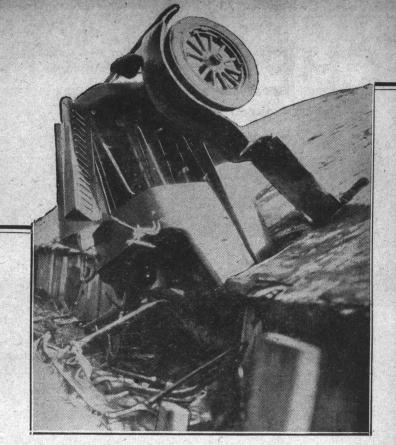
like war times pounds at a time, jest like war times, you know. Well today, bein' sort o' out o' order, mentally and physically, I went snoopin' 'round as I sometimes snoop an' I found two places, retail groceries, an' I wuz lookin' into their warehouses. Well, in one, where there's been a shortage of sugar for some time, sacks of sugar piled twelve high in tiers ten wide an' extendin' back in a room I'd say, wuz 30 or 40 feet long met my gaze. In another, just a little farther down the street, I saw sugar piled eight high an' seven wide an' I couldn't see how far back it wuz. You know the street, I saw sugar piled eight high an' seven wide an' I couldn't see how far back it wuz. You know they don't 'low visitors in their back rooms an' only fer my snoopin' hab-its I wouldn't have known anything 'bout this. But folks, what I did see is enough to convince me, if it don't you, that we are bein' held up by somebody. I'm not sayin' who— mebbe I think I know—I do know this, the sugar I saw wasn't put in there yesterday nor the day before —Somebody told 'em to buy an' they bought. You are payin' for the investment, ain't you? An' it's that way with almost

it's that way with almost An'

Apples that the farmeverything. ers wuz glad to get fifty cents fer last fall have sold fer ten cents per pound all winter. Potatoes that had no market on the farm, sold fer fifty cents a peck. Even cabbages that were so plentiful an' the farm-ers had to almost give 'em away sold

fer three an' five cents a pound. Dear farmer friends, can't you see there's got to be a different way of sellin' your stuff? It's not a fair deal to you fer the middleman to get sixty-five cents out of every dollar's worth of stuff you sell. An' yet that's jest what they're doin'-milk, eggs, butter—everything you sell. Figure what you get an' then ask any consumer in the city what he

pays. There is no sugar shortage. If there wuz no merchant could pile up fifty or a hundred tons of it. There fifty or a hundred tons of it. There is no shortage of anything jest now except farm help—there is a shortage of that 'cause the city offers better wages 'an the farmer can pay. But wait a little while, jest stay where you are. Soon the tide will change, somebody'll want something to eat an' it wont be before him. Farm prices must go higher or some-body must go hungry. Jest stick to her boys fer a little while—some-body will be sick or whistle—just to keep his spirits up. Say, join some keep his spirits up. Say, join some good farm organization like the Farm Bureau or somethin' an' sell your stuff in a business way. I guess it's jest 'bout all I can say. Cordi-ally yours. UNCLE RUBE.



Accidents Like the Above May Happen

With the large number of heavy trucks and automobile busses running on the highways your car may be run into and shoved off the highway into the ditch, making a complete wreck. The driver of the other car may be worthless and you will need automobile insurance to take care of your loss. On the other hand, in case of a collision in which the automobile is damaged and people injured, there is the usual argument as to who is at fault.

Mr. FARMER, if you have invested from \$500 to \$3,000 in an automobile, can you afford to take the risk with the increasing danger upon all highways and city streets of the state? Why not insure in the pioneer mut-Why not insure in the pioneer mutual that is now starting its ninth season of success and therefore is organized to give you service and to protect your rights? Every regular policy carries liability to \$5,000 and fire and theft not exceeding \$1,000. Collision and additional fire and theft can be had at reasonable rates.

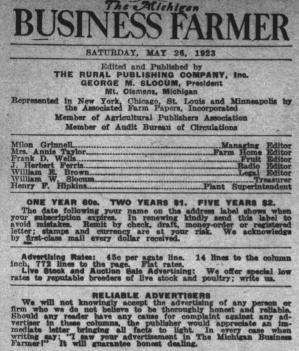
On May 1st the total cash assets of the company were \$225,412.20 which, with office building and other assets amounting to \$49,690.49, makes total assets of \$275,102.69.

Remember, on a Dodge car the cost is only \$10.50 for fire and theft to the value of the car and \$5,000 liability. Insure today; tomorrow may be too late.

FINANCIAL STATEME At Close of Business, April 30th, 19	State of the second
ASSETS	
Cash in Banks and in Office,\$ 75,261.30Cash in Banks, Savings Acct.,143,000.00Cash in Hands of Agents,	
Total Cash Assets, Accrued Interest, Cert. of Deposit, Office Site and Building, Furniture and Equipment, Salvage Department, Total Assets,	
LIABILITIES	
Claims in Process of Adjustment, estimated, Accrued Salaries and Fees, Current Bills,	4,170.50
Total Current Liabilities, Surplus,	\$ 34,170.50 \$240,932.19
Total Liabilities,	\$275,102.69

See the local agent or write to the

CITIZENS' MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO. Howell, Michigan



"The Farm Paper of Service"

DIRTY POLITICS

TT is to be hoped that few farmers were actually

gullible enough to wallow in the slime of dirty gossip which was given to the city newspapers last week from Lansing, regarding the honor and character of David Friday, president

of the Michigan Agricultural College. As Governor Groesbeck said, -"No more direct stab-in-the-back was ever aimed at a Michigan institution" and the pity is that it was made serious only by the amount of space, always willingly devoted to any scandal, no matter how frail its foundation, by the daily newspapers. We believe in a free and untrammeled press,

but we believe first in the foundation of all Amercian law and order, which is, that a man is inno-

cent, until he has been proven guilty. By "aver" and "it is alleged" and "we understand", the daily press can print any amount of gossip or propaganda, attacking the honor and character of any citizen, no matter what his position or his past reputation, and be "within the law.'

At the time the first reports from Lansing were strung across the head lines of the newspapers, Dr. Friday, was in Connecticut addressing large meetings in the indirect, if not the direct interests of Michigan agriculture.

From the point of any one familiar with the present and past history of the Michigan Agri-cultural College it is the most natural thing in the world that this present eruption should have happened; the regret is that it could not have been a clean, above-board, open fight. - That was hardly to be expected, however, with Dr. Friday, aligned against a peanut-brained group of garden-variety politicians.

Something Wrong at East Lansing

The farmers of Michigan have known for a good many years that there was something rotten at the core of their Agricultural College. They were pacified only, when the announcement was made that a man of Dr. Fridays reputation was to be put at the head and given full authority to bring the college back to a standing, second to none, which it once boasted.

We have been no less aware of the fact that all was not right at East Lansing, even since Dr. Friday took over the reins and we began to see his fundamental policies of business farming percolating into the working of the various divisions of the college activities.

As recently as February of this year we asked Dr. Friday, privately and from this very page to use The Business Farmer as his spokesman to the real farmers of Michigan. We promised him a willing audience and a most interested one in anything he might have to say. We felt perhaps he had a load on his mind which he ought to divulge to the men and women of the farms in when all 18 Michigan, to whom he was and done, alone responsible. It is therefore to be regretted, at this time, that he did not accept this invitation and lay down before the farmers of Michigan the difficulties under which he was laboring to improve their own institution of learning.

"Hands Off-Dr. Friday!"

If the farmers of Michigan will think for a minute, they will quickly discern that Dr. Friday, has since he took over the college, in a practical way begun the investigation of several "sacred" institutions. Dr. Friday should have known that to question the price paid for milk in the Detroit area was flirting with death. Any milk producer could have told Dr. Friday that he would be safer in a den of rattlers or looking

into the business end of a loaded shot gun! The newspapers say "state agricultural leaders are not satisfied with Dr. Friday!" Who are these "leaders" and what do they lead? Are they the disgruntled bolsheviks, who find with the wave of prosperity turning towards the farmer, as Dr. Friday predicted, that their job of "organizing" and "howling" is over? Or are they the impractical theorists who have tried to make us believe that the union laborer of the city who owns nothing, except his right to strike, is entitled to the friendship and support of the farmer, who has an average investment of thousands of dollars and yet who has not been able to afford the luxuries which the dollar-an-hour city laborer has boasted these past several years. Let's get these so-called "state-agricultural-leaders" out from under cover.

Let's find out who these men are who speak authoratively for the actual working farmers of the state of Michigan.

Let them show us their record, not of words, but of deeds!

If there is in Michigan a man who has accomplished more for the farmers business in our state, who has pointed out a saner course, helped to stabilize farm and crop prices or helped show the boys and girls on our farms a future on the farms, or who has more diligently sought to disclose, to tired and tear-dimmed eyes of men and women after devoting the best years of their lives to farming, a silver-lining to the dark clouds that seemed almost to engulf them, than Dr. Friday, we want someone to point him out to us.

High Time for Action!

We believe the farmers of Michigan will agree that The Business Farmer has as much right to express their sentiments as any other source. We have a record for being absolutely independent and we shall continue to be, but we say, here and now, that the farmers of our home state are tired and nauseated with the cheap politician, the man who is striving to get political position by capitalizing their friendship. We have tolerated several in Michigan that ought to have been exposed years ago, but when these same individuals launch an attack on a man who has the confidence, gained by actual accomplishment against great odds, such as Dr. David Friday enjoys with the farmers of Michigan, they can get ready for our "big bertha", because it is aimed their way.

We believe that Dr. Friday will stand by the fight, now that the gauntlet has been thrown down by his opposition. We do not size him up as a "quitter". The fact that he hurried back to Lansing when the news of the attack reached him would indicate that he does not fear a fight in the open, as those who attacked him from ambush did. We know he will stick if he feels that he has the confidence and the support of the real farmers of Michigan behind him and we want him to know that he has.

MEMORIAL DAY

FORTY states in the Union now celebrate May thirtieth as a legal holiday. It is a day set

aside primarily for remembering those who have given the greatest gift within their power for the honor and defence of their flag and their country. It is no less a day set aside to the memory of all whom we loved, but who have preceded us in the "great adventure."

On this day as an emblem of our love and devotion we place flowers on the graves of those who have departed as an expression of their memory which we cherish, yet Decoration Day was only an idea in the head of a young newspaperman fifty-eight years ago.

The origin of Memorial Day is an interesting one although known to few. The man to whom the idea came was John Redpath, a young newspaper reporter who had been assigned to accompany General Sherman on his march to the sea. John Redpath wrote the first news of the fall of Charleston, South Carolina, and when the troops entered that city, Colonel Woodford, who was the millitary head of the city, invited Mr. Redpath, in addition to his newspaper duties, to become the temporary Superintendent of Schools. This work was not difficult, for the people of the city were anxious to resume their lives on a peace basis. What John Redpath had to do, however, was to work on the first public schools opened in Charleston for negro children. One of these schools was just outside the town, and the road that led there passed, what had once been, the race-track of the city, but which had been used after the fighting around Charleston as a general burying-ground for the men of both the Union and Confederate forces who had fallen in battle. To make this unhappy spot more sad, the graves were sadly neglected.

One day, it was during April, which is late spring in the southern states, Mr. Redpath passed a group of children near the race-track burying-ground, and they had been picking great bunches of flowers. The idea suddenly came to him that if someone would only put a few of those flowers on the graves they would not look so ferlorn. When he reached the negro school toward which he had been walking, he made a short address to the pupils, suggesting that it would be splendid if every scholar would pick a bunch of flowers whenever they could, putting the flowers on a grave.

As one little negro girl said, "Why, we all jest git armfuls of posies and smother them graves from sight!"

As he went about his work in the days that followed, John Redpath spoke of the idea of decorating the graves to a great many people. To every one with whom he talked the plan proved popular. A committee was arranged and it was finally decided that May first would be a good day for the decoration celebration. So that May first eighteen sixty-five, over ten thousand men, women and children met at a central spot, all carrying flowers, and after singing hymns marched to the race track cemetery, where the ugly mounds of sacred earth were literly covered with blossoms.

Thus came Memorial Day, one of the most cherished of American institutions.

