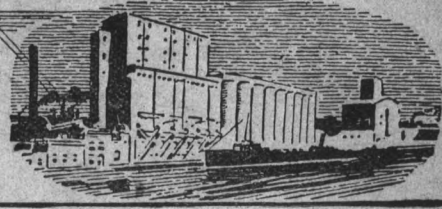


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan



VOL. X, No. 22

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1923

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



A Golden Crop

Michigan ranks third in the production of strawberries in the United States.

Read in this issue: Michigan Takes Lead at National Holstein Sale—President Lowden Asks Holstein-Friesian Association Pointed Question—Tests Proves Normal Silage Superior to Stover Silage.



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Current Agricultural News

RATE REDUCTION SECURED BY BUREAU

THE Pere Marquette railroad has granted freight rate reductions ranging from 3 1/4 to 6 1/2 cents per hundredweight on grain by-products from Toledo to a number of Michigan points. The reduction was secured through the efforts of the Michigan State Farm Bureau Traffic department.

The new rate is effective July 1 and applies to such products as cottonseed meal, linseed oil meal, linseed oil cake, gluten feed, beet pulp, etc. The rates also apply to intermediate stations and will effect a good savings to buyers of these products. On the carload minimum weight of 40,000 lbs. for such products, the savings to such buyers at such reductions may range \$14 to \$26 per car. Following is the list of stations where reductions were made and the amount of the reduction per hundredweight in each instance: Almont and Sandusky—3 1/4 reduction; Beaverton, Elk Rapids and Petosky—5 1/2 c; Harrison—6 c; Braryton, Grindstone City, Port Hope and Weidman—6 1/2 c.

STATE VETERINARY ASSN. MEET AT M. A. C.

THE members of the Michigan State Veterinary Medical Association will hold their forty-first annual meeting at the M. A. C., East Lansing, beginning June 26th and ending June 28th. In the afternoon of the first day several addresses will be delivered but the evening will be given over to entertainment. The following forenoon the members will listen to many interesting and instructive talks and after a recess for luncheon at noon several more talks will be given followed by meetings of local organizations. The interesting talks continue throughout Thursday forenoon and after lunch there will be a Question Box following which there will be a business session. And the ladies are to attend with their husbands, the officials of the Association promising them an interesting time during the meeting.

\$12,000 IN CASH PRIZES AT HAY AND GRAIN SHOW

AT a meeting of the Agricultural Committee of the Chicago Board of Trade and the management of the Grain Show, a cash premium list for the Fifth International Grain and Hay Show was set at \$12,000. In addition to this a special appropriation was made of \$500 to make possible the Student Grain Judging contest. The following classes were approved:

Ten Ear Corn, \$5,000; Single Ear Corn, \$615; Flint Corn, \$230; Wheat, \$1,535; Oats, \$965; Special Early Oats, \$90; Rye, \$360; Barley, \$400; Hay, \$300; Kaffir & Milo, \$250; Small Seed, \$525; Soybeans, \$430; Cowpeas and Field Peas, \$160; Field Beans, \$74; Junior Corn Contest, \$336; For Special Ribbons & Soybean Trophy, \$250.

FARMERS STILL SOLID FOR GAS TAX

INASMUCH as the legislature adjourned without passing either a gas tax or a weight tax and it is now reported that the Governor is planning to call a special session of the law makers to consider funding legislation, it is extremely interesting and timely to learn the attitude of the farmers of the state on this important issue.

Letters received at the Lansing headquarters of the Michigan State Farm Bureau indicate that farmer sentiment in favor of a two cent gas tax has only been strengthened by the executive veto which prevented the Warner gas tax act, supported by 98 of the 132 legislators, from going into effect in Michigan.

Farmers can scarcely see the justice of the present system under which they pay the main cost of improved highways which are largely used by commercial trucks, traveling men, tourists and city pleasure seekers. They are equally opposed to an automobile weight tax which ignores the mileage driven by the car and fails to derive any revenue from the ever-increasing tourist traffic or

the highway-destroying fleets of drive-away cars.

Sentiments expressed in letters received from individual Farm Bureau members and local organizations are plainly and convincingly stated and leave no doubt as to the attitude of the writers. The attitude of many of the most thoughtful farmers is reflected in a letter from a leading Barry County Farm Bureau member who is the president of his township organization. He writes: "Our members stand solidly for a gas tax and would favor no other measure. We would not favor the weight tax under any consideration. It would not catch the out of state autoist who uses his auto one day in the week and one who uses it seven days in the week. We do not believe in any compromises."

FROM HERE AND THERE IN MICHIGAN

A grade Holstein was the high cow in a recent report of the North Clinton Cow-Testing association, Clinton county.

Seventy schools in land clearing are being held in the upper peninsula this year, the schools continuing until the end of June.

The International Baby Chick Association will hold its annual convention at Washington, D. C., this year on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, August 1st, 2nd, and 3rd.

Prof. E. H. Ryder, head of the history and sociology sections, M. A. C., has been granted a six months' leave of absence. During that period he is going to tour the world.

Chippewa county farmers are planning on asking their Board of Supervisors to engage a county agricultural agent for their county, the request to be made at the June meeting of the board.

There are 1,158 dairy herds in Michigan holding memberships in 53 different cow-testing associations, according to figures recently compiled by Prof. A. T. Baltzer of the Mich. Agricultural College.

The veterinary department of the M. A. C. is being reorganized under the direction of Ward Giltner, new dean of this department, to become, in addition to its teaching function, a thorough-going institution for the investigation of animal diseases.

As a result of the dairy and alfalfa campaign put on in Eaton county over a year ago, a large acreage of alfalfa seeded last year and nearly an equal amount again this year. The M. A. C. believes the tour is the best way of increasing acreage.

That the farm poultry flock is still the most popular and widely distributed "crop" in Michigan is shown by statistics at the Michigan Agricultural college which indicate that 180,000 of the state's 190,000 farms, or 92 per cent, maintain a poultry flock.

Farmers in the southwestern part of Michigan held their fourth annual Southwestern Michigan Soils Field day at the Cass county farm near Cassopolis, June 9th. The meeting was called for the investigation of the soils experiments conducted on this farm for several years.

Mr. Elton J. Van Leuven of Mt. Pleasant, Mich., has been made a member of the board of directors of the Seventh District Federal Land Bank. Mr. Van Leuven will represent Michigan and Wisconsin on the board of this land bank that serves the states of Minnesota, North Dakota, Michigan and Wisconsin.

Reading the life of Crete of the famous bandit, Barbours, and his band of 30 followers, who have terrorized islanders for 15 years is the feat credited to a Michigan girl, Miss Margaret Robinson. Miss Robinson, a near east relief worker, entered into negotiations with the bandit and his followers and before she was through they agreed to surrender to the Greek government, and join the army in return for their pardon.

SATURDAY

JUNE 23rd,

1923

VOL. X, NO. 22

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

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

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

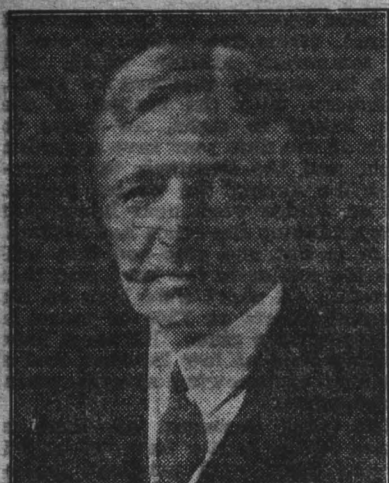
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Michigan Takes Lead At National Holstein Sale



Frank O. Lowden was again elected president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America at the 38th annual meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, June 6th.

MICHIGAN Holstein breeders surely can be proud of the part their state played in the national consignment sale held last week in Cleveland, for it can be truthfully stated that without the Michigan Holsteins and the Michigan breeders the sale would not have been quite the success that it was.

The bunch of black and whites representing Michigan in the ring last week brought more per head than did those representing other states, with the exception of California which sent only two heads, a bull calf which brought \$3,100.00 and a heifer \$600.00. This consignment is manifestly too small in numbers to figure against states sending five or more head, although California should be complimented in sending such a good pair so far across the continent.

Michigan sold 14 head for \$12,500.00, for an average per head of \$894.23; Ohio sold 25 head for \$15,800.00, for an average per head of \$632.00; Wisconsin sold 15 head for \$10,250.00, for an average per

Animals from Michigan Bring Highest Average and Michigan Breeders Pay Highest Prices for Best Offered at Annual Meeting at Cleveland

By J. G. HAYS

Dairy Department, Michigan Agricultural College

head of \$616.66; Minnesota sold 6 head for \$3,488.00, for an average per head of \$580.83; Pennsylvania sold 13 head for \$7,420.00, for an average per head of \$570.76.

Furthermore, Michigan had the high honor of breeding and consigning the cow that topped the sale. She was Lakewood Maplecrest Amy No. 598,411, a 26.83 lb. two year old daughter of Maplecrest Korn-dyke Hengerveld, the only living century sire. Her dam, Belle Piet-ertje Hartog, is now on test and already has better than 34 lbs. to her credit. "Amy" came from the Battle Creek Sanitarium herd, W. W. Wentworth, owner. She sold for \$1,850.00. Then the second highest selling bull of the sale, bringing \$3,750.00, Sir Charlevoix Ormsby Funderne No. 377,919, yearling son of Kolrain Marion Funderne, 35,339.5 lbs. milk in a year, the second highest cow for milk in the world, was bred, raised and consigned by Loeb Farms of Charlevoix. This bull was topped only by Avon Pontiac Echo Lad No. 318,575, the son of the certain-to-be world's champion cow for butter production for all breeds, DeKol Plus Segis Dixie. Incidentally this Dixie bull could almost be claimed as a Michigan bull altho consigned by Wisconsin, because he has been used during the last two years in this state by Dr. Consaul of Mt. Pleasant. He sold for \$4,100.00.

Another point regarding the sale to exult over is that Michigan not only sold its cattle to the best advantage, but Michigan breeders also headed the list as buyers.

Out of 111 head sold in the sale for \$69,375.00, an average per head of \$625.00, Michigan bought 41 head

for \$30,795.00, an average per head of \$751.00.

Next to our state as a buying state came Pennsylvania, taking 32 head at an average price paid of \$612.34, then Ohio buying 16 head at an average of \$461.25, Missouri took 6 head at an average of \$390.00, and New Jersey 5 head at an average of \$544.00.

The Michigan buyers were: Detroit Creamery Co., Mt. Clemens, 10 head, average \$851.00; J. T. Berkhelmer, Homer, 13 head, average \$518.07; J. B. Jones, Detroit, 4 head, average \$445.00; Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, 2 head, average \$825.00; Loeb Farms, Charlevoix, 2 head, average \$662.50; W. R. Roach, Grand Rapids, 2 head, average \$250.00; Wm. Tyson, Washington, 2 head, average \$225.00; Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, 1 head, average \$200.00; Mac Hart, Wilmet, 1 head, average \$210.00; D. D. Aitken, Flint, 1 head, average \$600.00; Newberry State Hospital, Newberry, 1 head, average \$1,050.00; E. L. Bayne & J. B. Jones, Detroit, 1 head, average \$3,750.00; W. W. Wentworth, Battle Creek, and Dudley Waters, Grand Rapids, 1 head, average \$4,100.00.

Among the animals bought by these men was included the top bull of the sale, Avon Pontiac Echo Lad, bought by Wentworth and Waters and the top female, Lakewood Maplecrest Amy, bought by the Detroit Creamery Company, who also bought Canary Maid Promethus Champion No. 516,212, a 34.87 lb. three year old consigned by the Newberry State Hospital, the third highest selling female; also the second high bull of the sale, the Loeb bull, bought by Jones and Bayne.



F. L. Houghton has done such good work as secretary of the association that he was re-elected to that position without opposition.

There certainly is nothing wrong with the Holstein industry of Michigan when breeders have the courage to consign a large number of cattle that top the sale in average selling price, and also when upwards of half of the total number of animals sold, were bought into the state by Michigan buyers.

The annual meeting on the day preceeding the sale days was marked by harmony throughout. The business was more or less routine. Important matters pertaining to amendment of the By-Laws were referred to a committee for thorough study and for report at the next Annual Meeting. The old officers and retiring directors were re-elected, and in the places of Messrs. Davidson and Schroeder who resigned, were elected R. E. Chapin of Illinois, by the board, and Fred Peasley of Connecticut, by the meeting. Fifty Michigan men attended the meeting and sale.

President Lowden Asks Holstein-Friesian Association Pointed Questions

PROBABLY the most important single factor in the development of the Holstein cow in America has been the Advanced Registry Department of the Association's work. There are some unanswered questions now before the Association for solution. I would briefly indicate some of the more important ones: Shall a cow be denied advanced registry if her milk contains less than three per cent butter fat? Shall the seven-day record be abolished? Shall we follow up more fully the subsequent breeding record of cows which have made exceptionally high records in production? Shall milking four times a day be encouraged? There are other questions of far-reaching importance to the breed.

During the last few years we have had a very able committee composed of the best scientific men and successful breeders at work upon the question of type. I happen to know that this committee has devoted an almost incredible amount of time to this important question. That committee has made its final report and we now have for the first time in the history of the breed a definite picture of what the Holstein cow and bull should be in the opinion of those best qualified to say. That represents a decided step in advance. It is a notable achievement. The question I now submit is, has not the time arrived when a like committee should be appointed thoroughly

1. Shall a cow be denied advanced registry if her milk contains less than three per cent butter fat?
2. Shall the seven-day record be abolished?
3. Shall we follow up more fully the subsequent breeding record of cows which have made exceptionally high records in production?
4. Shall milking four times a day be encouraged?

to revise the rules of advanced registry. The questions now before the Association would be considered by them. They could systematize rules and make of them a harmonious whole. Let it be remembered that the type as finally agreed upon by our able committee is always subject to revision. Final approval of that type depends upon the records at the pail of succeeding generations of cows which most nearly conform to the type. There must, therefore, be the closest relation possible between type and production.

Many experienced breeders felt for a time that we over-emphasized production at the expense of type. They believed that while the individual cow was producing unusual results we were deteriorating the breed. Now isn't it possible that we may go to the other extreme? At any rate we must study production closely—and generation after generation—if we would either prove conclusively that we have hit upon the perfect type, or, what is equally important, if we would prove its defects. These

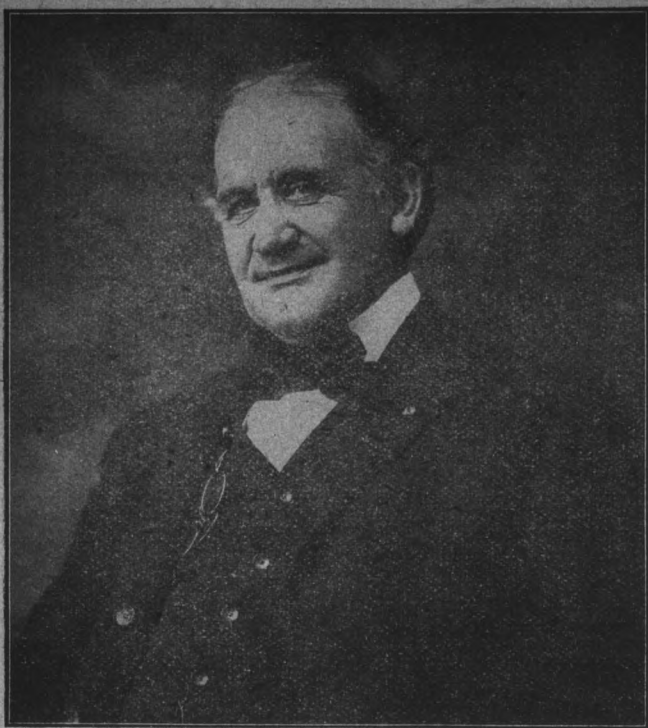
questions cannot be disposed of in a moment. They require extended study and investigation. They demand some painstaking work, which the committee upon type has so well performed. I recommend, therefore, that a committee be authorized to undertake this work.

The subject which has received the most consideration during the past year has been extension work. Little had been done during the preceeding year because of lack of funds. The increase in the transfer fee, however, authorized at the annual convention in Kansas City last year made possible the taking up of this work in a broad and comprehensive way. Calf club work has been carried forward until it now radiates into all the dairy sections of the United States. Over four thousand boys and girls have been actively enrolled in that work and the majority of them own purebred Holsteins. The Association keeps in touch with these boys and girls monthly through correspondence and the Calf Club News, a little publica-

tion which we have started in the interest of calf club work. In order to avoid duplication, we are co-operating closely with the colleges of agriculture and with the local farm bureaus. We have proceeded on the theory that a county agent should be the actual head of all farm activities within the county and our calf club work in the county therefore is made in effect a sub division of the county farm bureau. The results already obtained show to my mind clearly that the calf club can be made a most effective agency in promoting the interests of the breed.

High Records From Common Cows

We, of course, believe in pressing the campaign for pure-bred sires. To that end, the chief feature of our exhibit at the National Dairy Show at St. Paul last October was the exhibit of the descendants of common cows where purebred sires were used. Among these cows were two which had made records of 950 and 1,025 pounds of butter, respectively, under practical farm conditions. They aroused great interest and became one of the most popular features of the show. We believe that no more effective way could be found of proving to the farm the value of purebred sires than this ocular demonstration of what their offspring would actually accomplish at the pail. These cows belonged to a cow-testing association, and they were also a demonstration of the value of (Continued on page 23)



John G. Krauth, A Pioneer Settler.

WITH a frontier residence in northeastern Michigan of twenty-three years, coming here from Minnesota with a band of sheep, a first-hand experience with a settler's problem, in all its phases, leaving a lasting conviction on my mind as to the one course I should follow, and which I finally followed, in placing settlers upon cut-over land, well recognized for its fertility and diversity of crops, there were many points in my favor as a starter.

To start with, the fact must be recognized that stump land seldom attracts home seekers with swollen wallets or near swollen wallets, not when they can so readily finance the purchase of improved land.

Stump land is the last hope of a lean pursed settler urged by a consuming desire to possess his own fireside,—just as the lean in purse is the first and last hope of the possessor of stump land, and by the way, the only class that ever tamed a jungle, a fact lost sight of by many owners of wild land whose terms call for a stiff down payment, and prompt yearly payments, regardless of circumstances. Unless unimproved land owners display a real cooperative spirit with the home seeker, their land will not interest him.

It is not helping the new settler by simply permitting his payments and interest to lapse. Unless he receives an occasional lift, with no Shylock's toll attached, and in which the settler is secured by chattels, or by added improvements, in most cases of a permanent nature, the land owner has killed hope in the settler, his very best asset, and by this short sighted policy discouraged other buyers, thereby injuring the whole community.

There is nothing so depressing, so discouraging, so destructive to one's efficiency as a maturing debt on the roof that shelters, with no prospect in sight for meeting it promptly, or even reasonably promptly, thereby jeopardizing all at the mercy of a creditor, who is likely to develop shark traits, or who perhaps habitually banks on misfortune for his harvest.

In my early experience, I too, waited and watched for cash, or near cash buyers only, to storm the front door of my log shack in the brush, but the rush failed to materialize. Day by day, I was absorbing the bitter lesson that you can't connect a fat or near fat wallet with wild land to farm.

During this night sweating adventure, unpaid taxes grew and grew until they reached such a stage I was obliged to sprint like the old Harry in order to nose out the tax title sharks the last day of redemption each year of my watching and waiting campaign. The situation appeared so desperate that the shake of a banker's hand, during office hours, chilled me to the marrow.

In picturing lean pursed settlers, do not get the idea I am alluding to down-and-outers, but those only who are not circumstanced to meet yearly payments and interest for at least five years, however, who can at least make a small down payment

dows, plaster, etc. While it does not betoken opulence, nevertheless it is cozy and comfortable, and will answer for years if necessary. Later on, a finer building will take its place, but it will not be more comfortable.

There are no quick returns in the colonization or placing settlers upon stump land. It is a waiting game at best, but if properly managed and the agricultural conditions are favorable, which of course is understood, the returns are as sure as death and taxes; furthermore, it is not a business to be directed from a swivel chair in some distant office. The "head beetle" should be on the ground, or in his place, a representative with power to say yes or no, help, direct, etc.

As my operations center in the

Pioneer Helps New Settlers

John G. Krauth, of Presque Isle County, Himself a Northern Michigan Pioneer, Tells of Settler's Problems and How He Has Helped to Meet Them

on land, command a work team and a few necessary implements, means to erect temporary shelter and have money left for household requirements for at least six months.

While building material is high, and likely to remain so, the settler can get by for shelter. One of the most servicable log houses in my township did not cost \$75.00 for low grade lumber, roofing, win-

greatest yielding legume seed belt in Michigan, the success of the settler is in his own hands. A square peg will no more fit a round hole on northeast Michigan's farm land than elsewhere.

Forty-acre sales were never encouraged. Every cleared acre in northeastern Michigan should be backed by two to five acres of pasture. The settler that fails to capitalize grass in northeastern Michigan is not farming just because he happens to live on a farm. Intending settlers who could not visualize the value of a good pasture, received very little encouragement from me as our quota of square pegs is filled, with a waiting list.

In my method of encouraging settlers, they are not tied down to yearly cash payments. They can, however, if they so prefer, do so, or elect in any year, to grow a stipulated acreage of certified potatoes, grain, clover, alfalfa or vetch, for its seed value, with the understanding that the returns are to be applied on the purchase of the land. The amount received, be it large or very small, is to represent the only payment required the said year. A crop failure automatically postpones any payment the said year, but as this has not happened in my time we do not look for it to happen. "We" bank on the seed returns to dent the mortgage, for my success is linked with that of the settlers. I never lose sight of the fact that the settler is more important to my success than I am to him; but with him it is just the other way around, so naturally we lean on each other. Just as it should be.

No settler is going to improve

property purchased on time that is likely to slip away from him for delinquent payments, during his trying years of building a farm from the wilds.

With the average settler, the critical stage arrives when his last dollar has been expended for first payment on land, (from five to ten per cent.) for temporary shelter which will serve for storage quarters for grain, machinery, with the bottom of the flour barrel in sight, no crops to speak of the first year save a garden patch, and the livestock to be provided for during the winter period, and no winter work near home that is dependable; the crisis has arrived. There is but one glue-pot that will hold the settler to the land, and that is credit. A short time loan on his personal effects at 12% or more, is not the proper glue. He must have a year's time at low interest, and a privilege of renewing several years, if necessary.

The first payment on land is loaned to the settler for cows at 6% for one year, with privilege of renewing annually for five years. If any reasonable financial assistance is required for seed, fencing, dynamite, or livestock, I feel it my duty to go to the rescue, notwithstanding the money I advance indefinitely at 6% may cost me 7%. It is this cooperative spirit that is so inspiring to the farm builder. A real business proposition even though the dividends are not just around the corner.

It won't do to say that poor settlers are no help to a new country. This is all bunk. The writer can not recall a single successful pioneer in Presque Isle county from banker

(Continued on Page 17)

Tests Prove Normal Silage Superior to Stover Silage

THE Michigan Agricultural College, through steer feeding experiments conducted during the past winter and forepart of this spring, again proves the superiority of good corn ensilage, containing a large amount of corn, over stover ensilage. The daily gain per steer of 2.77 pounds for the steers fed on normal silage, 1.99 pounds for the steers fed on stover silage, with some corn returned to it show without question the difference in the feeding value.