A FARMER'S MARKET PLACE

WHAT Bloomington, Illinois, has done in creating a market place for the farmers of

the adjacent country is a lesson to be taken to heart by every town and city of considerable population in the state of Michigan. There has been any number of plans suggested for the shortening of the gap between the producer and the consumer, and yet none has the practical element which makes for success as does the open market provided in cities where farmers from a distance can come and dispose of their products. The market place at Bloomington is an example, and The Business Farmer is presenting this story to our readers with the idea of encouraging the establishment of more markets in the cities of this state.

True it is that many of the large cities have socalled markets, but most of those who sell on these markets are buyers who go through the country and buy from the farmer. The markets which already exist in Michigan do not represent ten percent of the number which should be operated and operated to the profit not only of the surrounding country but to the municipalities which would provide such an establishment.

We are informed that the sale of bonds to provide for a suitable market place by any town or city in the state of Michigan is permissible and The Business Farmer would like to do all in its power to encourage during the present year as rapidly as possible the building of farmers' markets in every town and city in our state.

PAYING UP

MAN connected with several farmers' banks A in the central portion of Michigan tells us that farmers are rapidly paying up the obli-

gations they contracted during the past few years. It seems a little odd perhaps that debts should actually be paid up during times of depression, while debts are contracted during times of easy money, and yet it is a human trait. We are all optimists. If things are good today we believe they are going to be good tomorrow, and so we borrow for our needs today in the expectancy of tomorrow.

We have all been pressed hard during the past two years of agricultural depression, so we have adjusted our lives to using less money, we have worked harder to make more money, and with our surplus, we have been paying up the obligations which we contracted during much better days.

Nothing better could be said of the farmer than that as a class he is most anxious and will sacrifice most to rid himself of the burden of debt.

THE MAY SNOW

W HEN we awoke the other morning and found the thermometer outside registering twenty-two degrees above zero our hearts within us, but a statement from the Cron

Survey Department says that little damage was done in Michigan and for this fact we have to thank the heavy snowfall, which protected the buds and dropped several million tons of "poor man's fertilizer" over the state.

One scientist has pointed out that because of sun spots this will be a cold summer, and so far at least we can take him seriously.

Another argues that the sun is slowly cooling off and that the world may expect lower mean average temperature as the years pass.

We know very little about astronomy and less about geology but we do know that in the history of the universe "A thousand years is but a day" so we are not getting excited over what the weather prophets tell us.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

RAISING RABBITS AND COVIES.

They are just frauds in our opin-ion. They figure on selling stock to you for a big price and get out of buying, and I have been going to ad-vertise them. Anyone that buys from them will get fooled."

THIS letter gets first place at the head of the Publisher's Desk this week because I hope it will help to answer one or two inquiries that are bound to come to me every week from well meaning readers who have not noted in this column who have not noted in this column my comments on the growing of rab-bits, guinea pigs, white mice, and covies for the so-called Food and Fur Associations who sell the origin-al breeding pair at a high price with the understanding that they will the understanding that they will buy the offspring at correspondingly high prices from the grower.

Ellis Parker Butler once wrote a book called "Pigs is Pigs." If you have not read it, go to your nearest library and borrow it if you want an evenings good enjoyment and many a hearty laugh. You can read it in an hour or two. The foundation of the story is the

rapid breeding propensities of a pair if guinea pigs, which were shipped to a small express office presided over by an Irish express clerk. As the package was not picked up by the rightful owner the pigs started to multiply so rapidly that they soon crowded the expressman out of his office and threatened to engulf the town

I am wondering what would hap-pen if the same thing should happen to a shipment sent out by the Fur Association. In that case, accord-ing to the alluring circulars, the ex-pressman would find himself poss-essed of a growing fortune which would soon rival that of Mr. Ford.

A GOLD BRICK

N eastern farm paper with a na-A tional circulation, which is old enough to know better, is sending crews into Michigan and nearby states, the men in which are armed with a lead pipe in the shape of a

petition. petition. Some of these agents travel in overalls, sometimes with a retired farmer, or someone known in the community, who lends a degree of respectability to the proposal. The unsuspecting farmer is asked to sign a petition to "lower taxes, prevent labor strikes, lessen commission, men, and reduce freight rates." Naturally every farmer who sees this wants these four things to happen and is willing to sign anything that and is willing to sign anything that

and is willing to sign anything that may aid in bringing them about. The hitch comes when the agent asks for two dollars to pay for a ten years subscription to this paper so that the farmer may keep posted on just what this paper is doing in Washington to bring about the ideal conditions their metition scale. conditions their petition seeks.

The scheme sounds so simple that The scheme sounds so simple that you may consider our warning read-ers of The Business Farmer, as questioning their intelligence. The scheme is, however, being presented in so many different forms and so often with the apparent good faith of a neighbor accompanying the erast that we cannot belo hot me agent that we cannot help but use this space in the Publisher's Desk, with the hope that some reader with a little red in his hair will kick the agent and his friend who presents such a "gold-brick" clear out into the dust of the state highway.

First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bonds

Coupled with your own belief in the superiority of Federal first mortgage bonds is the comforting assurance that thousands upon thousands of other investors hold steadfastly to the same conviction.

Write for Booklet AG845

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

61/2%

FEDERAL BONDS Are Better Bonds

FEDERAL BOND & MORTGAGE COMPANY FEDERAL BOND & MORTGAGE BUILDING, DETROIT

What the Neighbors Say

BELIEVES HIGHWAY FUNDS ARE WASTED

WASTED I READ your statement regarding the veto of the gasoline bill by the Governor. Was surprised at your approval of it. It seems to me while it would be a little unjust to the stationary engine owners of which I have two, yet it would be do-ing more justly than it is at present. Begarding the misuse of state high-Regarding the misuse of state high-way money it seems to me from what little I have seen it is about as what little 1 have seen it is about as free as radio, just get your station (and there are lots of them) and take in all the time. Last summer in Farwell there was a little job of about 1 mile, yet there were two young men, I should think about 20 or 21 years old, who carried a sur-vevor's equipment with them in a equipment with them in a eyor's

Ford car who surveyed and resurveyed, I don't know how many times. They had the contractor take dirt out of out of one place, move it to another then put it back several times. Of course the con-tractor did not care, it was excess work, he got paid for moving it. And those two surveyors were here at least 2 or 3 times a week during the time that job was being done. One day I was in town last fall on my way to the board of supervisors meeting. There were 8 state men that day on that little job at Farwell. Anoter job just east of Far-well where they were putting in a bridge, there was another young man about 22 who was supposed to be inspector. He boarded in Farwell at spector. He boarded in Farwell at least one month before they even started the bridge that he was sup-posed to inspect the work on and made his boast he was drawing his pay just the same. I was to a county fair last fall and was talking to a man who had a road job in an-other county. While we were talk-ing he was looking at a bunch of peo-ple and he said, "Hello, there is my gravel inspector over there. That man is supposed to be on my job in-

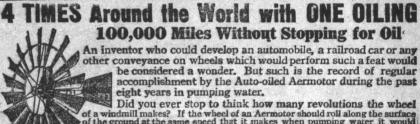
specting the gravel my men are put-ting on the road." So here are a ting on the road." So here are a few incidents as to some of the ways the money is being spent for noth-ing.—Louis Finch, Clare County. —Editor's Note: We did not approve of the governors veto of the gasoline tax, as our reader suggests. The Business Farmer believes in presenting both sides of a serious question and letting its readers do their thinking for themselves. We printed page after page of material from the advocates and opponents of the gasoline tax. Our columns were open to all and we urged our readers to express themselves to their legislators. They evidently did, for the house passed it by a record vote and the rural vote of the senate was unaminously for it. Events have now proven, in our opinion that the Governor should NOT have vetoed the gasoline, tax.

TOO MANY FARMERS FOLLOW-ING RADICAL LEADERS THE great question of unemploy-

ment and poverty seems at the present time to be solved. There is work at good wages for every man and woman and when everybody can get work there is practically no poverty.

a clamor arising for more immigration. I was surprised to see a communication in the Business Farmer by a self-styled farmer for immigration as a panacea for the ills of the farmer. Now, a nurseryman may be a farmer but he is in a different class from the great major-ity of farmers, and I think the ever-age farmer will hesitate a long while before he supports a policy of more immigration. Of course there have people at there beck and call that they would be willing to bring on unemployment and poverty to at-

tain that end. To my mind the present shortage (Continued on Page 23)



eight years in pumping water. Did you ever stop to think how many revolutions the wheel of a windmill makes? If the wheel of an Aermotor should roll along the surface of the ground at the same speed that it makes when pumping water it would encircle the world in 90 days, or would go four times around in a year. It would travel on an average 275 miles per day or about 30 miles per hour for 9 hours each day. An automobile which keeps up that pace day after day needs a thorough oiling at least once a week. Isn't it marvelous, then, that a windmill has been made which will go 50 times as long as the best automobile with one oiling? The Auto-oiled Aermotor after 3 full years of service in every these reven its ability to run and give the most reliable service

part of the world has proven its ability to run and give the most reliable service with one oiling a year. The double gears, and all moving parts, are entirely enclosed and flooded with oil all the time. It gives more service with less attention than any other piece of machinery on the farm. To get evenlasting wind-mill satisfaction buy the Auto-oiled Aermotor, the most efficient windmill that has ever been made.



OLD SOLDIERS Old soldiers, dressed in blue-Here's a wreath of love for you, As you slowly walk today Where your comrades, sleeping, lay.

I remember, long ago, When you went with eyes aglow— Brave young men—brave, soldier

men And you knew Abe Lincoln then.

Grand Army of the Republic-how

few remain Of your loyal, noble train! Who kept our states in golden band,

And gave to us our happy land. LEPHIA BRYANT LARSON, Aberdeen, Wash., April 6, 1922.

SMART BRIDAL ACCESSORIES THERE no longer seems to be any

THERE no longer seems to be any duestion of the propriety of ad-ding a touch of color to the con-ventional veiled bridal gown. The predominating tone of course is white but dressmakers in this coun-try are copying some of the French dressmakers and putting a little bit of soft green or even the palest shade of pink under the bridal dress. The head-dress that has a diadem

The head-dress that has a diadem is the smartest of all for this spring and can be made at home very easi-ly. Sometimes they are fashioned of artificial orange blossoms, in fact any dainty white flower would be ap-

any dainty white hower would be ap propriate. If it is possible to have a home wedding, have one by all means. I do not know of any sweeter mem-ories than an old-fashioned home wedding. Rich or poor can afford this and with the abundance of spring flowers that can be had in our own woods, our homes can be made a bower. a bower.

The white prayer-book is taking the place of the bridal boquet in a great many weddings and it makes a lovely keep-sake.

LINEN SHOWER FOR THE JUNE BRIDE TF a girl has a few friends in her

The a girl has a few friends in her neighborhood, it is a lovely thing for one of her most inti-mate friends to give a linen or even miscellaneous shower. These show-er affairs are very inexpensive for the giver and brings so much joy and real good to the future bride. All our girls love to make pretty things and a towel with a few stitches of embroidery makes a very acceptable gift. Each girl making some little hand worked article-face cloths with a little crocheting around the edge, two or three kitch-en towels with neat hand hemming. The handkerchief carried by the bride on her wedding day is a lovely gift. gift.

gift. A simple luncheon can be served so that a great deal of work does not make our hostess tired. Why not have our girls arrive around two o'clock and either sew or play cards or just chat for an hour or two and then serve a simple tea menu. The then serve a simple tea menu. The following is very good and not a great deal of labor:

Tea Menu for a June Shower Egg Sandwitches;

Cheese Straws;

Hot Gingerbread with whipped cream;

Tea

Raisin Opera Caramels.

4258

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3841

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THE BUSINESS FARMER

THE MAKING OF OUR COOK BOOK THIS cook-book made up of our own recipes will have a place in every reader's home, and I want you all to feel the book is a part of your own work. We will make it attractive enough so that every farm woman reader will feel she cannot run her house without one. I want your favorite cooking, canning, and household recipes. I will treasure every one of them, including the recipes I have received in the last few months. To me a good practical cook-book is the most highly prized article in my home. Why burden our minds with re-membering a recipe when all you have to do is just open to the page. Remember, simple, every day, as well as fancy cooking, recipes are what I want. what I want.