The experiments conducted by the Department of Animal Husbandry of the College began December 22, 1922, and ended May 15 of this year. Twenty-seven steers were used in the feeding experiments, being divided into three lots of 9 each. The cattle fed were the second prize lot of feeders purchased at the time of the International Live Stock show last fall, the prize-winning carload of twenty costing \$9.00 per hundredweight and seven other steers which had been sorted from this carload previous to the show were bought at 8c, making the cost of the carload about \$8.60 in Chicago. Weighted into the feed lot at the College the cost was \$9.36 per hundredweight.

To produce one pound of grain it was necessary to feed lot 1: normal corn silage, 13.896 pounds; linseed meal, .759 pounds; clover hay .9270 pounds; shelled corn, 2.159 pounds. Lot 2 was fed the following to make a pound gain: 18.449 pounds of corn stover silage; 1.055 pounds of linseed meal; 3.225 pounds of shelled corn; and 1.689 pounds of clover hay. Lots 1 and 2 received shelled corn only the last 102 days of the experiment. Lot 3 received the following amounts to produce one pound gain: 16.453 pounds of corn stover silage; linseed meal, .983 pounds; shelled corn, 4.439 pounds; clover hay, 1.573 pounds. The total amount of feed required to produce a pound of gain was smaller in all three lots than last year.

The total amount of feed consumed in the 144 days by the three lots were: Lot 1, 49915 pounds of normal corn silage, 2728 pounds of

linseed meal, 7758 pounds of shelled corn, and 3330 pounds of clover hay; cost \$295.29. Lot 2, 47673 pounds of corn stover silage, 2728 pounds of linseed meal, 8334 pounds of shelled corn, 4365 pounds of clover hay; cost \$245.98. Lot 3, 45643 pounds of stover corn silage, 2728 pounds of linseed meal, 12316 pounds of shelled corn, and 4365 pounds of clover hay; cost \$294.12. Lot 3 received an amount of shelled corn approximately equal to that removed from the stover silage they were consuming for the first 42 days and in addition to this the same amount as lots 1 and 2 for the last 102 days.

To arrive at the cost of feeds the following prices were used; normal corn silage, \$4 per ton; corn stover silage, \$1.60 per ton; shelled corn, 70c per bushel; linseed meal, \$60 per ton; clover hay, \$10 per ton.

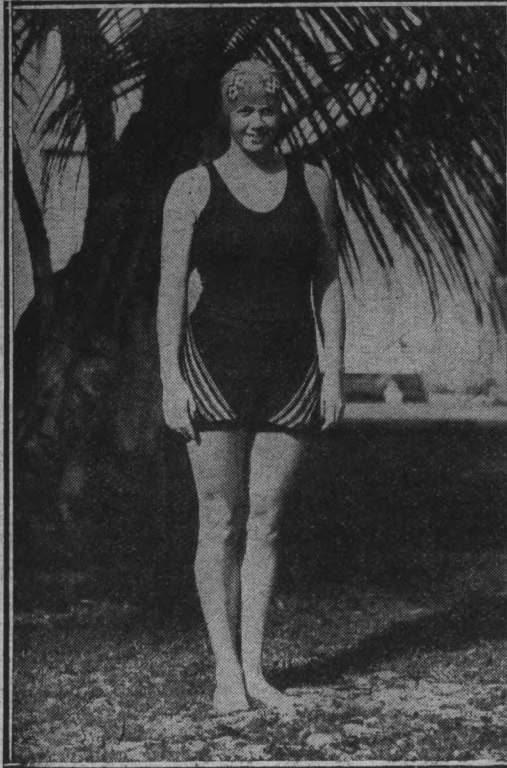
And in spite of the fact that there was such a wide difference in the cost of normal corn silage and corn stover silage the steers fed on normal silage returned a profit of \$5.30 per head, while both of the other lots showed a marked loss, namely \$5.35 per head for lots 2 and \$9.02 per head for lot 3.

The financial statement covering the experiments recently issued by the College does not include labor costs or interest and gives the total costs of the three lots as: Lot 1, \$912.58; lot 2, \$860.37; lot 3, \$919.74. Hogs were run with the steers and were fed tankage worth \$70 per ton in addition to what they were able to pick up. It cost \$8.22 to produce a hundred pounds gain, not crediting pork produced, in lot 1, \$9.52 in lot 2 and \$10.60 in lot 3. Crediting the value of the pork produced (Continued on Page 19)



FROM FIELD TO SILO—Ronning ensilage harvester, drawn by a tractor cuts the corn and delivers it as ensilage direct to the wagon hauled alongside. This shows the outfit at work on the Detroit Creamery Company farm in Macomb County, Mich. Mr. Schultz, manager of this farm gives his opinion of its operation on page 19 of this issue.

PICTURES FROM FAR AND NEAR



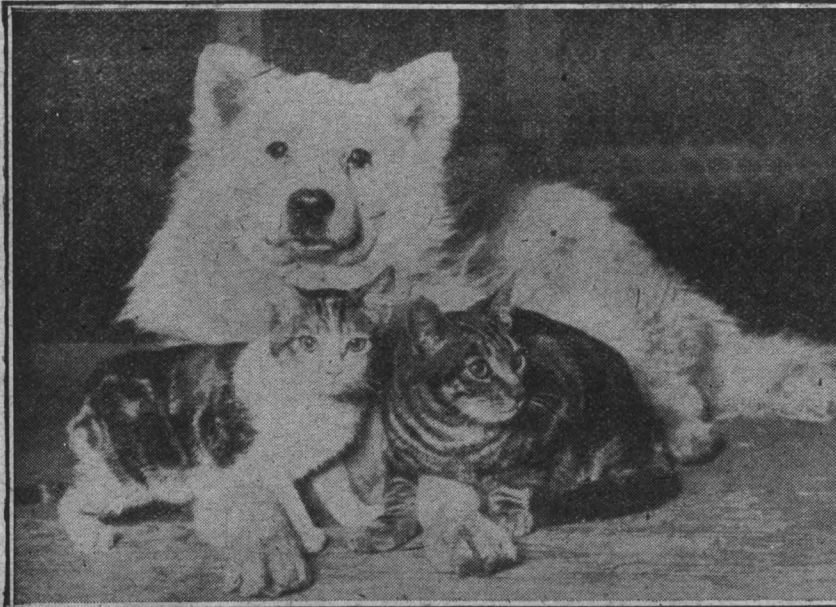
AMERICAN VENUS THRIVES ON SUNDAES AND CANDY.—Miss Gertrude Artelt, picked as having the most perfect athletic figure, has delt a blow to the idea that a perfect figure means the loss of sweets. Miss Artelt, not only eats sundaes and candy but keeps "late hours" into the bargain.



STAND UP THERE, LIKE A GOOD FELLER.—Its not ordinary mounts that the Mounted State Police use in their work. The animals, who are endowed with almost human intelligence, are taught all manner of tricks to test their speed and obedience. Photo shows the training of recruits, both men and horses, at the Commonwealth Armory Grounds, Boston, Mass.



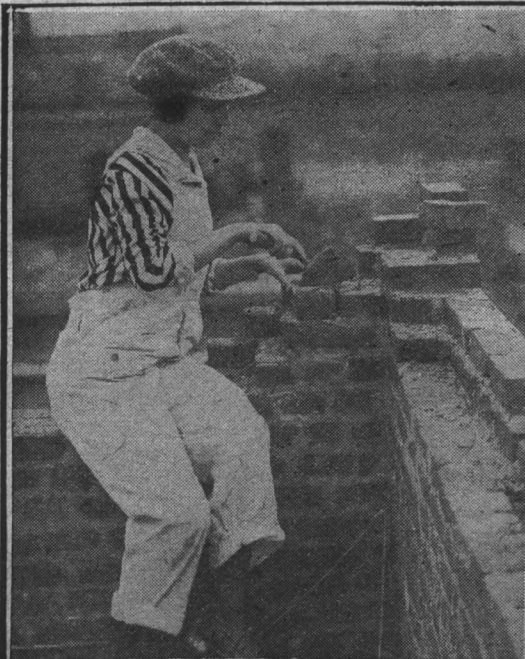
AN ITALIAN HERCULES.—Cronos, known throughout the length and breadth of Italy for his unusual strength, is seen here lifting a four passenger car with the men in it. Hundreds of girls from Italy and nearby countries have fallen in love with this "cave-man". Moral: Be strong and the girls will be "strong" for you.



"VAMPS" AT DOG SHOW.—It is rather unusual for cats to appear at dog shows, but Bob, this beautiful canine, refused to appear without his two charmers. Photo shows the dog and his "lady friends" at the dog show held recently at San Francisco, California.



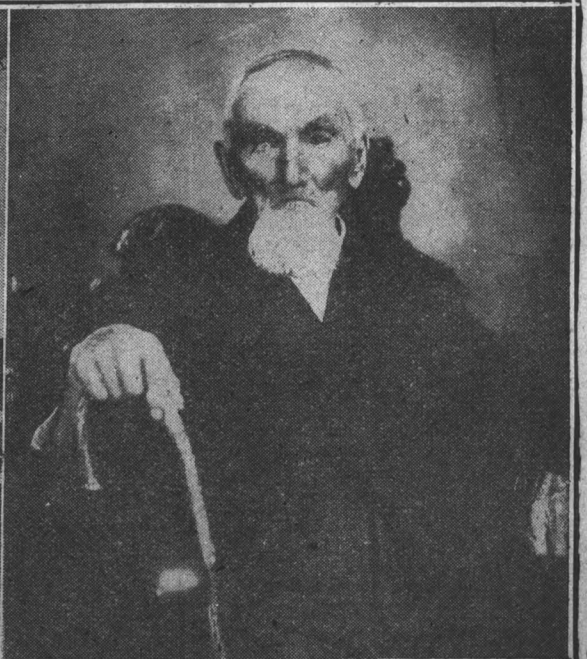
OH! CAN IT!—That will be the motto of the quartette of champion girl fruit canners, who sailed May 31 for France where they will teach the housewives American methods of fruit canning. Left to right:—Esther and Katherine Bolligaugh of Iowa; Bertha Boger and Elaine Hendricks of Colorado.



FIRST BRICKLAYER OF HER SEX.—Mrs. Florence Thompson, still girlishly charming at 26 has taken up a profession in the fields of which no other woman has yet wandered. She is a feminine bricklayer, and a mighty good one, at that. Mrs. Thompson, who lives in Long Island City, New York, learned her art at the school run by her husband for bricklayers, and she claims it has made her economically independent.



WHERE AUTOMOBILES ARE FORBIDDEN.—Yes, there is such a place. Here carrying on their life as did their ancestors hundreds of years ago, the citizens of Veisingso, a remarkable little island community on Lake Vatern, Sweden's most lonely and picturesque lake, preserve their ancient habits and customs and have guarded against innovation by absolutely prohibiting automobiles within the bounds of their village.



THE OLDEST FARMER IN AMERICA.—That is the title claimed by George Elkins of Buncombe, Indiana. He is 98 years old and is still active in his farm work, doing plowing and other work around the property. He claims his longevity can be credited to keeping cool and not worrying, which tends to cut down a person's years. Also, it is his contention that some people push themselves into an early grave by being mean and always on the lookout to even up with the next man.

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YOU can market your produce more profitably through the

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Many farmers and shippers are not receiving the best market prices. Increase your returns through the service of the

Farm Bureau "Mitten" Outlet

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Especially Broilers, Hens and Ducks

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Producers unable to ship through a co-op, should write us for information on how this service may be obtained.

A. Dept. of Michigan State Farm Bureau

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W. T. Greenhouse writes: "Fence received yesterday. I saved \$30.00 in buying from you." Our new cut prices are now being offered—and Brown Pays Freight!

Write for our new 1923 catalogue—see the dollar you save. 100 styles. Double galvanized, open mesh wire. Roofing and poultry. THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO. Dept. 2294, "Greenland" Bldg.

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40 styles and sizes for every purpose. Catalog free. COLLIER-PLOW COMPANY 2005 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill.

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS!

I Positively Guarantee That My Remedy Will Cure the Worst Case of Rheumatism, Neuritis, Sciatica, or Gout With the Understanding That It Costs You Nothing If It Fails.

During my sixteen years of drug experience, of which over four years I served under the Naval Bureau of Medicine & Surgery, hundreds have benefited from my dispensing of this wonderful remedy. Originally, one of the foremost surgeons of the U. S. Navy perfected and prescribed this treatment in his practice with marvelous success.

If you wish to secure for yourself the amazing results that my remedy gives, fill out the coupon below.

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COUPON AND GUARANTEE

W. H. Zank, R. P., Greenville, Mich.

Dear Sir:—You may send me your Rheumatic Remedy under your guarantee. Unless you find \$2 enclosed with this coupon, it is understood that I am to pay \$2 and the postage when the parcel is delivered, but if I am not satisfied with the results produced by your remedy within ten days, you are to refund the purchase price upon request.

Name _____ Age _____

P. O. _____ State _____

Farmers Service Bureau

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

RAISING POTATOES ON 50-50 BASIS

I am growing certified potatoes on a 50-50 basis and would like to be informed what the custom is in the potato district in regard to what share of the expense the land owner should stand in growing, harvesting and marketing the crop?—C. C. S., Charlotte, Mich.

—I fail to find but very little material on farm lease plans for growing certified seed potatoes.

In figuring out any lease system the base depends on costs and general practices. The following data will give the reader a very good idea of what enters into the costs of growing potatoes and furnishes a basis for dividing these costs between landlord and tenant.

Data taken from Quarterly Bulletin Vol. 4, No. 3 of this station:

Cost of growing one acre potatoes—1921:

Seed	\$ 4.54
Com. Fertilizer	.39
Manure	7.26
Seed treatment	.30
Poison & Spray Material	1.57
Storage Costs	.51
Selling Comm.	.17
Land rent	5.39
Equipment costs	2.00
Misc. costs	.60
	\$22.67

Regular man labor

Horae labor

Special labor

Piece work hired

\$31.34

Total Cost

The above costs are on ordinary

potatoes yielding 155 bu. per acre.

Certified seed is worth from 50c

to 75c per bu. more than ordinary

stock. They will also yield much

heavier than ordinary stock (esti-

mated state average certified seed—

1922—167 bu. per acre) and sell at

approximately 50c more per bushel

for table purposes.

The potato crop requires such a

large amount of labor that the ten-

ant cannot afford to spend much

more on the crop and make it a pro-

fitable enterprise.—F. T. Riddell, Ex-

tension Service, M. A. C.

NOT REQUIRED TO PAPER HOUSE

I rent my farm for money rent. The tenant was to occupy one part of the house, and the other part I reserved for my own use. Later I moved to town and to accommodate tenant I let him occupy the whole house. Nothing was said about keeping the house papered. Now do I have to paper it, if they ask me to? They want part I reserved for myself papered.—K. McK., Millington, Mich.

—You would not be required to paper or otherwise improve the part of the house which you reserved for yourself in the lease.—Asst. Legal Editor.

CAN B COLLECT DAMAGES?

A's horses run away. B is driving in a cutter and as the horses run past the sleigh gets caught in the cutter and breaks the cutter. Can B collect damages?—A. K., Glennie, Mich.

—If A's horses were ordinarily gentle, and were being driven with proper care, B could not collect damages from A. A would not be liable for the injury, which was due to accidental circumstances, and not to his negligence.—Asst. Legal Editor.

CARING FOR LILAC BUSH

Would you tell me how to care for a lilac bush? Should the sprouts be dug away from the main bunch this spring or not until fall? What can I put around the roots to keep it thrifty and should the soil be taken away from it?—A Subscriber, Standish, Mich.

—It is very important with the specific varieties of lilacs that have been propagated by grafting on to common lilacs or on to privet, to keep

the sprouts away. This may be done early in the spring and at such intervals during the summer and early fall as they appear. When the lilacs, however, are grown upon their own roots, that is having been propagated from cuttings, or when simply the old lilac from that is grown, it is not so essential to keep the sprouts dug away. It will encourage the growth of the plants to keep the soil well cultivated around the base of the shrub rather than allowing sod to grow there.—C. P. Halligan, Professor of Landscape Gardening, M. A. C.

NO "COMMON LAW DIVORCE"

If a man's farm is sold under mortgage in August and he stays on the place, puts in crops the next spring, could the holder of mortgage take crops that were not harvested at the time, one year from date of sale, or would they belong to the farmer?

I saw in the paper about the common law marriage. Is there a law for divorce the same way? Being separated for 5 years could the parties marry without going through the divorce court?—M. B. D., Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

—I am of the opinion the unharvested crops on the farm at the expiration of the redemption period would belong to the purchaser under the mortgage, foreclosure sale. It is otherwise in the case of a tenant under a lease for an uncertain period of time, but here the mortgagor knew when his right to possession would terminate in the event he failed to redeem, and should have considered this when planting crops. Upon the mortgagor's failure to redeem the purchaser's title reverts back to the date of the foreclosure sale.

There is no "common law divorce" in Michigan. The only way a divorce can be obtained is by an order of the court, and the remarriage of either party without such an order, or decree, would be bigamy, and punishable as a crime.—Asst. Legal Editor.

LOAN FROM FEDERAL LAND BANK

Sometime ago you mentioned in your excellent paper that farmers who tried to obtain a federal loan and were turned down to report the case to you, so at this time I am availing myself of this opportunity and writing my experience to you. In March I made an application for a loan of \$3,000 through the secretary of local association at Lansing and after following instructions, going through the red tape and paying a fee of \$10, I waited for results. In April I received a reply from the federal land bank of St. Paul saying that they were unable to allow any loan on my application. This is what I cannot understand, when I have ample security and means of meeting the interest and payments. Not far from here a loan was made on a farm for \$4,000. The place is the same size as mine and the buildings and land are no better. Neither have they any better security or means of making the payments. Also a neighbor of mine made an application for a loan but was refused.

I was lead to believe that if I didn't get my \$3,000, I would get something anyway, but I did not.—Reader, Ingham County, Mich.

—Concerning the case of —, I can do no better than to enclose copy of a letter written to these applicants by myself under date of May 2nd. I might say in addition that the applicants purchased this farm within a year.

In commenting on the property, the appraiser says, "This is a very poor seventy acres. It is in a run down condition, very poor soil. Farm is stony, has a number of bad depressions and brush is growing premises and I would not recommend a loan for any amount. There is a large ditch tax against this farm spreading over a period of years that does not benefit the farm materially."

I presume you understand the

Federal Appraisers are appointed by the Farm Loan Board and we are not under any circumstances permitted to make a loan when their report is unfavorable. Therefore, there is absolutely nothing we can do under the circumstances.—H. K. Jennings, Secretary, Federal Land Bank, St. Paul.

"In reference to your application for a loan of \$3,000, I have given same a careful reading.

"It appears from your letter that you are laboring under a delusion as to the ownership of this bank, inasmuch as you say the Government is now refusing the loan to you and —, after he enlisted and served as a soldier in the late war. This bank is not a Government bank any more than a national bank is a Government bank. The Federal Land Bank was organized by authority of an act of Congress and is regulated by the Farm Loan Board, which is a bureau in the United States Treasury Department. The Government, however, owns none of the stock in the bank and has no monetary interest in it in any way, shape or form.

"I find on looking over your application and the appraiser's report that there is nothing we can do under the circumstances, as the application was rejected by the appraiser. These appraisers are appointed by the Farm Loan Board in Washington and are supposed to represent public interest and to make an appraisal of all properties offered as security, recommending whatever loan they think is advisable under the circumstances. It so happens that the appraiser who made this appraisal is a resident of your county and has been for many years and for that reason we feel that the appraisal is probably one that could not be criticized. I am sorry that the circumstances are not such as would enable us to make you the loan asked for."—H. K. Jennings, Secretary, The Federal Land Bank of St. Paul.

WHO IS LIABLE FOR FENCE?

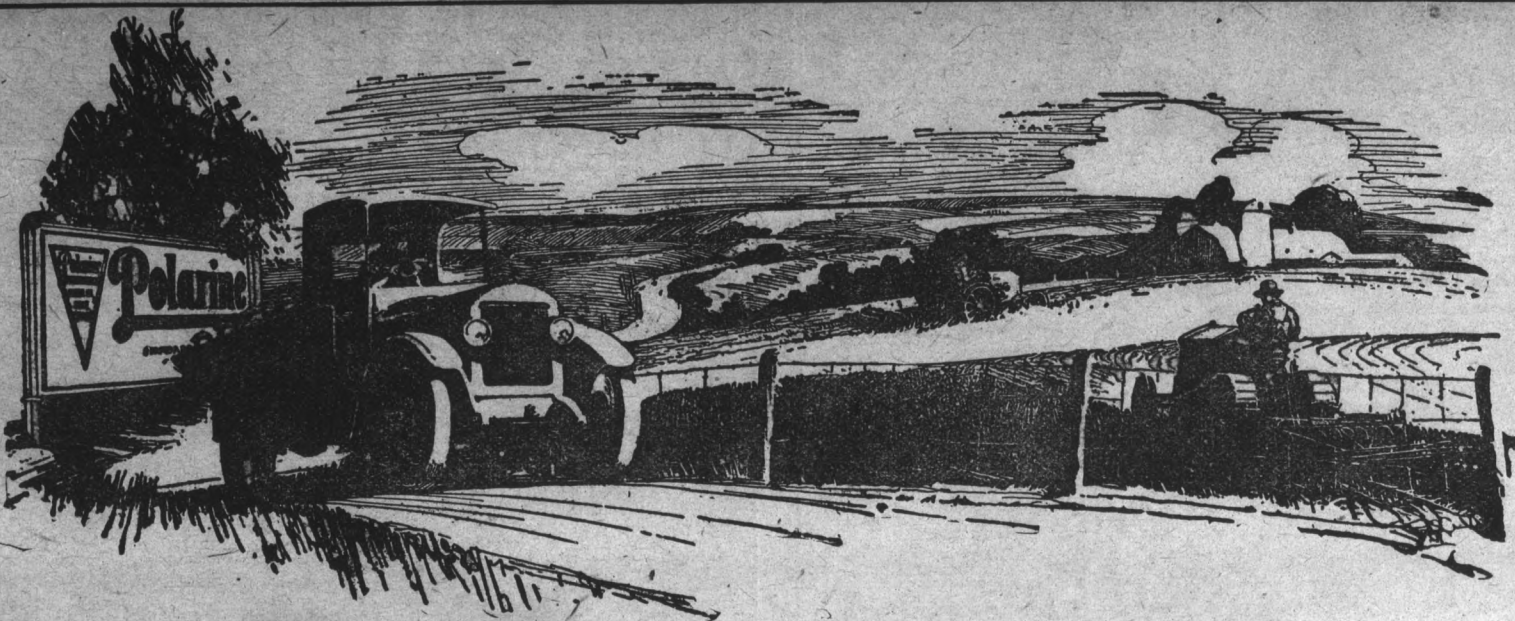
The county commissioner told a certain man to cut and burn the brush along the roadside. He employed another man to do the work and ordered him to set the fire on a certain day. The day happened to be windy and the fire burned 40 rods of fence on my farm. Now who will be held responsible for the damage to the fence?—M. H. J., Millington, Mich.

—The person setting the fire would be liable for the damage done but damage could not be charged to his employer or to one directing his employer unless it could be shown that the ordering or directing by the employer or the county road commissioner directing the employer carried with it the instructions for doing the work in such a way as to constitute negligence chargeable to them. There are not sufficient facts stated in your inquiry to give an opinion of any merit pertaining to any one other than the person setting the fire who would be liable in damages for the destruction of the fence.—H. H. Farlow, State Highway Dept.