Kindly write on one side of paper, placing your full name and ad-dress at top of each sheet. I plan to use the name and county of each sender with their recipe, unless you ask me not to.

EMORIAL Day is here and lest we forget, this reminder is just to M EMORIAL Day is here and lest we forget, this reminder is just to refresh our memories for those who fought and died that we might enjoy the blessings of this beautiful country. We all must admit it is a wonderful nation altho there are times when the struggle is hard. We in this land do not know what hardships are and I hope we will all stop and pause on May Both and give a prayer even a silent one for when a fully the second struct, when the struct,

those who are with us no more.

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

Add raisins, seeded and cut in pieces and spread evenly in a buttered pan, using hands, having mixture three-fourths inch in depth. Cool and cut in cubes. These may be passed the early part of the atternoon. Tea should be served with sugar and cream or a dish of cloves and those who care for it this way use two or three cloves in cups and it gives a peculiar but delightful taste. Slices of lemon are also served for the tea.

The table can be made so attractive with a large fancy doily that does not quite cover the whole table or with small doilies. At a tea the custom is to either seat your guests around the room and serve them or else stand. There are so many beautiful wild flowers now that one need not be without a pretty center

need not be without a pretty center piece. The shower gifts can be a sur-prise and just before serving a box covered with colored crepe paper can be used to hold the gifts and give them to the bride-to-be and she should open each package so that all might share in the happiness.

EMBROIDERY RINGS MADE OF METAL

FOR the women who are handy with their needled How the women who are many broidery rings made of metal are splendid for working on heavy material, like bed spreads. They can be adjusted to the thinner ma-

terials as well and are much strong-er. I just purchased one for my Mother and she is delighted with it. They cost twenty-five cents in our stores and would be pleased to send you one upon receiving this amount.

You Friend, mus amil Taylor

A DAISY AND BUTTERCUP WEDDING

AISES or elderberry blossoms make as pretty decorations for a June wedding as do roses. Laurel also makes a charming ornamentation and keeps fresh, which is a decided advantage. In all decorat-ing, avoid mixing flowers. Make it a rose wedding, a laurel wedding, a dogwood or a daisy wedding, but do not mix these all up in one. You could make your dining room one kind and another room different. An exception to this, however, is in the mixing of flowers which nature herself has ε fancy for combinning, such as the early wild flowers or buttercups and daisies. These are

such as the early wild flowers or buttercups and daisies. These are beautiful in combination, giving the effect of cheer and sunshine. Make garlands for the bride's and groom's chairs. If you have a spec-ial for the young folks make a cent-er-piece for the table sticking the flowers in a bed of moss. From this

____AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING=

3993. A Jaunty Cape—This is a splendid model to go with a one-piece dress, or with a separate blouse and skirt. It may be made of broad cloth, jersey, tweed, or taffeta. As here shown, tweed was used. One could have the scarf of brushed wool or other contrasting make material. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Medium, 38-40, and Large, 42-44 inches bust measure for Ladice, and 14 and 16 years for Misses. A Medium, size will require 2 % yards of 54 inch

4258. A Pretty House or Porch Frock-Figured percale and pique are here combined. Gingham, linen, lawn and crepe are also attrac-tive for this style. This Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 5 yards of 32 inch material. The width at the foot is 24 yards. To trim as illustrated requires 1 yard 36 inches wide.

3841. A Popular Skirt Model—Here is just the right style for a utility akirt; one that has comfortable lines and very practical pockets. It is good for serge or twill, and also for velveteen, cordurory, and heather mixtures. Braid would form an attractive trimming. The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 26, 28, 30, 52, 34, 36 and 38 inches waist measure. A 30 inch size requires 2% yards of 38 inch material. The width at the foot is 2 yards.

4218. A Spiendid "Work" Costume in Romper Style With or Without Skirt—This design fills a long felt want—combining utility, neatness and comfore, with good style lines. The "Romper" may be worn without the skirt, which can be readily fastened if desired. Serge, linen, gingham, khaki, and crepe are good materials for this model. The Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 61% yards of 36 inch material Without the skirt 4 yards will be required.

-If graduation looms ahead, crepe de chine would be charming trimmed with valenciennes lace and also dotted swiss. These make a dress that can be worn all summer. The stores are full of beautiful narrow picot-edge ribbons of two-toned and single coloring. This is truly a summer of ribbons and laces. Smocking is used a great deal on the smaller childrens clothes.

ALL PATTERNS 12c EACH-3 FOR 30c POST-PAID Order from the above or former issues of The Business Farmer, giving number and sign your name and address plainly. ADD 100 FOR SPRING AND SUMMER FASHION BOOK Address all orders for patterns to

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

center-piece let a chain of dalses ex-tend in every direction. If you use a long table, such as a buffet, and serve your guests stand-ing or at small tables, have a low mound of flowers in the center of the buffet with vines or feathery foliage leading from it. On either side place candles if possible with shades to match the color scheme.

match the color scheme. These can be found in a ten-cent These can be found in a tenteen store and are very attractive. On each end have plates piled with napkins between. Have two or three varieties of sandwitches with plates of each kind on either end of long table, and plenty more to serve. The bride's carke should be white

The bride's cake should be white and a dark brown cake with white frosting for the groom. These should be on large table with gar-lands of flowers around them and cut by the bride and groom so all might have a piece might have a piece.

THE TWELVE GREATEST WOMEN

RS. Maud Wood Park, president MRS. Maud wood rain, provide of the National League of Women Voters in the U. S., formed a committee to decide upon formed a committee to decide upon the twelve greatest women and after pouring over thousands of letters decided the following were the greatest living. I am giving them to you and any one of these women's lives would be worth reading. Jane Adams—philanthropy. Cecelia Beaux—painting.

Caccella Beaux—painting. Annie Jump Cannon—astronomy. Carrie Chapman Catt—politics. Anna Botsford Comstock—natur-

Alhistory. Minnie Maddern Fiske—stage. Louise Homer—music. Julia Lathrop—child welfare.

Florence Rena Sabin—anatomy. M. Carrie Thomas—education. Martha Van Reusseleau—home

economics. Edith Wharton—literature.

Some handy things to have about for rainy days are: for rainy days are: a clothesline that stretches across the porch with clothes-pins handy; a wire cir-cle such as some salt barrels have about them suspended above the stove with spring pins kept on it to dry mittens, socks and other small articles; a few screweyes in the cell-ing above the stove on which to hang a coat hanger and dry wet coats.

Mothers Problems

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THE AFTERNOON NAP

THERE is no set limit to the age at which a child shall cease taking his afternoon nap. The L

taking his afternoon nap. The time varies with different children. Sometimes a child with an excep-tionally strong nervous system, can well dispense with the afternoon nap by the time he is in his third year; again, a nervous, high-strung type of child must rest and sleep a bit during the day if possible, until five years old or more. It is for every mother to decide when her child is too old for the nap. Most mothers stop the daily nap too

Most mothers stop the daily nap too soon. As the child gets into his sec-ond year and play becomes an allond year and play becomes an all-important consideration more and more firmness and persistence are necessary to get him to "go off" each day at the regular time. If Mother is busy, and the child shows no signs of being sleepy, the temptation be-comes too great to let the nap go "just for to-day." Perhaps later on the child will fall asleep on the couch or on the floor, and will be put to bed to complete his rest; but the habit of being put to bed at the regular time each day will have been weakened. It will grow easier and easier for the child to remain awake past nap-time, until soon he is going past nap-time, until soon he is going all day long without a break in his

day of play. If the child goes to bed very early, but likely no ill effects may follow, but likely as not, bed-time will not be placed an hour ahead of its former time, and the child will merely be cheated out of an hour's needed rest. The nervous child can never grow

too old for a daily nap, or at least a daily rest. Even after school-age has been reached, it may be necessary to insist upon a few moments of quiet, lying down, each day.

Rest can never harm a child. So, be very, very careful when you say: "Oh, he's too old to take a nap!"



All Husband Does is Play Cards

All Husband Does is Play Cards Dear Mrs. Taylor: I have been reading your paper for some time and watching to see if oth-er women have the same trouble and heartaches as I have. If some of you women have a man that likes to play cards as well as mine does, God pity you. Mine could play night and day, all the time. There he is in his glory. His home and family doesn't worry him any, even if we are all sick. He can go away and stay all night and come home at 6:30 in the morning. morning. It is all the same to him. Many a

time I have gotten supper ready and he has not come home until eight and ten o'clock. What do you think my feelings are? I have put up with this for many winters. It seems as if I can't stand it much longer. as if I can't stand it much longer. Some one write me the remedy for I have tried everything I could think of. If their is any of you women that has a man that stays at home nights as a companion, appreciate him.—A Subscriber.

-We can feel very sorry for this reader and she has our most sincere sympathy. The only remedy that I can see is to play your part and play it well. Maybe he will relent and see the wrong he is doing.

The Runner's Bible

Ged-there is none eise. (Deut. 4:38.) Be not discouraged because you cannot fully understand Ged. For mortal minds this is im-possible. But as there is no good apart from Him, you can begin your spiritual life by training yeurself to see Him in all good. As He is the only power, the one creator, and His work is perfect, so everything must be good, and in everything you will ultimately learn to find Him.

Personal Column

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If you wed in bleak November, Only joy will come, remember. Another interpretation is: Marty in January's hoar and rhyme, Widowed you'll be before your prime. Martied in February's aleety weather iffe you'll tread in tune together. Martied in February's aleety weather Your home will lie on a foreign shore. Martied 'neath April's changeful skies, A checkered path before you lies. Martied when bees o'er May blossoms flit; Strangers around your board will sit. Martied in month of roses—June; Life will be one long honeymoon. Martied in August's heat and drowse, Lover and friend in your chosen spouse. Martied in August's heat and drowse, Lover and friend in your chosen spouse. Martied in August's heat and drowse, Lover and friend in your chosen spouse. Martied in August's heat and drowse, Lover and friend in your chosen spouse. Martied in other solur life will go. Martied in other solur life will go. Martied in other Sol November mist, Fortune you wedding ring has kissed. Martied in white, you have chosen all right; Martied in white, you have chosen all right; Martied in spiker from year to year. Martied in white, you have chosen all right; Martied in green, shamed to be seen; Martied in balke, you will wish yourself back; Martied in green, shamed to be seen; Martied in balke, you will wish yourself back; Martied in green, shamed to be seen; Martied in balke, he will slways be true; Martied in balke, will slways be true; Martied in byellow, shamed of your fellow; Martied in byellow you

And to guide you to the right day of the week: Monday for health, Turesday for wealth, Wednesday the best day of all, Thursday for losses, Friday for crosses, Saturday no luck at all, r this:

Wed	on	Monday, always poor.
Wed		Tuesday, wed once more.
Wed		Wednesday, happy match.
Wed	on	Thursday, splendid catch.
Wed	on	Friday, poorly mated.
Wed	on	Saturday, better waited.
Wed	in	the morning, quick undoing.
12005000		the second s

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I would be pleased to hear from some of the readers on opinions of "bobbed hair" for women. —A reader of the M. B. F. Textile Leather Work—One of your readers has asked if the company selling textile leather work to be done at home was a reliable firm. I am looking this matter up, but am wondering if any reader has any experience with these companies.

MAPLE DESSERTS FOR SPRING

MAPLE DESSERTS FOR SPRING This is the time of year when so many lovely oningon it. I might say that nothing occurs here backing pewder Bisoults—Two cups bread from, we teaspoons baking powder, one-half teaspoons with the of fingers; add gradually the liquid, mining until a soft dough. It is impossible to determine the eract amount of liquid, owing to difference in flour. Toos on a floured board, pat which they of fingers; add gradually the liquid, mining until a soft dough. It is impossible to determine the eract amount of liquid, owing to difference in flour. Toos on a floured board, pat shape with a thectuit cutter or top of baking powder tin. Place on buttered pan and bake to tore twolve or fifteen minutes. Serve with tot. The source for loc Gream—For plain ice four mixed with one-shift inch the bishops four mixed with one-shift inch and bake one mixed with one-shift inch and bake to the system.