STARTING HEDGE

I would like to start a hedge fence and saw an article a few years ago in the M. B. F. as how to start the brush cuttings but have lost the copy of the paper. Would you please tell me how to start the hedge brush?—G. S., Gaylord, Mich.

—A hedge may readily be developed from willow cuttings by taking the shoots of past season's growth about the thickness of a lead pencil, cutting the base of each cutting just below a bud and inserting the same in a soil that is fairly moist, preferably of a sandy loam character. Dogwoods, such as the Red Bark Dogwood, and poplars may be started in a similar way. Most of the cuttings, if inserted to a depth of four to six inches, will produce roots and tops, providing an unusual drought does not occur before the roots are formed. It is only the kinds of plants, however, that root most readily, such as the above named, that may be started in this way, and hence the formation of a hedge by inserting these cuttings in a line at about a distance of one foot apart is a very cheap and easy way of producing a hedge.—C. P. Halligan, Professor of Landscape Gardening, M. A. C.



Drivers of Tractors

Tractor Chart of Recommendations

Trade Name	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil
Adaptable.....	H.	Linn.....	S. H.
Allis-Chalmers, 6-12.....	H.	Little Giant, A & B.....	S. H.
Allis-Chalmers, 14-20.....	S. H.	Magnet, 14-20.....	S. H.
Allis-Chalmers, 22-30 and 30-35.....	S. H.	Mark VI.....	S. H.
All Work.....	S. H.	McCormick-Deering, 12-20.....	H.
Andrews-Kirkade.....	E. H.	Minneapolis, 12-25 and 17-30.....	S. H.
Armington.....	S. H.	Minneapolis, 22-44 and 35-70.....	E. H.
Aultman-Taylor, 12-30.....	S. H.	Mogul.....	S. H.
Aultman-Taylor, 32-45 and 38-60.....	S. H.	Moline Universal.....	S. H.
Automotive.....	S. H.	Monarch.....	S. H.
Avery, Model C.....	H.	Montana.....	E. H.
Avery, 8-16, 12-20, 12-25, 14-23, 18-24, 22-30, 28-35, 35-40.....	E. H.	Nelson Junior and Senior.....	S. H.
Avery Tractor Engine.....	S. H.	Oil Gas, 20-42 and 25-50.....	E. H.
Bates Steel Mule, All Models.....	S. H.	Peoria.....	E. H.
Best Tractor, All Models.....	E. H.	Pioneer, 12-20 and 30-60.....	E. H.
Big Farmer.....	E. H.	Port Huron.....	S. H.
Big Four E-B.....	E. H.	Quadpull.....	S. H.
Buckeye Tractor.....	S. H.	Reed.....	S. H.
Burnoil.....	E. H.	Rex.....	S. H.
Capitol, All Models.....	E. H.	Rogers.....	E. H.
Casa, 10-18, 18-30, 12-30, 15-27, 6-12.....	H.	Rumley, Oil Pull, 12-20, 16-30 and 20-40.....	S. H.
Casa, 22-40.....	S. H.	Rumley, Oil Pull, 30-60.....	E. H.
Casa, 12-25, 20-30, 28-35.....	E. H.	Russell "Junior", 12-24.....	S. H.
Casa, 28-40.....	E. H.	Russell Bow.....	S. H.
Cletrac, All Models.....	S. H.	Russell "Giant", 30-60.....	E. H.
Coleman.....	E. H.	Sampson, Model M.....	H.
Dart Blue "J".....	S. H.	Savage A.....	E. H.
Dill Harvesting.....	H.	Shawnee, 6-12 and 9-15.....	H.
Eagle.....	E. H.	Shelby, All Models.....	S. H.
E-B, All Models.....	S. H.	Square Turn.....	E. H.
Elwood.....	S. H.	Stinson.....	S. H.
Farm Horse.....	E. H.	Tian.....	S. H.
Farquhar, 12-20.....	S. H.	Topp-Stewart.....	S. H.
Farquhar, 18-25 and 25-50.....	S. H.	Townsend.....	E. H.
Fisk Four Drive.....	E. H.	Traylor.....	H.
Flour City Junior.....	H.	Trumdar.....	S. H.
Flour City, 20-35.....	S. H.	Twin Port.....	E. H.
Flour City, 30-50, 40-70.....	E. H.	Twin City, 12-20 and 20-35.....	S. H.
Fordson.....	H.	Twin City, 40-55 and 60-65.....	E. H.
Fox.....	E. H.	Uncle Sam All Models.....	S. H.
Frick, All Models.....	S. H.	Wallis.....	S. H.
Good Field.....	H.	Waterloo Bay.....	S. H.
G-O.....	S. H.	Wellington, 12-23 and 16-30.....	S. H.
Grain Belt.....	S. H.	Wetmore.....	S. H.
Gray.....	S. H.	Wheat.....	S. H.
Great Western.....	S. H.	Western.....	E. H.
Hadfield-Panfield.....	S. H.	Wisconsin.....	E. H.
Hart-Parr, All Models.....	E. H.	Yuba Ball Tractor.....	S. H.
Heider.....	S. H.		
Holt Caterpillar, All Models.....	E. H.		
Huber, All Models.....	S. H.		
Indiana.....	H.		
International, 6-16.....	H.		
International, 16-30.....	S. H.		
Klumb.....	E. H.		
Lanson, All Models.....	S. H.		
Leader.....	E. H.		
Leonard Four Wheel Drive.....	S. H.		
Liberty.....	E. H.		
Lincoln.....	S. H.		

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

POLARINE is made for you. The harder you use your tractor, the more hours a day you work it—the more you need Polarine. The shorter the planting season—the more essential that you use Polarine.

WHY? Because a tractor, being run for profit, undergoing hard use, simply cannot afford the piling up of damage and the waste incidental to wrong lubrication. Polarine reaches and protects every friction point. The grade of Polarine indicated in the Chart as the correct lubricant for your machine has been determined scientifically after study of the oiling system in your particular make of tractor. Pump—screen—oil pipes—grooves of the bearings—piston clearance—all these factors have been considered.

Use **Polarine**
THE PERFECT MOTOR OIL
Made in Five Grades

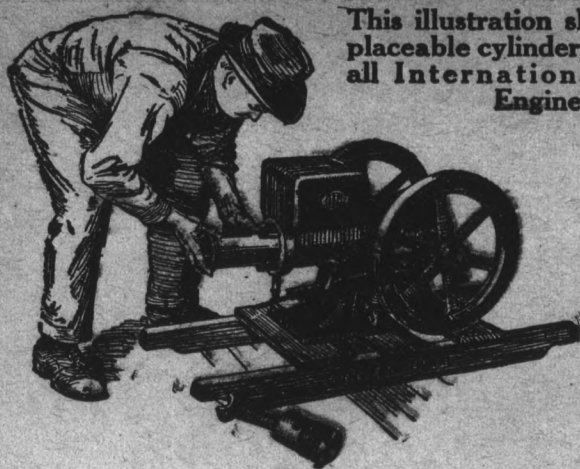
Polarine does not break down. It maintains at working temperatures a complete oil film between piston and cylinder walls, avoiding "scored" cylinders and assuring perfect compression. Change your motor oil very frequently for greatest economy.

Because Polarine is perfect in body it maintains the piston seal perfectly. This means that the grade of Polarine which our engineering staff has recommended for your tractor will correctly lubricate your machine, insure its satisfactory performance under all working conditions, prevent overheating of cylinders with the resulting radiator troubles. It is heavy enough to minimize fluid friction.

Polarine is a primary product of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana). It is manufactured by trained men in the finest refineries in the world. The high quality of Polarine is invariable and always maintained.



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INTERNATIONAL Kerosene Engines, with their steady power and large, well-balanced flywheels, are ideal for all of the lighter power jobs of the farm. You can hook one of the smaller sizes onto the cream separator and do a steady, satisfactory job of separating, without unnecessary work. And when the separating is over with, you can use the same engine for pumping water, turning the churn, washing machine, or grindstone, and for countless other tasks that are tiresome when done by hand.

There are also International engines in sizes up to 6 and 10 h. p., which are used for turning feed grinders, corn shellers and buzz saws, and for other jobs requiring more than 1½ or 3 h. p.

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Our Glazed Tile silos are everlasting—decay-proof, storm-proof, vermin-proof; will not burn or blow down; save repair and paint bills. Three dead air spaces make perfect insulation against cold, heat, dampness. Kalamazoo Tile is made from selected quality clay in our own plant located in the center of the finest fire clay district. Our Wood Silos have stood the test of thirty years. We are America's pioneer silo builders. All Kalamazoo Silos are fitted with continuous door frames of galvanized angle steel. Send for free book of silo information.

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The American

Double Cylinder Bean and Pea Threshers

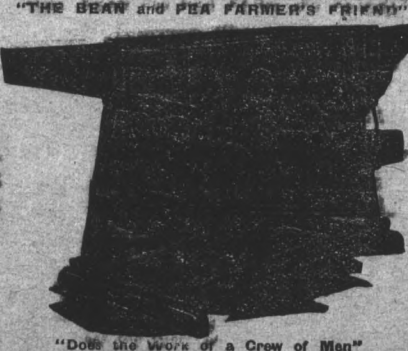
The Bean and Pea Farmer's Friend

Built in three sizes—14x14 inch, 20x20 inch and 26x26 inch cylinders, to meet the demands of all. Threshes and cleans all varieties of beans and peas, and shreds their vines, as they come direct from the field, in one operation. Capacity and perfect separation guaranteed.

PRICE When you learn the price of these threshers you will be surprised. Write today for catalog, full particulars and prices. Just drop us a card.

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"Does the Work of a Crew of Men"

If you have poultry for sale put an ad in **The MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER** You'll get Results!



William Galloway Co., Dept. 343, Waterloo, Iowa

What the Neighbors Say

FARMER CONTROL PRICES OF HIS PRODUCTS

HAVE been very interested in "What the Neighbors Say" from time to time as to the deplorable condition in which the farmer finds himself. Most of us know there is a screw loose somewhere and have different ideas as to what particular screw it is. One farmer said a while lot, when he stated that it was the inability of the farmer to strike and thereby set a price on his product, as under the present economic system he is entitled to the same privilege as any other business, but as he is now situated he cannot control production, and through that way control price. But I think it could be brought about by co-operative organizations.

The Editor seems to think that reduction of wages to labor together with some form of easier farm credits and lower freight rates would do the trick. I think his reduction of wages is all wrong, as a pauper labor market is the last thing we want. Lower freight rates would be of some benefit and easier credits only enables the average farmer to more easily get into debt. What he needs is the power to set a price above cost of production the same as other business interests do.

Mr. Joseph Warnock submits a plan in your March 31st number, which would apparently cut the cost to the farmer in what he has to buy and thereby relieve him to a great extent in his living and operating cost, and in lieu of his power to set his selling price has the most to commend it of anything I have so far seen set forth. But that would be hurting the middleman and that isn't considered good form in the best society, and all the so-called farm leaders endeavor to steer him away from that dangerous ground. They are willing to help him in any way but the only way that will be of material benefit to him. "Why, Alice, how you talk!" What you need, Mr. Farmer, is to become efficient, make two potatoes grow where one grew before, so as to bring down the living cost to labor so wages can be cut and further curtail your market and prices. I presume the latter advice is considered "safe and sane" and would venture to say that ninety-nine out of a hundred bankers and businessmen would subscribe to it as just the proper caper and all that went before as treason and revolution of the rankest sort. Be that as it may, something will have to be done as a poverty stricken farming class will react and the whole business structure will take a tumble. — H. H. Lister, Oceana County, Mich.

work and a scant living. Now here is the vital question. Should I stay here and try to pay these debts or make an assignment to my creditors, go elsewhere and make a new start. I have always tried to play the game square. This is my home since boyhood. But without credit with a \$1200 deficit, also \$200 interest to pay if I stay, can I make good? I still believe in the old adage "do as you wish to be done by." Here is a proposition that I am unable to solve.

I am willing to go down fighting, but am I doing justice to my good wife and our three children by actually denying them the necessities of life? As I look around I count a lot of farmers in Gladwin county and elsewhere in our state who are in the same predicament in which I find myself. What are we going to do? Any advice from you will be gratefully received. If my mistake will help others you can publish this without using my name.—A Renter, Gladwin County, Mich.

SECRET DIPLOMACY

THERE seems to be an effective effort to keep the public in the dark regarding the truth of the David Friday controversy. Neither President Friday nor the Board of Agriculture will talk and again the farmers are left in the dark regarding "the farmers' college." When the facts are withheld suspicions arise. In the short sojourn of Pres. Friday at M. A. C. farmers have been favorably impressed and led to expect great things. But the papers say he was opposed by a "certain farm organization." We know that was not the Grange, the Gleaners have protested against his removal. We can't think it was the Farmer's Clubs. The State Farm Bureau may be "the nigger in the wood-pile." It is a strong organization dominated not by its membership, which is merely a source of revenue, but by over a hundred well paid agricultural advisors and extension workers strong enough to thwart the desire of the farmers for a law to permit them to vaccinate their own hogs.

This County Agent State Farm Bureau is already powerful and building for the future. It needs the control of the Agricultural College and Pres. Friday was not controllable. It would be very convenient if they could put a man of their own choosing in the President's chair. Clark Brody is mentioned. We will wait and watch developments.—M. N. D., Lenawee County, Mich.

MUSINGS OF A PLAIN FARMER

HO HUM! Digging post holes is hard work. I don't like these fussy jobs. Straight work is what I enjoy most.

I was informed by my dealer that fence has gone up in price, which is bad news.

I wonder what kind of a car Judge Gary drives, and while I was wondering, I got a post hole a foot out of line. Well! I must apply myself more to my business.

That's the bravest hawk ever I saw. He settled to the ground near me; within a stone's cast, and I hurled the diggers at him with great force. Wish I might throw them away for good.

Here comes two agents. If they offer me a cigar I'll take it and dismiss them. I am getting very apprehensive when I see that dotted line.

I would have given those fellows an order for that car if my wife hadn't appeared on the scene and given me that look I know so well.

When I start out on a buying campaign, she usually lassos me before I get any ink stains on my fingers.

Well I'll have to get a new car next year any way. Nothing will stop me! Nothing!

People will begin to think I don't know my own business.

I would sign an order for a lower price on sugar, a reduction in taxes, and a little good warm sunshine.

Nature tells me it is about supper time. I have set the last post for today. This is all.—A. P. Ballard.

OUR NATIONAL SAFEGUARD

A SERMON BY REV. DAVID F. WARNER

TEXT: "Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people."—Proverbs 14:34.

ANTICIPATING Independence Day, it is, not our purpose as a preacher, to discuss politics, national rights, or patriotism, as commonly conceived; but rather, that which constitutes uprightness in a nation's life; that which will secure and maintain liberty; that which will make for national integrity. And that is told simply and with straightforwardness in the words of our text.

"Righteousness exalteth a nation." Here is a soundness, a condition in which all things are right and straight. Men in right relation to one another; in which case they must be rightly related to God. This renders a people—their business and social relations, their laws and judiciaries, their international status—as just and justified. And why not? This is every nation's divine opportunity. Righteousness is the constant and insistent demand of Isaiah, the statesman-prophet. And said Micah to the Jewish nation, "What does Jehovah require of thee but to do justly, and to love kindness, and to walk humbly with thy God." So it augurs well to have had President Harding say to the Shriners in Washington the other day, that the peace of this country depends not upon the sign, grip, or password of secret fraternal organizations, but fraternal feelings and relationships among all men. This he denominated as "political righteousness." And this Jesus of Nazareth called the "Kingdom of Heaven" on earth.

But what cowards! Why don't we confess it? The other day I fell into conversation with a fraternity man and a friend of labor. According to his own statement, he was a member of ten different organizations, all of which, said he, stand for the brotherhood of man. But, I interjected, "Where did your 'brotherhood' idea originate and in whom did it have its perfect expression?" But he hesitated. O, yes, he knew. But he had no mind to confess. I said, "Why?" "O," said he, "I don't believe it is time yet." Shades of darkness! Not time yet for the Kingdom of Heaven when coal and sugar combines and other monied monopolies are safeguarded by law? Not time, with protected bootlegging in high places and low? Not time, when the courts of our land hold the rights of property above the rights of man? "And ye would not," said Jesus to the Jewish nation. "Behold your house is left unto you desolate." And it is today. But what of America?

Fortunate for our thought and our being as a country, our system of American government was founded by those who had some acquaintance with the principles of the Christian's Bible, and many of whom professed them, and all of whom, we believe, are honest and just, and would have all men become more righteous and Godly in their political relations as they (the founders) understood them. In much of our early history church life was primary. Of course we have no sympathy today with the folly that tried to enforce a rigid sameness in practices and customs. But the Bible was the text-book of life and worship. Our forefathers came here to establish a government in which there would be liberty coordinated with justice. A fine conception, for we know at least today, that liberty without justice is a despotic thing. And this is declared in the preamble to our constitution.

To the fathers of our Americanism, it was a dream to be fulfilled, that this land should be a blessing to posterity and a home for the oppressed. This they consider to be the establishment of righteousness. But this pre-supposed well-nigh perfect humans. And they had no less a privilege than we. But have we established it? Have we when the privileges of wealth and position are robbing thousands of young men and women of their right to become educated and trained citizens? Have we when many are compelled to live in an indecent environment and wealth and privilege live in brown stone fronts on roomy, airy boulevards, and barricaded behind iron

fences and cordons of servants? Have we when humans are but chattels to be manipulated at the will and caprice of capitalist overlords? Have we when farms are being deserted and men are becoming urbanized in taste and desire?

"Till fares the land, to hastening His a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.
Princes or lords may flourish or may fade,
A breath can make them as a breath has made;
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied."

Though some men are fondly saying that the spirit of a free republic will some day achieve for us truth and honor, liberty and justice, integrity and righteousness; the humble, Godly man believes that it can be done only as that spirit is like unto the spirit of Him who dedicated in favor of all the nations, the Republic of the Golden Rule.

"Sin is a reproach to any people." So said the sages and the prophets. But the Jewish nation stubbornly plunged into captivity. Most of us have enough purity in our hearts and honesty in our purposes to sense the great sins of our day. But we differ on how to cure them. Our fathers, intoxicated in the atmosphere of their new-found freedom, differed on how to maintain social freedom. This was evidenced by the rules of restraint that obtained in some places as over against liberty of conscience in others. Briefly, this finally developed into a liberty of class and privilege; a liberty in which individualism flourished; which was divorced from righteousness and justice to all; and which through political manipulation has brought about our national evils. And this is our national reproach.

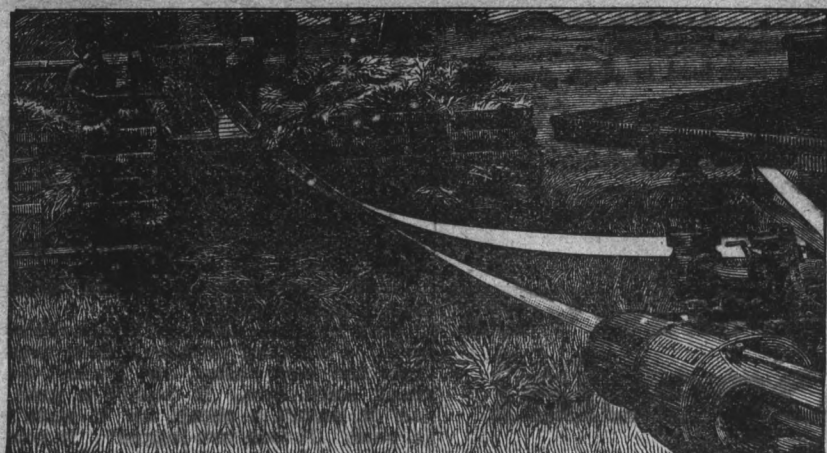
But back of all these evils the major cause stands out: SIN. For instance, sin crouched at Cain's door and he slew his brother. And sin at our nation's door is slaying brothers upon brothers. Such is the inglorious reign of war and oppression. And we are head-on for another spell of unleashed savagery. Why? Because treating the symptoms of a disease will not cure it. We have been putting our trust in laws and courts, in conferences and treaties which involved force and secret alliances. And our judgment is certain. "And this is the judgment," said Jesus, "that men love darkness rather than light because their deeds are evil." So shall it ever be as long as the principle of force instead of social righteousness reigns in our political system. Will we place our confidence in Jesus Christ and the sermon on the Mount? Then we may have a social millennium.

"Why does not the West now after 1900 years, try the experiment of founding a state on the teachings of its Christ? I attack not your religion, nor would I compare it unfavorably with our Confucianism. You, however, do not practice your religion. With you a commercial relation comes first in all things; the moral relation is forgotten. Lasting peace will come only when you accept honestly the teachings of the Christ whom you now only pretend to worship." This is the challenge of a Chinaman, Li Moy Foo, to our so-called Christian America.

But how shall we establish this righteous state? Again we ask it. Say our Republican friends, "Have patience with us. We'll do it. We stand for justice, a full dinner pail, and contentment." But G. O. P. farewell, your sun is setting. We have seen your business revival and full dinner pail, and have been disappointed; for we find in much of it but a respectable way of sinning. And we can say no more for any other selfishly partisan politics. The sooner we relegate unsocial politics to all the wrecked human ideals of the past, the better. God, help us to pray and work for that Isaiah-like man "who shall become a hiding

(Continued on Page 17)

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The Hunted Woman

By James Oliver Curwood

Michigan's Own and America's Foremost Author of the Great Northwest

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(Continued from June 9th issue)

"There's sheep somewhere near this basin, Johnny," he explained. "An' I reckon Joanne'll scold us if we don't keep here in fresh meat. I'm goin' to bring in some mutton if there's any to be got, an' I probably won't be back until after dark."

Aldous knew that he had more to say, and he went with him a few steps beyond the camp.

And MacDonald continued in a low, troubled voice:

"Be careful, Johnny. Watch yo'rself. I'm going to take a look over into the next valley, an' I won't be back until late. It wasn't a goat, an' it wasn't a sheep, an' it wasn't a bear. It was two-legged! It was a man, Johnny, an' he was there to watch this trail, or my name ain't Donald MacDonald. Mebbe he came ahead of us last night, an' mebbe he was here before that happened. Anyway, be on your guard while I look over into the next range."

With that he struck off in the direction of the snow-ridge, and for a few moments Aldous stood looking after the tall picturesque figure until it disappeared behind a clump of spruce. Swiftly he was telling himself that it was not the hunting season, and that it was not a prospector whom they had seen on the snow-ridge. As a matter of caution, there could be but one conclusion to draw. The man had been stationed there either by Quade or FitzHugh, or both, and had unwittingly revealed himself.

He turned toward Joanne, who had already begun to gather up the supper things. He could hear her singing happily, and as he looked she pressed a finger to her lips and threw a kiss to him. His heart smote him even as he smiled and waved a hand in response. Then he went to her. How slim and wonderful she looked in that glow of the setting sun, he thought. How white and soft were her hands, how tender and fragile her lovely neck! And how helpless—how utterly helpless she would be if anything happened to him and MacDonald! With an effort he flung the thought from him. On his knees he wiped the dishes and pots and pans for Joanne. When this was done, he seized an axe and showed her how to gather a bed. This was a new and delightful experience for Joanne.