RECIPES

PEANUT COOKIES Sift one cup of sugar five times to one and one-half cups of cake flour and add two level tenspoons of baking powder, sift five times. Best the yolks of six eggs with a pinch of salt to a cream, add the sugar gradually beating continually, then add a tenspoon of vanilla, one-half cup of hot water, and the flour gradually, beat for fifteen minutes, pour into a greased and floured drip-ping pan and bake in a very slow oven. When cool cut in squares, frost all sides and roll in ground peanuts being careful not to crush the squares. These keep nicely in a closed container and are delicious pionic lunches.

FROSTING Mix two tablespoons of melted butter, four tablespoons milk, one teaspoon vanilla and enough powdered sugar to thicken, then a tablespoon of marshmallow cream. The latter may be omitted, but I do it to all fostings as it keeps them creamy and from becoming dry or hard.

PEANUT BUTTER COOKIES Cream two level tablespoons of butter then add one-half cup of peanut butter and mix the two thoroughly. Gradually add one cup of sugar and one egg lightly then one-half cup of milk. Take one cup of sitted flour and sitt again with four teaspoons of baking powder and a pinch of salt. Add the cookie mixture and when well mixed stir-in flour to roll probably three and one-half cup in all. Roll out cut and bake in a hot oven. Sprinkle with sugar before baking if liked.

PEANUT COOKIES Two-tablespoon shortening, one-fourth cup of sugar, one egg, one-half cup flour, one-half teap spoon sait, two and one-half tablespoon milk, three-fourths cup chopped nuts, one tablespoon baking powdered and one-half teapsoon lemon juice. Mix as butter cakes. Drop from spoon on an unbuttered baking sheet two inches apart. Bake tweire or fifteen minutes in moderate oven. Makes about two dozen cookles.

CASTOR OIL COOKIES Wish we'd known about them years ago. One cup each of sugar molasses and milk, one-half cup of castor oil, one-half teaspoon salt, one teaspoon soda, two teaspoons ginger and enough nitted flour to make a dough that can be rolled. Roll out and shaps, bake in quick oven. Two of these cookies are equal to one does of castor oil. Children are fond of them. --Miss Alma Becker, Augusta, Michigan, E. 1.

PANCAKES

PANCAKES One quart of sour milk, a pinch of salt, one egg, one teaspoon soda and flour to make of right thickness. I use this same recipe for the Buckwheat cakes. I don't put in the egg and I use only one tablespoon of flour (wheat) and put the rest in of Buckwheat.—

GINGER DROP CAKES One cup molasses, one-half cup melted butter, ene-half cup warm water, three cups flour, one teaspoon soda, two teaspoons ginger. Stir all well together, line a dripping pan with buttered paper, drop in small spoorfulls and bake in a quick oven.—Mrs. Lesley L. Ames, Saranac, Mich. RHUBARB PIE

RHUBARB PIE Wash rhubarb and cut in pieces to make three cups. Scald and drain. Mix one cup of sugar, one-half cup of fine stale bread crumbs or four tablespoons of flour and a few grains of salt, Add the rhubarb; mix thoroughly. Line a pie plate with pastry, fill with the prepared rhubarb and cover top with strips of pastry. Bake in a hot oven—400 degrees—for half hour.

THE GROUCH There was a man, at least he claimed that name, But he growled and groaned all the same. When the weather was warm and started the sweat He'd hump up his back and say he was "het". But when the wintry winds blew cold and it snowed

snowed He'd look from the window and say "Worst

weather ever known". And thus he complained from morning 'till night And the darkness alone could shut his mouth tight.

He became such a nuisance to all of his friends. That, of plans to cure him there were no ends. His family and his neighbors of patience were

bereft And wished earnestly that his neighborhood he had left.

"excuse for a man" still raised the But no this old boy" nally their patience being entirely ex-

But finally their patience being entirely ex-hausted, Onto the waiting junk heap this grouch they tosted.

tosted. And his place on Earth being thereby vacated And the harm he had done being justly rated. If was found on inspection that nothing of worth Had resulted from this being having come from to this earth And now that this lesson to all is apparant That to some mortals a sour disposition is there herent. Let us all have charity that thinketh no ill And have patience to let the grouch his sour garden till --Written by a subscriber.

-if you are well bred!

At a Party—Do not talk gossip. Listen in-terestingly to what is being said. Do not use slang. Refer to brothers and sisters by first name, during conversation. Refer to your escort as your friend, not your "gentleman friend". On leaving thank the hosters for the pleasant party.



Write Us.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION M. B. F.

16 (552)



MONEY 10

On the 33-Year Government Amortization Plan to desirable borrowers who own good, well-managed farms in ichigan and Ohio, and wish to borrow not over 50% of the value of their land plus 20% of the appraised value of the buildings. ommissions—Low interest rates. No stock investment. Unusually prompt and satisfactory service. If your loan will meet these requirements, write us.

FIRST JOINT STOCK LAND BANK OF CLEVELAND Guardian Building, Cleveland, Ohio



tubes and cups. The standard chemical sterilizer for 10 years.

Write for new bulletin 124-L "Helps for Milking Machine Users." Includes care of milker cows-calves and the barn. Gives results of years of experience and tests under practical conditions right in the barns. At progressive dealers. None genuine without our big blue label and trade mark. Money back guarantee.

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Kheumatism

Remarkable Home Treatment Given by One Who Had It

Given by One Who Had It The the year 1893 I was stacked by Mus-may these who are thus afficial to be the same the relater as I obtained was only temporary the relater as I obtained was only temporary multiply and such a pittur condition has not been by the state of the same of the new second to be the state of the same of the new second to be the state of the same of the temporary of the state of the same of the second to be the state of the same of the second to be the state of the same of the second to be the second to be be the state of the second to be the s

MARK H. JACKSON 265J Durston Bldg., E vracúse, N. I. Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.



If Ruptured Try This Free Apply it to Any Rupture, Old or Recent, Large or Small and You are on the Road That Has **Convinced** Thousands

THE BUSINESS FARMER

Sent Free to Prove This

Sent Free to Prove This Anyone ruptured, man, woman or child, should write at once to W. S. Rice, 488B Main St., Adams, N. Y., for a free trial of his wonderful stimulating appli-cation. Just put it on the rupture and the muscles begin to tighten; they begin to bind together so that the opening closes naturally and the need of a support or trues or appliance is then done away with. Don't neglect to send for this free trial. Even if your rupture doesn't bother you what is the use of wearing supports all your life? Why suffer this nuisance? Why run the risk of gangrene and such dangers from a small and inocent little rupture, the kind that has thrown thousands on the operating table? A host of men and women are dally running such risks fust because their ruptures do not hurt nor prevent them from getting around. Write at once for this free trial, as it is certainly a wonderful thing and has alded in the cure of ruptures that were as big as a man's two fists. Try and write at once, using the coupon below.



FARM AND LANDS

\$2000 GETS SO. MICHIGAN FARM, SO stress with 5 cows and team, sows, 100 poultry, furniture, modern implements, tools, seed, gas en-sine, etc.; splendid advantages for whole family good income from start; on main trunk line road becodit; near village; 70 acres rich learny till-ges for whest, oats; postores, etc.; stream-watered pashure, variety fruit; excellent 2-story 7-room house, running water, 46-ft. basement barn, poul-ty house. To settle affairs new all \$8000, only \$2000 needed. Details tills and 57 acres seen st4000 less than helf cash, page 29 Time. Catalog Bargains_many states. Copy free. Address me personally. E. STROYT Pres. STROUT YARM ACENCY, 427KJ Marquette Building, Chicage, III.

HELP WANTED

WARTED MIDDLE AGED WOMAN FOR Homekeeper on farm, two in family. Wages to minty, Reference furnished on request. A. O. COHEPPE, E. S. Cheboygan, Michigan.

Young OR MIDDLE AGED WOMAN unfed for house work in small family in new mes near Detroit. No washing or iroufaga ichest wages. Address. MRS. HARLESI D. WAR-ER. Farmington, Michigan.

Four Children's

Hello Uncle Ned—This is the sec-ond time I have written, lets hope its the last. I am to be 16 years old the 18th of October. Have I a twin brother or sister? If so, please write. I am 5 feet 4 inches tall and weigh 125 pounds, have dark bobbed hair and gray eyes.

My dad takes the M. B. F. and we all like it real well, as there are so many interesting articles in it. My many interesting articles in it. My dad owns a grocery and dry goods store, even so he used to be a farm-er. Must make room for some of the other cousins, so all please write, twins or not. I will answer all let-ters I receive. With love, your niece. Isabelle Papinean, Box S, St Laceuses Mich St. Jacques, Mich.

-Let us hope it is NOT the last time you write. I hope every member of the Children's Hour feel free to write whenever they want to. The more often you write the better we get acquaimted, and you stand the same chance of having your letter in print, whether you have written once or one hundred times. By all means come again, Isabell.

Dear Uncle Ned-I love everything on the farm. We will not dis-turbe a bird nest of any kind as we love all birds. We have little wren heuses up on a post in front of our house. The birds built a nest in our mail box last summer and we took them out and put them up in a box We hope to see them again this summer. We like your paper.—Hattie Rusing, R. 5, Allegan, Mich.

-One should always be a friend to the birds. Many of them appear to do considerable damage but in most cases the good they do outweights by a large margin the damage. Peo-ple who like animals and are kind to them always have plenty of friends.

Dear Uncle Ned-It has been such a long time since I have written to the M. B. F., I suppose you have for-gotten me. I have been so busy since I started to high school in Mt. Clemens that I could not write. The school work has been much easier for me this semester. I'm now 16 years old and in the A 9th grade. Will the girls and boys please write to me? Those of my age or older. to me? Those of my age or older. My sister, Eunice, said she would like to join the M. B. F. but is too old. She is 18 years old and would like to have the girls and boys of her age and older write to her. I think there isn't anything nicer than the proceeding of the second to receive a letter from someone. Its also a great pastime to write letters. About two weeks ago my sisters and went to the woods to get flowers. The mayflowers were the only ones out, now the bleeding hearts, adders out, now the bleeding hearts, adders tongues and violets are out. I just love to go to the woods don't you? My sister, Rose, has eighteen corres-pondents and I don't really see how she can keep track of all of them. I have only one. Will close with lots of love to Uncle Ned.—Iris Arnold, Box 474, R4, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

-I should say I have not forgotten you although it has been a long time you although it has been a long time since you wrote to me. Don't wait so long between letters, Iris. And tell your sister, Eunice, that she can write if she wishes. Some of the members of our merry circle are two or three years older than she is. Yes, it is great fun to gather flowers in the woods.

Dear Uncle Ned-This is the second time I have writte . but I did not see my first letter in print. I T think it went in the waste paper basket. The weather is nice now but the water has been high and all the ditches were full and overflowing but it went down Monday, April 16. We did not have any school for one week for the water went over the roads and the children could not come to school. I am 13 years old and in the seventh grade at school. My teacher's name is J. J. Donnelly. I wish you could see the water now and come and take a boat ride like some people are taking, for besidu our house is a big ditch about twelve feet deep. We have 5 rabbits but only one is quite tame. Every time I feed the chickens he'll be right there to get his ear of corn. If you chase him away he'll get mad and take the corn away from the chick-ens. I think the answer to Hazel Baker's riddle is a candle. If I have guessed it right don't forget your letter, Hazel. I am going to write a few riddles. Eyes like a cannon ball, ears like a mule, tail like a cotion ball and runs like a fool. I will not tell the answer to this but I will let all of you guess it. A dish full of dainties, a dish full of flowers. Answer: Honey. What has three feet but cannot walk? Answer: A yard stick. Up and down, up and yard stick. Up and down, up and down, never touching sky or ground. Answer: A pump handle. I think that is enough for this time. The one that guesses my middle name I will write a letter to. Good-bye from Esther E. Thaut, Turner, Michigan, R2.