"You always want to cut balsam boughs when you can get them," he explained, pausing before two small trees. "Now, this is cedar, and this is a balsam. Notice how prickly and needlelike on all sides these cedar branches are. And now look at the balsam. The needles lay flat and soft. Balsam makes the best bed you can get in the North, except moss, and you've got to dry the moss."

For fifteen minutes he clipped off the soft ends of the balsam limbs and Joanne gathered them in her arms and carried them into the tepee. Then he went in with her, and showed her how to make the bed. He made it a narrow bed, and a deep bed, and he knew that Joanne was watching him, and he was glad the tan hid the uncomfortable glow in his face when he had finished tucking in the end of the last blanket.

"You will be as cozy as can be in that," he said.

"And you, John?" she asked, her face flushing rosily. "I haven't seen another tent for you and Donald."

"We don't sleep in a tent during the summer," he said. "Just our blankets—out in the open."

"But—if it should rain?"

"We get under a balsam or a spruce or a thick cedar."

A little later they stood beside the fire. It was growing dusk. The distant snow-ridge was swiftly fading into a pale and ghostly sheet in the gray gloom of the night. Up that ridge Aldous knew that MacDonald was toiling.

Joanne put her hands to his shoulders.

"Are you sorry—so very, very sorry that you let me come, John?"

"I didn't let you come," he laughed softly, drawing her to him. "You came!"

"And are you sorry?"

"No."

It was deliciously sweet to have her tilt up her head and put her soft lips to his, and it was still sweeter when her tender hands stroked his cheeks, and eyes and lips smiled their love and gladness. He stood stroking her hair, with her face laying warm and close against him, and over her head he stared into the thickening darkness of the spruce and cedar copses. Joanne herself had piled wood on the fire, and in its glow they were dangerously illuminated. With one of her hands she was still caressing his cheek.

"When will Donald return?" she asked.

"Probably not until late," he replied, wondering what it was that had set a stone rolling down the side of the mountain nearest to them. "He hunted until dark, and may wait for the moon to come up before he returns."

"John—"

"Yes, dear—"

And mentally he measured the distance to the nearest clump of timber between them and the mountain.

"Let's build a big fire, and sit down on the pannier canvases."

His eyes were still on the timber, and he was wondering what a man with a rifle, or even a pistol, might do at that space. He made a good target, and MacDonald was probably several miles away.

"I've been thinking about the fire," he said. "We must put it out, Joanne. There are reasons why we should not let it burn. For one thing, the smoke will drive away any game that we may hope to see in the morning."

Her hands lay still against his cheek.

"I understand, John," she replied quickly, and there was the smallest bit of a shudder in her voice. "I had forgotten. We must put it out!"

Five minutes later only a few glowing embers remained where the fire had been. He had spread out the pannier canvases, and now he seated himself with his back to a tree. Joanne snuggled close to him.

"It is much nicer in the dark," she whispered, and her arms reached up about him, and her lips pressed warm and soft against his hand. "Are you just a little ashamed of me, John?"

"Ashamed? Good heaven—"

"Because," she interrupted him, "we have known each other such a very short time, and I have allowed myself to become so very, very well acquainted with you. It has all been so delightfully sudden, and strange, and I am—just as happy as I can be. You don't think it is immodest for me to say these things to my husband, John—even if I have only known him three days?"

He answered by crushing her so closely in his arms that for a few moments afterward she lay helplessly on his breast, gasping for breath. His brain was afire with the joyous madness of possession. Never had woman come to man more sweetly than Joanne had come to him, and as he felt her throbbing and trembling against him he was ready to rise up and shout forth a challenge to a hundred Quades and Culver Ranns hiding in the darkness of the mountains. For a long time he held her nestled close in his arms, and at intervals there were silences between them, in which they listened to the glad tumult of their own hearts, and the strange silence that came to them from out of the still night.

It was their first hour alone—of utter oblivion to all else but themselves; to Joanne the first sacrament hour of her wifehood, to him the first hour of perfect possession and understanding. In that hour their souls became one, and when at last they rose to their feet, and the moon came up over a crag of the mountain and flooded them in its golden light, there was in Joanne's face a tenderness and a gentle glory that made John Aldous think of an angel. He led her to the tepee, and lighted a

candle for her, and at the last, with the sweet demand of a child in the manner of her doing it, she pursed up her lips to be kissed good-night.

And when he had tied the tent-flap behind her, he took his rifle and sat down with it across his knees in the deep black shadow of a spruce, and waited and listened for the somnolence of Donald MacDonald.

CHAPTER XXIV

FOR an hour after Joanne had gone into her tent Aldous sat silent and watchful. From where he had concealed himself he could see over a part of the moonlit basin, and guard the open space between the camp and the clump of timber that lay in the direction of the nearest mountain. After Joanne had blown out her candle the silence of the night seemed to grow deeper about him. The hobbled horses had wandered several hundred yards away, and only now and then could he hear the thud of a hoof, or the clank of a steel shoe on rock. He believed that it was impossible for any one to approach without ears and eyes giving him warning, and he felt a distinct shock when Donald MacDonald suddenly appeared in the moonlight not twenty paces from him. With an ejaculation of amazement he jumped to his feet and went to him.

"How the deuce did you get here?" he demanded.

"Were you asleep, Johnny?"

"I was awake—and watching!"

The old hunter chuckled.

"It was so still when I came to those trees back there that I thought mebbe something had 'appened," he said. "So, I sneaked up, Johnny."

"Did you see anything over the range?" asked Aldous anxiously.

"I found footprints in the snow, an' when I got to the top I smelled smoke, but couldn't see a fire. It was dark then." MacDonald nodded toward the tepee. "Is she asleep, Johnny?"

"I think so. She must be very tired."

They both drew back into the shadow of the spruce. It was a simultaneous movement of caution, and both, without speaking their thoughts, realized the significance of it. Until now they had had no opportunity of being alone since last night.

MacDonald spoke in a low, muffled voice:

"Quade an' Culver Rann are goin' the limit, Johnny," he said. "They let men on the job at Tete Jaune, and they've got others watching us. Consequently, I've hit on a scheme—a sort of simple and onreasonable scheme, mebbe, but an awful good scheme at times."

"What is it?"

"Whenever you see anything that ain't a bear, or a goat, or a sheep, don't wait to change the time o' day—but shoot!" said MacDonald.

Aldous smiled grimly.

"If I had any ideas of chivalry, or what I call fair play, they were taken out of me last night, Mac," he said. "I'm ready to shoot on sight!"

MacDonald grunted his satisfaction.

"They can't beat us if we do that, Johnny. They ain't even ordinary cut-throats—they're sneaks in the bargain; an' if they could walk in our camp, smilin' an' friendly, and brain us when our backs was turned, they'd do it. We don't know who's with them, and if a stranger heaves a night meet him with a chunk o' lead. They're the only ones in these mountains, an' we won't make any mistake. See that bunch of spruce over there?"

The old hunter pointed to a clump fifty yards beyond the tepee toward the lake. Aldous nodded.

"I'll take my blankets over there," continued MacDonald. "You roll yourself up here, and the tepee'll be between us. You see the system, Johnny? If they make us a visit during the night we've got 'em between us, and there'll be some real burying to do in the morning!"

Back under the low-hanging boughs of the dwarf spruce Aldous spread out his blanket a few minutes later. He had made up his mind not to sleep, and for hours he lay watchful and waiting, smoking occasionally with his face close to the ground so that the odour of tobacco

so would cling to the earth. The moon rose until it was straight overhead, flooding the valley in a golden splendour that he wished Joanne might have seen. Then it began sinking into the west; slowly at first, and then more swiftly, its radiance diminished. He looked at his watch before the yellow orb effaced itself behind the towering peak of a distant mountain. It was a quarter of two.

With deepening darkness, his eyes grew heavier. He closed them for a few minutes at a time; and each time the interval was longer, and it took greater effort to force himself into wakefulness. Finally he slept. But he was still subconsciously on guard, and an hour later that consciousness was beating and pounding within him, urging him to awake. He sat up with a start and gripped his rifle. An owl was hooting softly, very softly. There were four notes. He answered, and a little later MacDonald came like a shadow out of the gloom. Aldous advanced to meet him, and he noticed that over the eastern mountains there was a streak of gray.

"It's after three, Johnny," MacDonald greeted him. "Build a fire and get breakfast. Tell Joanne I'm out after another sheep. Until it's good an' light I'm going to watch from that clump of timber up there. In half an hour it'll be dawn."

He moved toward the clump of timber, and Aldous set about building a fire. He was careful not to awaken Joanne. The fire was crackling cheerily when he went to the lake for water. Returning he saw the faint glow of candle light in Joanne's tepee. Five minutes later she appeared, and all thought of danger, and the discomfort of his sleepless night, passed from him at sight of her. Her eyes were still a little misty with sleep when he took her in his arms and kissed her, but she was deliciously alive, and glad, and happy. In one hand she had brought a brush and in the other a comb.

"You slept like a log," he cried happily. "It can't be that you had very bad dreams, little wife?"

"I had a beautiful dream, John," she laughed softly, and the colour flooded up into her face.

She unplaited the thick silken strands of her braid and began brushing her hair in the firelight, while Aldous sliced the bacon. Some of the slices were thick, and some were thin, for he could not keep his eyes from her as she stood there like a goddess, buried almost to her knees in that wonderful mantle. He found himself whistling with a very light heart as she braided her hair and afterward plunged her face in a bath of cold water he had brought from the lake. From that bath she emerged like a glowing Nafad. Her eyes sparkled. Her cheeks were pink and her lips full and red. Damp little tendrils of hair clung adorably about her face and neck. For another full minute Aldous paused in his labors, and he wondered if MacDonald was watching them from the clump of timber. The bacon was sputtering when Joanne ran to it and rescued it from burning.

Dawn followed quickly after that first break of day in the east, but not until one could see a full rifle-shot away did MacDonald return to camp. Breakfast was waiting, and as soon as he had finished the old hunter went after the horses. It was five o'clock, and bars of the sun were shooting over the tops of the mountains when once more they were in the saddle and on their way.

Most of this day Aldous headed the outfit up the valley. On the pretext of searching for game MacDonald rode so far in advance that only twice during the forenoon was he in sight. When they stopped to camp for the night his horse was almost exhausted, and MacDonald himself showed signs of tremendous physical effort. Aldous could not question him before Joanne. He waited. And MacDonald was strangely silent.

The proof of MacDonald's prediction concerning Joanne was in evidence this second night. Every bone in her body ached, and she was so tired that she made no objection to going to bed as soon as it was dark.

"It always happens like this," consoled old Donald, as she bade him good-night. "Tomorrow you'll begin to get broke in and the next day you won't have any lameness at all."

(Continued in July 7th issue)

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

AND A LITTLE CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM

FOLKS, I've often wondered what a childless home was like. A home where little ones never creep over the carpets, never upset things; where the laughter or the cries of a little one is never heard. I've often wondered what a home could be like without the little ones in it.

An' yet I find that many of our young friends are gittin' married with just one idea—"No babies for us. We want to have a good time, go where we please an' come back when we get ready."

Well, of course, to most of 'em—many of 'em anyway—babies will come whether they want 'em or not—natur' has wisely provided fer that. But to think of a little one coming into a home where it is not wanted—can you imagine anything more horrible than that?