May 26, 1923

Dear Uncle Ned-I would like to join your merry circle. I like to read the Children's Hour. When I was reading it last week I saw a girl with same name as mine. I was go-ing to write to her but can not find her address just now. I am 16 years old, and in the 9th grade. We live on a farm of 240 acres. We have fifteen cows to milk and I have to help. Our farm is three miles from town but my two sisters and I live in town so as to be near school. My one sister teaches the grammar room. I have another sister mar-ried. I only live about eighteen room. I have another sister mar-ried. I only live about eighteen mfles from Lake Huron. I have my hair bobbed, had it cut about three weeks ago. I like it much better. We don't live far from the dam that gives the power for lights in the city. The towers run by our place. I have been all through the power house. We go up there fishing real often in the spring.—Bernice Graves, R2. Hale. Michigan. R2, Hale, Michigan.

-All right, you are now a member of the Children's Hour and in order to continue to be one you must read the department and write a letter to me once in awhile.

Dear Uncle Ned-We all enjoy reading the M. B. F., but I believe I enjoy it more than the rest and look for it more eagerly because of "The Children's Hour." I like to read Children's Hour." I like to read of what the other boys and girls are doing. We are having very stormy weather here. I live 7 miles from the "Soo" and have about a mile to walk to school. I will be twelve years old on the 19th of March. I here our sidter and three herthers have one sister and three brothers, we are all going to school. Your niece, Mina Miller, Saulf Ste. Marie, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned-How are you this fine spring weather? I am just fine. Well, I guess I will describe myself: I am four feet ten, so I am myself: I am four feet ten, so I am just two inches of having five feet I weigh seventy-five pounds, have light hair, dark complexion and dark brown eyes. I am in the sixth grade at school. I go to the Wer-muth school and like my teacher very much. My favorite studies are language and arithmetic. May I join your circle please? We all like the M. B. F. Write to Irene Terpen-ing, R1, Ithaca, Mich.

-I am just fine, thank you; or as the fellow said, "If I felt any better I would have to call a doctor." I suppose your school will soon be out. Will you be glad or sorry?

Dear Uncle Ned-I have been silent reader of the M. B. F., for some time and am very much intersome time and an very much inter-ested in the Children's Hour. I thought I'd write for the first time. I am a girl of 13 years of age, and a blond. I am in the eighth grade, and I like to go to school. There are 19 children going to our school. I have one brother and our sister l have one brother and one sister older than I. I wish some of the readers would write to me.—Alberta Brandenburg, RI, Pratt, Michigan. -Always room for one more, so write often.

AIRY and LIVESTO

CORN SILAGE CHEAP FEED

THE cost of feed is the biggest A expense item in stock farming. To produce a cheap ration is therefore one of the most important factors in the business, and the stock farmer who wishes to be successful must learn how to reduce his feed bill.

bill. The Missouri Experiment Station recently issued a bulletin on the cost of crop production, showing the cost of putting up hay to be \$3.38 per ton. They did not say whether this hay was put in stack or mow, but the figures indicate that modern laborsaving tools were used and that the hay was well housed either in stack or shed. It costs from %5c to \$1.25 per ton to put corn in the silo; thus we find that silage can be put up at per to we find that shage can be put up at from one-third to one-quarter the cost of hay. The quality of slage can be contralled, while the quality of the hay depends upon the ather.

Over a half million silos are now used in this country by our stock farmers, and we find them in every state of the Union. Surely there must be a reason for this silo move-ment, and we should give it serious thought at this time when economy is so important.

Many farmers have put off the Many farmers have put of the building of a silo on account of the work of filling. The writer believes that this hard task is mostly im-agination, for no stock feed can be harvested and put up more cheaply or rapidly than corn silage. For ex-ample: alfalfa must be cut from three to four times a year and is a more laborious and expensive piece of work than the harvesting of sil-age. If the weather is unfavorable the cost of putting up hay often exceeds the cost of putting up silage four or five times. From this comparison I do not wish it understood that I recommend corn silage in place of alfalfa. Alfalfa should be fed with corn sllage whenever it is

fed with corn shage whenever it is possible. I wish simply to compare the costs of harvesting the two creps. Where it is difficult to get labor and exchange work it is advisable to use a small filling outfit and fill the sile gradually with help found on the farm. Instead of taking one day the the three or four or aver day take three or four or even a week. The rushing in of silage at the expense of many teams and men multiplies the cost and labor, and where break-downs occur the ex-pense and annoyance are not soon forgotten. In communities where silos are numerous the filling is not dreaded but counted a farm task as having or harvesting.

It is difficult for a stock-keeper not having a silo to compete with one who is using silage. The stock and stock products is materially lessened by silage, and since this is true the silo is not only an economic institution but a necessity for success. Corn silage is a cheap succulent ration; the crops for filling should be grown close to the silo, and sil-age can be stored in liberal quantiage can be stored in liberal quanti-ties. There is little danger of get-ing too much on hand, for it will keep for several years. It can be used as a forage bank and drawn upon at any time when needed. The cost of producing silage is so low and it is such a good feed that it should form the bulk of the ration; and if any feed must be purchased and if any feed must be purchased it should be concentrates such as grains and mill feeds.—A. L. Haecker.

SHUTTLEWORTH BROS.' AYR SHIRE CAPTURES CLASS CHAMPIONSHIP

TLUEBELL 3rd 73354 in the new **B** senior two year old champion Ayrshire of Michigan. This good Ayrshire befor completed her Advanced Registry record with 10,-361 pounds of milk, 399.45 pounds of butter-fat. She is owned by Shut-tleworth Bros., Ypsilant, Mich.

TWO NEW HOLSTEIN CHAMP-IONS IN JUNIOR CLASS

FATNE Aggie Hengerveld Pontiac is new Michigan Holstein champion in the junior four-year-old class for production in one year. Her record is 2.8944 pounds of milk and 907.88 pounds of fat or 1134.85 pounds of butter. She is owned by W. W. Mountain, Flint. In ten months division and junior

four-year-old class Silver Belmer Clare, owned by W. C. Cornwell of Silver Belmer Saginaw, takes first place with a production of 19328.6 pounds of milk and 627.90 pounds of fat or 784.87 pounds of butter.

NOT ENOUGH ROUGHAGE IN

Will you please tell me what to do for my cows. They eat bones, stones, old shoes or almost anything. They will get it in their mouth and stand and chew on it for an hour at a time. They did this a year ago and are new starting again

They did this a year ago and are now starting again. The past winter I have fed corn silage night and morning, sweet clover hay once and shredded corn stalks once through the day. The shredded stalks were some moldy, the ensilage and sweet clover were nice. For grain I have fed ground oats, corn meal, wheat bran and oil meal, mixed as follows: 100 lbs. oats, 50 lbs. corn meal, 50 lbs. bran, 50 lbs. oat meal. They have had Salt before them all the time I have fed liberal with the roughage but not with the grain—about 1 lb. to 5 not with the grain-about 1 lb. to 5 of milk.

Three cows are fresh, two will be soon. They all are in fair flesh, and feel good. There is no clover in the pasture and a year ago I had none for them through the winter. I will appreciate it very much if you can give me a remedy.—R. D., Pe-toskey, Mich.

-You do not state just what you are feeding these cows at the present time. You only stated what you had fed them during the past winter. I take it that you are a little short on roughage and if this is the case your cows may lack roughage. I am inclined to think this is what they lack more than anything else although cows sometimes lack min-eral matter when they are fed a suferal matter when they are ied a suf-ficant quantity of roughage even, and they will behave in the same manner as your cows are doing at the present time. As a remedy for this I would suggest that you add some mineral matter to the ration. -O. E. Reed, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, M. A. C.

FEEDING POTATOES TO MILCH COWS

Will you answer in regards to po-tatoes to milch cows? A neighbor says they are harmful and reduce the amount of milk, also hurt test of cream.—L. C., Sand Lake, Mich. -Potatoes make a good feed for milch cows if they are not fed too many at a time. They are just about as valuable as corn silage. Twenty pounds per day make a good feed for the average cow and I would not advise giving more than that amount. If a cow is fed all the potatoes she wants, she will naturally eat less of other foods and her ration then will consist of more water than usual and she will naturally not get as much dry matter in her food and the milk flow may shrink some. But

when fed in the same way as silage along with other roughage and grain you will not notice any reduction in the amount of milk. Often times the amount of milk. Often times the milk and butter will show the ef-fect of overfeeding on potatees. The butter is often salvy. As far as the test of the cream is concerned, they will not affect the test of cream.— 0. F. Beed. Professors of Delay Hus. O. E. Reed, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, M. A. C.

COTTON SEED MEAL ALONE WILL NOT EFFECT COW

I understand by some that if you d a cow cotton seed meal that she will not come in heat. Is this true? I am feeding less than a pint to a a day.-L. D., Pentwater, Michigan.

-Cotton seed meal of itself will not cause cows to come in heat, but it is a well known fact that cows that are fed a good ration, and such ration may contain cotton seed meal, will come in heat more regularly and will be in better condition than cows will be in better condition than cows that are not fed cotton seed meal. Cotton seed meal is a good feed for dairy cattle and is particularly valu-able because of its high protein con-tent and is ordinarily used to supply protein in balancing up a ration, but results, such as mentioned, can-not be attributed to the use of cot-tonseed meal alone.—O. E. Reed, Prof. of Dairy Husbandry, M. A. C.



The most remarkable evidence, giving additional proof of the exceptional quality and durability of De Laval Cream Separators, was disclosed by the "Oldest Users Contest" which closed on April 7th. Thousands of old De Laval Separators from all parts of the North American continent were entered. We wish to thank all who participated in this contest for their splendid co-operation in securing the data, which gives an accurate idea of just how long a De Laval will last when properly cared for.

The average life of the "Oldest De Lavals," all of which are still being used, was a little over 24 years. The oldest De Laval entered is 32 years old and is owned by Joseph Larocque of Lancaster, Ont., Canada.

In view of the fact that the average life of cream separators other than De Lavals is about five years, it can readily be seen from such unquestionable proof that the De Laval is not only the best but four to five times cheaper than other cream separators—and, remember, the 1923 De Laval is better than ever, has over four times the capacity of these old machines, is greatly improved, costs less, and will last even longer.

The Prize Winners



As good as these aid De Laval Separators are, the 1923 De Laval is still better. Naturally much has been learned in the design and manufacture of cream separators during the past 40 years, and purchasers of present-day machines reap the benefit of such experience. Twenty-five years ago a De Laval Separator of 250 Hz, capacity per hour cest \$125-today one of the largest sized De Lavals with 1000 Hz, or four times the capacity per hour, can be bought for approximately the same amount of money, and one of about the same capacity can be bought for approximately heif. I better materials, does better work, is easier to handle and cars for, and will last even longer. This applies to all sizes of present-day De Lavals. If you are using an inferior or worn-out separator, you may be wasting enough instant fat to pay for a new De Laval not get it. You can buy a De Laval on such easy terms that it will pay for itself. See your De Laval Agent now are write us aparts.

The De Laval Separator Company

165 Broadway 29 E. Madison St. 61 Beale Street Chicago San Francisco New York Sooner or later you will use a 西价



Baues, Courbs, Diste Indiansion, Warm and Sugard asle Bonditioner. At dealer by parent post. THE NEWTON REMEDY CO., Tolodo, Ohia



THE BUSINESS FARMER

VETERINARY

DEPARTMENT

CAUSES



18 (554)

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1923

All consignments, except those from fully accredited herds are sold subject to 60-90 day retest.

The accredited herd of E. P. Kinney consists of 23 head and is headed by a son of Carnation King Sylvia, whose dam has 24 lbs. and carries about 90% of the same blood of the world's milk producer Segis Pictertje Prospect. This bull togather with sons and daughters of his will be sold of his will be sold.

Itsamere herd fully accredited consists of 21 head including a 19 lb. Jr. 2-yr.-old, daughter of a 30 lb. cow, and most of the herd are sired by 30 lb. bulls.

Supplementing this sale are consignments from the following herds: H. D. Box & Sons, who enter 11 head including 24 lb. daughter of a 83 lb. cow with 772 lbs. milk, she having 3 records averaging over 39 lbs. in 7 days lbs. in 7 days.

A. R. Black & Sons, of Lansing, sell a 26 lb. cow and two sons of their Grand Champion Show Bull of the Michigan State Fair 1922, and one is by a 8-yr.-old that led her class in the 305 day division last year in Michigan.

F. E. Fogld, of Okemos, will sell a well bred 3-yr.-old heifer.

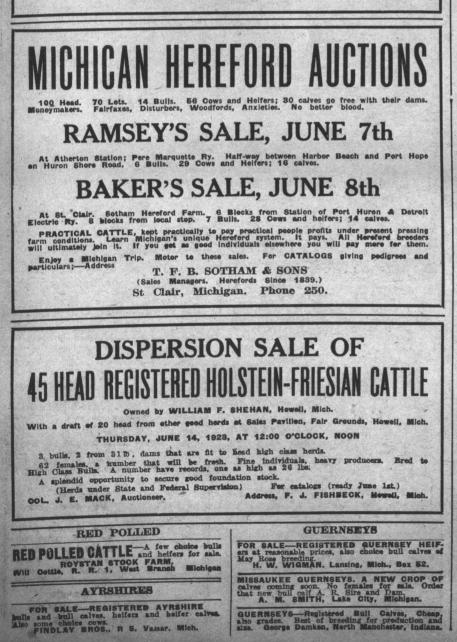
H. E. Rising, of Woodland, a son of a 29 lb. cow, she a daughter of a 32 lb. cow.

Harry Schultz, of Lansing, sell a proven son of Dutchland Creanelle Korndyke Lad.

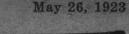
Sale will start promptly at 10 o'clock, central standard time.

Col. J. E. MACK, Ft. Atkinson, Wis. Col. S. T. WOOD, Liverpool, N. Y. Auctioneer In the Box

SEND FOR CATALOGUE TO C. A. DANIELS, OKEMOS, MICH.



I wish to know what is the matter with my hogs. They are not feeling right. I have twenty-six hogs shut up in my hog house and they are getting poor instead of fat. I have them divided in two bunches. The hogs weigh 165 pounds apiece. They have been shut up for four The weeks on corn and alfalfa and a warm drink twice a day, half milk and water mixed. In my hog house I have cement feeding floors and sleeping pen separate from feeding room and plank floor. They don't have any appetite, they don't seem to be sick or dumpish, they seem to breath like a heaving horse, their sides seem to thump in and out much harder than common. They seem to have a slight cough, but don't seem to strangle or choke. The twenty-six hogs now are eating seven bushels of corn and a small feed of alfalfa and drink 25 gallons of milk and water daily, but fail to fatten.—R. F. D., Leslie, Mich. -It is rather difficult to tell just what ails your pigs. Your trouble is due to either one of two causes. Either these hogs are severely infect-ed with intestinal parasites, or your quarters have not been properly yentilated, causing them to steam during the night and they have caught cold. If the latter cause was the trouble, it would be best to open the quarters and give them air enough so that they will remain dry when piled up in the nest, and give them a laxative ration for a few days in order to assist them in getting over their present colds. This could be done by giving some bran in the milk and water which you are feeding, and adding to it one teaspoonful of epsom salts per hog. If worms are the cause of your trouble, it would be best to buy some capsules or tablets for the pursome capsules or tablets for the pur-pose of eliminating the worms. These can be obtained from any re-liable drug house, or perhaps thru your local drug houses. It would be best to purchase a capsule or tablet upon either santonin or oil of chenopodium .--- Geo. A. Brown, Prof. of Animal Husbandry, M. A. C. HAVE VETERINARIAN EXAMINE SOW I have a fat sow that has been paralyzed for three months in hind parts. Does not stand on hind legs at all. One veterinary took her at an. One veterinary took her temperature and said it was normal and said it would be all right to butcher her. Would you please let me know whether this would be all right to market? Hog eats well and seems all right otherwise.—D. J. T., Moline, Michigan. -It would very likely be very difficult to get any hog buyer to buy your sow in a parlyzed condition. Her carcass may perhaps be all right for humane consumption after she has been killed and dressed. I would prefer however to have the carcass inspected by a competent veterinarlan after she has been killed and dressed to make sure that it is all It may be perfectly all right but it will depend somewhat upon what the cause of the paralysis is. -John P. Hutton, Professor of Surg-ery and Medicine, M. A. C. IT BELONGED TO KITTY "Oh, mother!" cried youthful Mildred. "I sound a little flea on kitty and I caught it!" "What did you do with it?" asked mother. "Why, I put it back on kitty again, of course. it was her flea."





SIMON G. MAICHELE . O. THOMAS. Auctioneer W. J. HOWARD, Clerk.

right.

White Diarrhea

Remarkable Experience of Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw in Prevent ing White Diarrhea

The following letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers vho have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Bradshaw tell of her experience in her own words: "Gentlemen:

her own words: "Gentlemen: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about dis-couraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 680, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medi-cine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly re-liable and always get the remedy by return mail.—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa."

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by the Bacillus Bacterium Pullorum. This germ is transmitted to the baby chick through the yolk of the newly hatch-ed egg. Readers are warned to be-ware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from 'Vhite Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shennandoah, Iowa, writes: "My first incubator chicks, when } a few days old, be-Chicks, when I a few days old, be-gan to die by the doz.ns with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken busi-ness. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. R's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dome."

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk-postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for a box of Walko, or \$1.00 for extra harge box—give it in all drinking water for the first two weeks and watch results. You'll find you won't loss one chick where you lost hundreds before. It's a positive fact. We guarantee it. The Leavitt & Johnson National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of this guarantee. You run no risk. If you don't the gratates little chick saver you ever used, your money will be instantly refunded.

Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 680, Waterloo, Iowa





EXERCISE

THE BUSINESS FARMER

On March 15th, I had 200 baby chicks shipped from Grand Rapids, chicks shipped from Grand Rapids, and they arrived here in a blizzard and of course they were badly chilled, and died by tens until all were gone except forty. They did very well until about three weeks old. They were in a small com-partment in large brooder house run by hard coal heaters. This compartby hard coal heaters. This compart-ment had a board floor but I had put sand and fine gravel on the floor but their legs and feet got all crip-pled up, and when they got about it was by flying and fluttering of wings. Leading out of these compartments are large runways with cement floor. I took sand and covered the cement floor about an inch and a half and dampened it, and shut chicks out there in day time, and nearly all got there in day time, and nearly all got well and over the lameness and started growing again. And now again I have four or five that can hardly get around they are so badly crippled. They do not have acess to outside ground as the snow has been deep until the last two days. They are fed with the following: Commer are fed with the following: Commerare fed with the following: Commer-cial chick feed, cracked corn and some wheat, have bran, ground green alfalfa, charcoal and shell, butter-milk or thick sour milk and water in front of them at all times. Can you tell me what is wrong? Some tell me the damp sand will cause rheumatism, but I read an article a few weeks ago similar to this and the woman said she saved a flock by putting them out to paddle in the putting them out to paddle in the mud.-W. A. R., Petoskey, Mich.

-Your experience is typical of many others who hatched chicks early this season. Unfortunately, the spring has been cold and damp with the re-sult that many chicks did not get sufficient outdoor exercise early in life, and leg weakness in nearly every case occurred

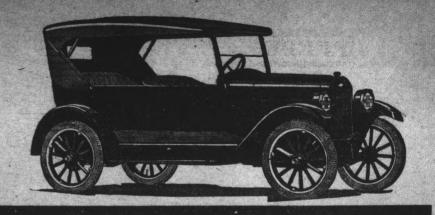
every case occurred. Chicks cannot be confined longer than two or three weeks without de-veloping signs of leg weakness. It is a good practice to encourage the chicks to take out door exercise when they are from ten days to two weeks of age; however, we have been able to reduce and practically eliminate this trouble by careful feeding.

Green food in some form or another such as sprouted oats, chopped cabbage, etc., furnishes dietary es-sentials in preventing leg weakness due to faulty nutrition. Ordinarily it is a good practice to feed green food after the fourth day and if out door exercise is furnished in addi-tiob to dist containing leaf green tion to a diet containing leaf greens very seldom any trouble from leg weakness will develop.

We have had exceptionally satis-factory results in feeding lime water to correct excessive acidity, and supto correct excessive acidity, and sup-plying a mash containing equal parts by weight of bran and rolled oats moistened with tomato juice plus about one per cent cod liver oil. Chicks will usually yield to this treatment showing a marked im-provement within twenty-four hours. - E G Forman Associate Professor -E. C. Forman, Associate Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

A NEW CORN CHAMPION A CCORDING to the Agricultural Extension Department of the Ohio State University, a farmer of Licking County, Ohio, William H. Cilmore raised more corn last year Gilmore, raised more corn last year, on ten acres of land than has ever been raised before. The record is official, having been made in connec-tion with the annual 10-acre corn contest conducted by the university.

contest conducted by the university. Mr. Gilmore produced 1,343.1 bush-els of air-dried shelled corn on his 10 acres, an average of 134.3 bush-els per acre, 93.3 bushels greater than Ohio's average yield. "Mr. Gilmore," said one of the un-iversity officials, "has averaged over 100 bushels per acre for three years, but this year made very special ef-forts to break all existing records. He plowed down a clover sod, half of which had been manured, and ap-plied 18 per cent acid phosphate at of which had been manured, and ap-plied 18 per cent acid phosphate at the rate of 500 pounds per acre. The five acres without manure had an extra 2,500 pounds of an 0-10-10 fertilizer. The seed was sown three feet apart each way and thinned to three stalks to a hill."



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model Chevrolet Touring Car. Or, if you already own a car, get a radio set, baby chicks, pure-bred fowls, poultry books, etc. It is the official organ of the Michigan State Poultry Association that makes this offer and our reliability is unquestioned. Someone is bound to win the car-why not you. Send post card for details.

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If you prefer cash, drop us a post card at once, and we will send you details of our new method that enables any honest energetic person to make \$10 per day, or more.

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Free Pamphlet "VITAMINES AND CHICKS"

Prof. E. C. Foreman, Head of the Poultry Dept. at Michigan Agricultural College.

by

The big feature of our May number is Prof. Foreman's "Vitamine" article, which announces the wonderful effect of Vitamine foods on Baby Chicks. He gives actual facts and illustrations of results al-most miraculous when Vitamines were supplied. Luckily, these Vitamine foods are common to every household, and Prof. Foreman explains which ones to use

Already the demand for this article has almost exhausted our May edition, so we reprinted it in pamphlet form which we will give free to readers of the "Business Farmer" who subscribe direct from this ad., at our special trial price of 50c per year. ORDER TODAY, before the pamphlets are exhausted.

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White Diarrhea Remedy Free

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(Regular \$1.00 Size Package) At last a sure treatment for this dread disease. No muss. No fuss. Comes in condensed tablet form to be dropped occasionally in chicks drink in the second second second second second second is to be dropped occasionally in chicks drink in the second second second second second and the second second second second second and the second s

HIGHEST QUALITY CHICKS

Michigan's Old Reliable Hatchery

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CHICKS 10c The kind that are husky and grow fast for June delivery. Leghorns 10c. An-onas 11c. Barred Rocks 12c. Special price on eggs for hatching. We prepay all shipments. Write for our catalogue and read what our customers say. BYRON CENTER POULTRY FARM, BYRON CENTER POULTRY FARM, BYRON Center, Mich.

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Strong, vigorous Chicks from se-lected in heavy laying ENGLISH STRAINWH LEE LEGROS on O BIAL STRAIN BALL STRAIN BARRED HOLTERMAN STRAIN BARRED ROCKS and ANCONAS, 100, 518; 500, 587.500 Postpaid, full live delivery guaranteed. Catalog tree, Bank Reference. DE-KOSTER'S HATCHERY, Box X, Zeeland, Mich.

CHICKS BABY
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A
D
I
C
IA
IA C. W. Wyandottes. These are last half of May and June prices. Or-der direct from ad. First National Bank, reference. BLISSFIELD HATCHERY, Blissfield, Mich.



from terrible experience the by pheumatiam, Mirs. J. E. at 608 E. Douglas Street, A. III., is so thankful at if that out of pure gratitude tail all other sufferers just their torture by a simple

furst has nothing to sell. Mer name and address, and she wi this valuable information its her at once before you

BATORS TO HENS I wish to tell you about two queer hens I have in my flock. One Rhode Island Red and one little Bantam hen. Easter Sunday the Rhode Is-land Red hatched three goslings and one chick. A week later a White Rock hen hatched three goslings and two chicks and she would not have these queer looking baby goslings and pecked them until I took them to the Rhode Island Red, and she and pecked them until I took them to the Rhode Island Red, and she took them without a murnur, but when I gave her the extra chicks she wouldn't have them. Then the little Bantam came off with baby chicks a week later, and I gave her the two chicks and she took them the two chicks and she took them. She went on the nest for a week to start with, never laid an egg and then went to setting and hatched out baby chicks. This morning I had two goslings hatch and gave them to the Rhode Island Red. I guess she would take all the goslings one would give her. But it still being too cold to keep the three little ones out of doors I brought them in and gave them to the Bantam, and she squawked about such looking babies and when I put them under her and told her she had to keep them. I guess she understood for she made no more fuss and they eat and sleep all together now and all are happy. ---Mrs. T. R., Allegan, Michigan.

-It is a common practice for poultrymen to incubate eggs artificially and then induce a foster mother to raise the chicks. It is probably a raise the chicks. It is probably a more common practice to set the in-cubator and the hens at the same time and when the entire hatch is completed to transfer the chicks from the machines to the hens. In making this transfer, one should be very careful not to add chicks of different color to those hatched by the hen, because she will immediate-ly detect that they do not belong to the hen, because she will immediate-ly detect that they do not belong to her own brood and is very liable to peck and abuse the chicks to such an extent that high mortality re-sults altho you do not mention the color or the breed of the chicks pro-duced duced.

I would surmise the reason why these hens did not adopt the chicks more gracefully was due to the varitice to rear goslings and chicks to-gether as their habits are so entire-ly different. Little difficulty is experienced in giving each hen chicks of the same color and if different breeds are being raised together, each hen should be given a few eggs from the different breeds so that she will have a variety of colors among the chicks she hatches.--E. C. Foreman, Associate Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

COMBINATION OF DISEASES

We are troubled with a disease among our hens. First it causes their heads to swell around the eyes, then they become lame, they get very thin and die. Could you please tell us what this disease is called and also what to do for it?—Mrs. J. S., Brown City, Michigan.

-From the symptoms described, the trouble could be diagnosed as a com-bination of either Chicken Pox or Roup, and Tuberculosis or some nutritional disturbance.

Ordinarily in the case of Roup a discharge is usually apparent in the nostrils and a swelling in front of the eye altho the entire eye may become affected in severe cases. In the case of Chicken Pox, brownish or blackish scabs appear on the comb and wattles and in real severe cases cankerous growths develop in the throat and mouth causing a high mortality due to difficult breathing. In the case of nutritional disturb-ances a puffiness usually occurs around the eye without an accumul-ation of puss: The birds in such cases generally possess good appetites but are usually weak and low in fertility.

Lameness is sometimes one of the external symptoms of Tuberculosis, especially when it occurs in the left leg and is accompanied by an emacileg and is accompanied by an emaci-ated condition. Some forms of leg weakness, however, may be due to Rheumatism caused by faulty hous-ing conditions. It may also be due ot "spring complaint" or "Layers' cramps" both of which have their origin in faulty nutrition.—E. C. Foreman, Associate Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C. May 26, 1923

TRANSFER CHICKS FROM INCU-BATORS TO HENS PRICE LIST FOR JUNE, JULY AND Prices on Quality Baby Chicks Only

Breed	B0	100	500
Barred Recks	\$8.00	\$14.00	\$68.00
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Minorcas	8.00	14.00	63.00 -
Anconas	8.00	13.50	63.00
White Leghorns	7.00	12.00	58.00
Brown Leghorns	7.00	12.00	58.00
Buff Leghorns		12.00	58.00
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THE MORENCI HA	TCHERY,	Morenci,	Mich.

QUALITY Chick Price Cut Wh., Br., Buff Leghorn 10c; Br. Rock 11c; Wh. Rock, Reds, Wh. Wy., B. Orps., 12c; Assrt. 9c; Assrt. Large breeds, 10c. Catalog free. MISSOURI POULTRY FARMS, Columbia, Mo.

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

PULLETS, HENS AND COCKERELS S. C. White Leghorns and S. C. and R. C. Black Minorcas. Must make room before cold weather. About ready ready to lay. LAPHAM FARMS, Pinckney, Mich.

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HATCHING EGGS

HATCHING EGGS

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THOROUGHBRED BUFF ROCK E GGS Thorough Bar State White and Barred Rock Eggs for Hatching. Pure, Prize winning, utility strains, selected pens, \$1.35 per setting, flock \$1.00 a setting, delivered P. P. special on quantity. Dawson's Farm, R. No. 4, Muskegon, Michigan.

BARRED, ROCK HATCHING EGGS. NORMAN Heavy Laying Strain. MRS. JESSIE B. DEAN, R. 1, Mason, Mich. BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS. PARKS 200-egg strain. \$2 per 15; \$5 per 50; \$10 per 100 by prepaid parcel post. R. G. KIRBY, R. 1, East Lansing, Michigan. FOR SALE-BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS from good winter layers. \$1.25 per 15 or \$2.00 from good winter layers. \$1.25 per 10 of \$2.0 per 30 postpaid. Mrs. Frank Millikin, R. 1, Roscommon. Mich. PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS AT \$2-15; \$5.50.59. Prepaid. MRS. ANNA LA NOUE, Fostoria, Michigan. THOMPSON STRAIN BARRED ROCK EGGS by 9 lb. males, bred to lay. Dark matings \$1.75 per 15; \$3.00 per 30 prepaid. MRS. FRED KLOMP, St. Charles, Michigan.

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Send for price list. C. W. HEIMBACH, R. 5, Big Rapids, Michigan. EGGS FOR HATCHING-PURE BRED WHITE Wyandottes, 15 eggs \$1,25; 30 eggs \$2.00; 50 eggs \$3.00; 100 eggs or more 5 cents each. Single settings prepaid. Others f. o. b. Allegan, H. M. Horton, Citz. Phone 294B, Allegan, Mich.

WHITE WYANDOTTES MARTIN STRAIN, WAYNE CHIPMAN, R. 2, Washington, Mich.

SILVER LACED AND WHITE WYANDOTTES Four large, beautiful roosters. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. C. W. BROWNING, Portland, Michigan.

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LEGHORNS

S. C. Buff Leghorn Hens, Pullets and Cockerela, Hens and pullets \$2.50 each; cockerels \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. Show birds a matter of correspond-ence. LAPHAM FARMS, Pinckney, Mich.

PULLETS BARRON ENGLISH WHITE Leghorns, eight weeks to maturity—May to October. Breeding flocks repeatedly culled by experts. Extra large and vigorous Wedge shaped bodies, big looped combs. "Lay bilt" in every way. Also breeding occkerels Satisfaction and more or money back. MORSE WHITE LEGHORN FARM, Belding, Michigan.

ANOTHER PROOF THAT IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE THROUGH THE BUSI-NESS FARMER

Have had splendid results from your paper .--- Mrs. Laverne Brownell, Belmont, Mich.



VARKETTLASTE

COOTE'S MARKET LETTER

2 (558)

BY W. W. FOOTE A Word to Our Readers

MARMERS and stockmen who read

The Business Farmer are cor-dially invited to write whenev-er they desire any information about the markets, or when they have information to offer regarding farm matters in their neighborhood. Pre-dictions as to the future are obviously more or less uncertain, but advice is always cheerfully given when re-quested. In a general way, it may be said that until farm workers become plentier and their wages are considerably reduced it seems to be advisable for farmers to avoid branching out too much, and fewer acres well cultivated and diversified farming should bring in larger profits than the old methods of a large acreage devoted to grains. Many farmers are endeavoring to grow as much food for their families as they can, instead of spending com-paratively large amounts of money. Every farm should have an orchard of fruit trees, as well as grape vines, berry bushes and vegetable garden, besides plenty of hens, some cows, hogs and sheep. Fortunately, many of our Michigan farmers are already pursuing this course, with the best of results. In parts of the country where the land is level numerous farmers who were unable to hire helpers have been buying tractors. The former ambition of owning large tracts of farm lands has large-ly died down, and the inflated war time prices are no longer paid, except in rare instances. Many farm-ers are wondering how the move-ment started by the federal government recently to prevent wild speculation in grain on the produce ex-changes of the United States is going to effect the market. Statements of purchases and sales of grain futures since May 1 are called for.

Rallies in Grain Prices

Wheat prices for several weeks followed a downward course, and corn and oats sold lower, but they declined less than wheat, while the fall in prices for oats was still less. Part of the fall in wheat was brought about at the beginning of May by extensive sales of speculators, who were taking their profits. since then some good advances have taken place, with active speculative and export buying, and smaller ad-vances in corn and oats. Crop re-ports are potential in making prices, and this is especially true of wheat and this is especially true of wheat. Much importance is attached to the fairly large exports of flour and wheat from the United States and Canada, and a few days ago a sale of a cargo of new crop hard wheat, the first such sale of the season, was made at the Atlantic seaboard for shipment to Germany. All along Germany has been a large buyer of rye in this country, yet our rye stocks in sight are reported as ag-gregating 17,370,000 bushels, com-paring with only 6,208,000 bushels a year ago. Of late our exports of corn and oats have been much less corn and oats have been much less than a year ago, but visible supplies of both grains are much smaller than at that time. Corn planting is late because of the cold, wet spring, and much uncertainty is felt regarding the next crop. Wheat continues to sell at much below prices paid one and two years ago; but corn is still selling much higher than last year, and oats prices are greatly lower. The sentiment in the greatly lower. The sentiment in the wheat market is that prices in the coming crop year will be higher, but his is looking comiderably shead The trouble with corn is that it is selling out of line with hogs at the selling out of line with hogs at the present time, and many farmers talk of reducing their spring breeding. Recent sales were made on the Chicago Board of Trade of May wheat at \$1.18, comparing with \$1.4 0 a year ago, May corn at 81% or a year ago,

MARKET SUMMARY

Wheat market easy. Other grains quiet. Beans steady after recent advances. Old potatoes dull. Butter and eggs are in demand and firm. Poultry in fair supply and demand good. Dressed calves wanted. Hogs steady. Cattle quiet.

(Note: The above summarized information was received AFTER the balance of the mar-ket page was set in type. It contains last minute information up to within one-half hour of going to press --Editor.)

been a marked increase in the consumption of beef in this country, and this has made a better outlet for and this has made a better outlet for beef steers, cows and heifers; so that it was possible to sell much increas-ed supplies of cattle in the Chicago market at firm, and even higher prices, subject to temporary reac-tions at times. Recent sales of steers have been largely at \$2.50 to \$10.25 with more sales at \$10 to steers have been largely at \$8,50 to \$10.25, with more sales at \$10 to \$10.40 than at any previous time since January. The best class of steers brought \$9.50 to \$10.50, the best yearlings selling at \$9.25 to \$10.25, while common light weight steers brought \$7.15 to 7.75. Butch-reing cows and heifors sold at \$4.50 ering cows and heifers sold at \$4.50 to \$9.50, bulls at \$4.50 to \$8 and calves at \$5 to \$11.50. Only a moderate business was transacted in stockers and feeders, but prices were higher because of a very limited supply, sales being made at \$6 to \$8.75. Quality was demanded, and good lots sold at \$7.75 to \$8.50 mainly A year are common to mainly. A year ago common to prime steers sold at \$7 to \$9.25. Prospects for the future look promising.

Hogs Marketed Rapidly

There is a large demand in the Chicago market for hogs on local and shipping account, and despite continued heavy receipts, the de-cline in prices has been checked, late sales being as high as a week earli-er, buyers paying \$6.25 to \$7.85, mainly \$7.30 to \$7.80. Prime light hogs topped the market, selling 15 cents above the best heavy butchers. A year ago hogs sold at \$9.50 to \$11, supplies at that time far exceeding those at this time. Hogs reaching the Chicago market are mostly good, and their average weight is 243 pounds. Combined receipts in sev-en western markets for the year to late date amount to 12,463,000 hogs, comparing with 8,953,000 a year ago, 9,608,000 two years ago and 10,354,000 three years ago. Further declines in prices are expected. Advices from the country show plenty of hogs left and anxiety on the part of many stockmen to get their holdings shipped to market. The domestic consumption of lard, fresh and cured hog meats continues extremely large, and exports of provisions loom up big, especially of lard, these far exceeding those of a year ago. Still, the cold storage stocks of provisions in this country are growing rapidly, and are far greater than a year ago.

Active Demand for Horses Not enough of the higher grade horses are coming on the Chicago market to meet the present increas-ing demand, and suitable drafters and chunks are bringing \$175 to and chunks are bringing \$175 to \$225, with occasional sales at \$250 to \$275, and once in a while a sale around \$300. The heavier the better the buyer is suited, the de-mand being for horses weighing from 1400 to 2,000 pounds. Infer-ior horses are poor sellers around \$25 to \$50. In the east many big trucks are being replaced with horses, and recent sales have been made of matched teams at \$400 to made of matched teams at \$400 to large part the hor offered sell singly for \$100 to \$150. To a very large extent farmers have ceased to raise even for their own 1186.

Great Boom in Lambs

Insignificant Chicago receipts of spring lambs, clipped lambs and Col-orado wool lambs have brought orado wool lambs have brought about sensational advances in prices for everything that is fat, the offer-ings falling greatly below the de-mand. The spring is late. and there is a great gap between the close of the season for marketing Colorado lambs and the delayed

marketing of southern spring lambs. Farmers who are in the sheep industry these times are extremely fortuntry these times are extremely fortun-ate. Recent receipts were much the smaller of the year, and prime Colorado wooled lambs advanced to \$17, while the best clipped lambs brought \$15.60, and California spring lambs went to \$17.50.

WHEAT

Trading was lifeless last week in wheat and any attempt by bulls to cause the market to become active and prices advance was met with a flood of wheat that left dealers with more grain than they knew what to do with. However, the market de-clined only slightly as crop news was of a bullish nature. The re-ports from the majority of the wint-or wheat producing states were that er wheat producing states were that the yield per acre will be under that of last year by quite a bit, because of poor stooling and thin fields and these reports were on the increase as the week drew to a close. But in spite of these reports the market did not strengthen as the bulls expected. giving the impression that the back-ward condition of winter wheat had been discounted. Dealers believe been discounted. Dealers believe the short promise will attract the at-tention of the investor who will buy and hold, compared with the present and hold, compared with the present purchaser who buys and then sells as soon as he sees an opportunity to make a small profit. The price of wheat is low, compared with other products, and must go up or other commodities decline. During last commodifies decline. During last week the Detroit market advanced 3c and declined 1c leaving it 2c higher than on the close of the pre-

Prices

vious week.

Detroit — Cash No. 2 red, \$1.34; No. 2 white, \$1.34; No. 2 mixed, \$1.34.

Chicago—No. 2 mixed, \$1.22. Prices one year ago—Detroit, No. 2 red, \$1.37; No. 2 white, \$1.35; No. 2 mixed, \$1.35.

CORN

The corn market traveled much the same route as wheat during the the same route as wheat during the past couple of weeks. Sales of corn to arrive showed some increase but domestic demand was slow and ex-port trading quiet. Receipts were small. Corn planting is well under way, and while the soil in some sec-tions is too wet to work, in general the ground is in good condition and planting is going along rapidly. The Detroit market shows a gain of 1c over a week ago. over a week ago.

Prices

Prices Detroit—Cash No. 2 yellow, 87c; No. 3, 86c; No. 4, 84c. Chicago—No. 2 yellow, 86c; No. 8 yellow, 84c. Prices one year ago—Detroit, No. 8 yellow, 65 ½ c.

OATS

The oat market showed a loss for the week. This was due to local and commission house selling, based on the easiness in other grains. Oats finished last week ic lower compared to the week before, thus being the only grain showing no advance.

Prices

Detroit—Cash No. 2 white, 50c; No. 3, 48½c; No. 4, 47c. Chicago—Cash No. 2 white, 46c;

No. 3, 44c. Prices one year ago—Detroit; No. 2 white, 45c.

RYE

The Detroit market for rye shows an advance in price of 1c over a week ago. The demand is fair but

quiet with the market easy in tone. Prices Detroit—Cash No. 2, 81c.

Prices one year ago-Detroit, Cash No. 2, \$1.09.

BEANS

The bean market developed strength the forepart of last week and prices made advances. At De-troit the total gain amounted to 45c during the past fortnight. The market is in a failed streng pacific troit the total gain amounted to 45c during the past fortnight. The market is in a fairly strong position at the present time and prices are expected to go higher in the near future. However, there will un-doubtedly be slight declines in the meantime. Dealers all declare they can see no reason why prices should not go still higher as the demand is good. One of the main troubles with the market for Michigan beans is that the price fluctuates within such a wide range. If a dealer or whole-sale grocer goes out to buy a carload on an advancing market the price will be boosted every few minutes by some rabid speculator, and for by some rabid speculator, and for that reason much buying is done on the "hand to mouth" basis. If the national advertising campaign now under consideration is put on it will tend to stabilize network the stabilized basis. tend to stabilize prices so that the wholesale grocer can buy a carload of beans without fear of a sudden of beans without fear of a sudden change in price that will mean a great loss to him. The Michigan bean is rapidly approaching the place where good demand is cons-tant, or as near as possible, becom-ing the favorite of the canners throughout the country and several large dealers report many of their large dealers report many of their customers buy strictly C. H. P. Michigan beans only. Indications are that a large acreage will be planted this year.

Prices Detroit—C. H. P. \$7.25 per cwt. Chicago—C. H. P. \$7.25 per cwt. Prices one year ago—Detroit, C. H. P. \$8.50 per cwt.

POTATOES

If the old potato market is going much lower it has shown no indica-tion during the past week or so. The bottom may have been reached as the shipments of old stock are practically at a standstill. Few po-tatoes are left at Northern Michigan points and there is no indication that the market will soften much that the manual the end. Prices

Detroit — Michigan, \$1.33@150

per cwt, Chicago—Wisconsin and Round whites, \$1@1.15 per cwt. Prices one year ago—Detroit— Michigan, \$1.92 per cwt.

HAY

A firm tone has prevailed in the market during the last couple of weeks, owing to light receipts. While shipments received on the markets at some points are larger than they were a week ago in general they are not sufficient to take care of the de-mand. Spring work is holding up country loadings. Prices

Prices Detroit—No. 1 timothy, \$17.50@ 18; standard, \$16.50@17; light mixed, \$16.50@17; No. 2 timothy, \$15.50@16.50; No. 1 clover mixed, \$14@15; No. 1 clover, \$13@14. Chicago—No. 1 timothy, \$22@23; light mixed, \$19@21; No. 2 tim-othy, \$18@21; No. 1 clover, \$15@ 16; No. 2 clover, \$13@14. New York—No. 1 timothy, \$25@ 26; No. 2 timothy, \$22@25; No. 1 clover mixed, \$25.

clover mixed, \$25.

Prices one year ago Detroit, Standard timothy, \$21@22; light mixed, \$21@22; No. 2 timothy, \$20@21; No. 1 clover, \$16@17.

WOOL PRICES MAINTAIN STEADY LEVEL

STEADY LEVEL Activity in wool marketing in some sections of the range states and very little movement in other sections during the past week is re-ported to the United States Depart-ment of Agriculture by its field rep-resentatives. A considerable por-tion of the wool is reported as hav-ing been contracted for and a fair quantity pledged for sale through

the various pools. Prices paid range from 30c for fall wool in cali-fornia to 53 ½s for twelve-months' wool in other states. In some sec-tions shearing has just commenced.

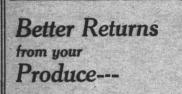
WEEKLY MARKETGRAM U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Economics Washington, D. C, for the week ending May 19, 1923. FEED—Markets dull and declin-ing. Demand very moderate. Lin-seed meal heavy, offerings good, de-mand light. Cottonseed meal easier, stocks fair, demand light. Season shipments bran and middlings of-fered in easter markets around \$27. Production most feeds good. Stocks and interior supplies slightly in ex-cess of present requirements. Quoted May 18; bran \$26, middlings \$28: four middlings \$30; Minneapolis 1; gluten feed \$37.15 Chicago.



Week of May 27 The first half of the week of May 27th is expected to be fair and gen-erally warm in Michigan. About the middle part of the week, however, skies will cloud over and general showers with some scattered rains and thunder storms are to be expected in various coun-ties of this state. These conditions with high winds will continue over Thursday but during this day tem-peratures will fall lower. There are indications that the sky will clear off about Thursday but about Friday will again become overcast, threatening and precipitat-ing general showers during last two days of week.

days of week. Week of June 3 About Wednesday or Thursday be-gins a period of general showers,



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A Dept. of Michigan State Farm Bureau



electrical storms and high winds that will continue throughout the balance of the week. Locally these storm conditions will be severe with very heavy rains doing considerable damage. damage.

Much Cooler About June 23 Notwithstanding the fact that we cently stated in these columns the three weeks centering on the summer solstice would be warm, we wish to emphasize that the few days either side of June 23rd will be quiet cool for the season and tender growth should be protected accord-ingly. This does not contradict our previous forecast of warm weather on the average for the three weeks. To the contrary this should serve as a warning, as a cool spell during an average warm period is more dangerous to growing crops than a long series of cool weather weeks.

WARMER WEATHER COMING As this is a nice cool morning and this snow storm has got us beat on the bean proposition, we would like to know whether the weather man could help us out on what we could plant to avoid the cold weather and escape the hot, dry weather at blos-soming time. The blight or hot, dry weather stopped us raising beans four or five years ago. Any information would be thankful to information would be thankful to get. There are about three inches of snow on the level this morning and still snowing.—A. J. Rumbaugh, Van Buren County, Mich. —We look for a change in temper-ature conditions beginning about the second or third week in June. For the belance of that month and run-

second or third week in June. For the balance of that month and run-ning into July we look for warmer weather than usual for this time of year

The rainfall will be heavier than usual or, at least, plenty of it, ac-cording to our figures. For this reason your bean crop should be planted on well drained land and we believe your crop will get a fair start

Late plantings will probably be Late plantings will probably be best this year as we figure the aver-age temperature during blossoming time (latter part of July) will be normal to below. Therefore, blos-soms will set and rapidly develop into healthy hear noda

into healthy bean pods. Temperatures during the week from June 20 to 27 will average cool and while we do not believe it will develop into frost in your section, we advise that you keep close watch of your thermometer, the sky and the wind.

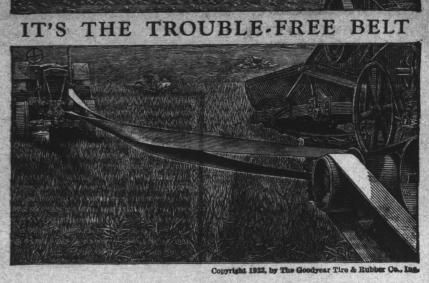
TOO MANY FARMERS FOLLOW-ING RADICAL LEADERS

(Continued from Page 13) of labor is only temporary and to bring in foreign labor would not only hasten unemployment but ac-centuate the condition when it does come

We are too familiar with the evils of emigration to reverse our present policy of restriction. We already have an immense population in this have an immense population in this country, a large part of it congested in cities ranking among the largest in the world. Our population is in-creasing at a rapid rate and we know too well the conditions of the people in over-populated countries like India, China and Japan. Times are very trying for the farmer but we must remember we are paying for the costliest war in history and it's not going to be easy. The just complaint of the farmer is that he is bearing much more than

The just complaint of the farmer is that he is bearing much more than his share of the burden. Labor unions by their powerful organizations have been able to pre-vent readjustment or any consider-able reduction in wages. A large proportion of the farmers have back-ed up the unions in their attitude to their own direct detriment. The farmers have always been

The farmers have always been noted at the great conservative class —too many of them now are follow-ing radical leaders that will get Ing radical leaders that will get them nowhere but lead them into a large extent are buncoed by their own self-styled leaders. I would ask the average farmer what benefit he as received from all the legislation supposedly passed for his especial benefit since the war. The great problems that confront high transportation, high cost of manufactured articles, unequal afti-er-war readjustments, and exorbit-ant taxation, have received very lit-te practical attention.—K. S. Wood, Charlevoix County, Mich.



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Keep The Business Farmer Coming—See page 2.