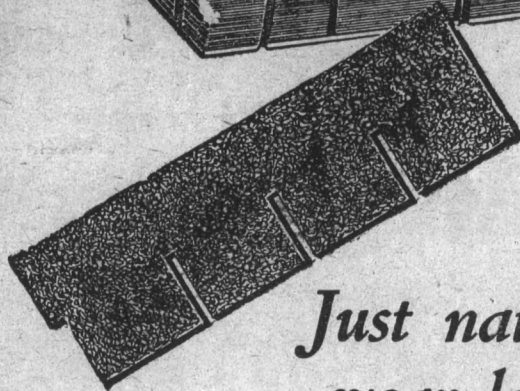
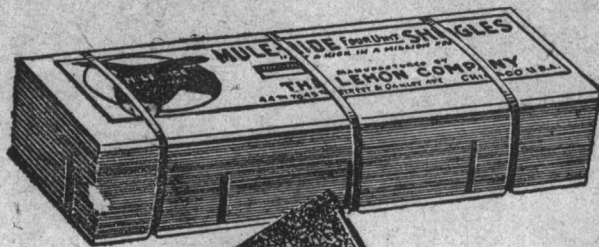
I wuz up town today an' I see somethin' quite a little out of the ordinary. A lovely, splendid young mother wheeling three little ones in a cab built specially for the little group. I had never seen the mother before—may never see her again, although I hope I may, but I stepped right in front of that cab, took my hat off to her, she smiled and said "Quite a nice little family, isn't it?" And folks, I had to admit that it wuz. An' she wuz so nice to talk to—she told me they were 4 months old. "Oh, yes," she sez, "they cause a lot of work, so many all at once you know, but I don't mind it a bit an' my husband is so good. If meals are not always quite on time he laughs an' says 'Ah, the kiddies have kept you busy have they,' an' we laugh it off together an' that's all there is about it." Wonderful little mother! An' yet Bill Orpen of Paris, sez there are no beautiful women.

But to come back to where I started. What are these childless people

goin' to do when the years count up onto 'em an' they begin to git old an' gray? What will home be to 'em then? Will love fer each other endure the test when there is nothin' to think about only jest themselves? What would we do, we of middle life, were it not for the sons and daughters—the children we have loved an' taken care of fer so many years? An' folks you know there is no time in a child's life when they are most interestin' when they are jest little bits of humanity, when we hear their first cry an' we take then in our arms to love 'em fer the first time. We think that is the time they are jest 'bout the necest they'll ever be. At six months they're still nicer, ain't they now? When they take their first totterin' steps—well what's finer 'an that? An' then they begin to lisp words an' our hearts beat a little faster jest 'cause baby is beginnin' to talk. An' so it goes, an' now my oldest baby is 29 years old has a little girl 7 years old an' yet good friends she has been a comfort to me an' to her mother every minute since the day she first came into our lives, looked around a bit and went to sleep only to wake up an' look around again. An' so it has been with all the little ones—there are five—that have come into our lives an' they are ours—mother's an' mine—yes we've worked to take care of 'em but we've been glad to do it an' when we are old an' there is nothin' else we've got them an' that's enough.

But what will the folks that want no children do when they git old? Of course I am aware there are some childless homes where children would be more'n welcome—my heart goes out in sympathy to such—but to these who would not have the little ones in their homes—well I can't express my feelin's without breakin' some of the commandments so I'll quit. Cordially yours—UNCLE RUBE.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1923

Edited and Published by
THE RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
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RELIABLE ADVERTISERS

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

"The Farm Paper of Service"

A SAFE AND SANE FOURTH

IN their anxiety to protect the life and limb of men and boys on America's great holiday, well-meaning, but ill-advised individuals have tried to make of Independence Day a celebration which is hardly in keeping with the spirit in which it was created.

A "safe and sane Fourth" is all right and we heartily endorse it, but it should well be remembered by some elders that this day of all the national holidays is a day of celebration—a day when we ought to be proud of the old flag and all that it stands for which is good, upright, and red-blooded. There are enough days in the year when we can curb the younger generation and tell them to be quiet, but this is the one day when they should be allowed to make all of the noise they want to and have all the fun possible.

To deprive a boy or girl of a cap-pistol, a package of small firecrackers, and some torpedoes with which to frighten Aunt Molly half out of her skin, would be curbing something which we like to point to in our men and women as distinctly American.

There is a class of blue-nosed individuals in America who would prohibit anything that brought fun to the heart of a child or a smile to the face of a grown-up. Unfortunately they are the ones who are promoting the "Safe and Sane Fourth." We are glad we had the opportunity of setting off giant fire-crackers, lighting whistling sky rockets and running like mad away from the two anvils which announced the coming of the fourth in our old county seat home up in Michigan, before the kill-joys arrived on the scene.

A COLD SEASON.

FROM all appearances the month of June is running a race with May to break all local weather records in the matter of average cold temperature.

Everything in Michigan and the nearby states is from two to three weeks retarded in growth, and not one-half of the corn planting was completed in Michigan within two weeks of the time the seed is usually in the ground. Reports come from several sections where re-planting was necessary because of the continued cold, wet weather.

Wheat and rye are in only fair condition. Oats are very backward. The growth is short and in Michigan and Wisconsin the crop is poor. Hay alone has shown a great improvement during the past two weeks, and pastures throughout Michigan are in good shape. The condition of the fruit is also very encouraging as this kind of a season does not mitigate against the productivity and quantity of orchards and vines.

Taken all in all there is nothing to be particularly discouraged about in the crop reports from Michigan and with higher prices which we fully anticipate this fall, the farmers of Michigan should receive a great many million dollars more for their products than they did last year, even though the quantity which they are able to harvest may not be as large as last.

POLITICS AND ECONOMICS

THE Commissioner of Agriculture in Idaho, Mr. M. A. Means, says, "The great trouble with our people today is that they have mixed two great problems—politics and economics." This, according to Mr. Means, "is not the solution of any farm perplexity, but well-balanced farming, where the farmer makes frequent sales from the farm, pays off his debts and stops paying interest and other overhead charges, is the problem we

have to meet." By well-balanced farming the Commissioner means "cultivation that will not destroy the productivity of the soil by the continuous raising of wheat. Idaho farmers have gone to wheat so long that the soil has deteriorated in productivity 50 per cent. The humus in the soil has been lowered by raising small grains."

There is not a farmer in the Central West who does not realize that Mr. Means has stated a fact which must be confronted. Certain well-meaning individuals have so mixed politics and economics that they now believe the two to be one and the same thing. If the people think they want something it is good policy to give it to them whether or not it is sound economics.

We have felt for some little time that the farmers of America were waking up to the fact that they have been misled and have followed blindly directions which have not worked to their profit during the past two or three years.

Mr. Means in closing his statement confirms this in a pointed paragraph, "The political agitation to provide more farm credit is absolutely against sound principles of building citizenship. What the farmer needs more is time to pay off some of the debts he has already contracted. If the demagogue is brushed aside, the farmer himself can solve the problem by the old American spirit of industry and thrift."

And we might add that Mr. Means does not need to worry about the "old American spirit of industry and thrift, because that is a part and parcel of every good farmer. There is no lack of work on the farm nor desire on the part of the farm family to work. They have been working harder than the average city man these past two or three years, but against odds they have not been able to make the net amount which the laboring man did with no investment whatever, except his own time and energy.

HANDS OFF FARM PRICES!

AMERICA is facing agricultural suicide as a result of the loss of man power on our farms, says Senator T. H. Caraway, Democrat, of Arkansas, and he points out that the large number of farm folks going to the city is bound to bring a food shortage which will send the prices of agricultural products sky high at the expense of the public!

This is not exactly a new discovery. We have been pointing out for upwards of a year that the inevitable result of the migration of country folks to the city factories could result in only one condition and that was a shortage of food products and a consequent rise in prices, which we have hoped would put the farmer back on an equal basis with his city cousin in net earnings.

Senator Caraway, like some other misguided senators, would have the government step in at this time and fix farm prices so that the public would be protected. He claims that it would be to the benefit of the farmer and yet, it is our observation, that when the government steps in, practical business profits step out, and we believe that the farmer is today suffering more from misguided leadership and government interference than he is from a lack of market for his product.

There is a law which operates with the same precision and is as unvarying as that of gravitation. That law is the law of supply and demand.

The farmers of America are about to step into their own after two or three of the most depressing years in their history. They are going to step into this period of prosperity if the government and those who claim to represent the farmer will adopt the policy of "Hands Off!"

We have not noticed during the past two or three years that the government has been particularly active in keeping down the prices paid to union labor, the brick-layer, plasterer, carpenter, plumber, railwayman or factory worker?

Arkansas is an agricultural state, not of very great importance, but still there should be enough farmers down there to ask Senator Caraway to leave things alone and let the farm work itself out without political assistance. This same advice might be passed along to the senators of one or more states adjacent to Arkansas.

JOINING M. A. C. AND U. OF M.

ONE of the men outspoken in the matter of linking (through a joint administration board) the Michigan Agricultural College and University of Michigan is Eugene Davenport, former dean of the University of Illinois, now residing at Woodland, Michigan. Dr. Davenport is, as most of our readers know, a graduate who received three degrees from M. A. C. and was assistant Botanist at the Experiment Station, Professor of Practical Agriculture, and Superintendent of the farm, then left to become President of a Spanish agricultural college in Brazil, and returned to America to become dean of the agricultural college of the University of Illinois, from which he returned to his boyhood home only last

year, since which time he has taken considerable interest in his alma mater.

In a recent interview Dr. Davenport points out that if a co-ordination of Michigan's two great educational institutions is to be made, and there are many good reasons, he says, for such a move now is the idea time while the Agricultural College is without a president and directing head. "The college needs to catch the university spirit," says Dr. Davenport. "The function of the university primarily is research; teaching is but incidental. The college seldom has this point of view. I used to tell my students that the institution did not exist for them; that it existed for all the people—for the state. I said to them, 'In going out from this college, you are merely a sort of bulletin, taking to the people the message of the college.' Agriculture is not an individual or a class interest; it is a primary interest of the entire commonwealth. If an insect pest ravages the crops, the damage is as important to the consumers as to the producers. It is of more importance to the state than to the owner of the land that the fertility of the soil should be conserved. The owner will die probably within 50 years and he may expect the soil to produce during his life-time even if he abuses it. But the state must take thought for 1,000 years ahead."

To the average farmer in Michigan the present discussion as to the relative merits of linking the university with the college for the educational benefits which will be derived are not exactly clear, nor are they to us. But that some change must be worked out, however, was made apparent by the recent turmoil, and The Business Farmer is determined that politics must be taken out of the control of this college. If in doing so and to bring the college up to its former high standing it is advisable to co-ordinate its work with that of the university at Ann Arbor, well and good. This is a matter for practical educationalists to work out, and is certainly not one to be discussed by those who are not thoroughly familiar with present day educational methods.

This plan of co-ordination is, we understand, being carried out at Illinois, Iowa, New York, and in other important states with the same problems as Michigan. It should not be hard, therefore, to get the facts from these states and to apply them to the situation as it exists here. We are glad that Michigan has a man of Dean Davenport's ability and experience who will come out on so important a proposition and we commend to the Governor the highly valuable services of Dr. Davenport to guide him in this important discussion now under way.

HATS OFF H-F BREEDERS

OUR hats are off to the Holstein-Friesian breeders of the state of Michigan. Once again they have brought back to the peninsula state honors which places them in first position in the livestock development of Michigan. At Cleveland last week, at the Thirty-eighth Annual Meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Dudley Waters, of Grand Rapids, paid \$4,100 for Avon Pontiac Echo Lad, consigned by the Carnation Farms, while the Loeb Farms at Cheboygan sold a bull for \$3,750. The buyers from Michigan carried off first honors in the number of cattle bought and the amount paid, buying forty animals, while Pennsylvania, the second state, bought thirty-three, and Ohio kept only seventeen of those offered.

Michigan was the birth-place of Holstein-Friesian popularity in the United States, and that we are going to maintain the lead in this important breed is proven by the business foresight of our breeders who bought last week.

How do you account for this, Mr. Pessimist? "I drove through five Michigan counties early last week and in my twenty-seven years among Michigan farms I never saw the farms better cultivated or in better condition! There may not be as many acres under cultivation this year, but there are more acres well cultivated!" The speaker was a man who is known to nine out of every ten farmers in Michigan by his first name.

Silos mean dairies. Dairies mean milk checks. Milk checks mean prosperity. Prosperity means more silos. More silos mean bigger dairies. Bigger dairies mean larger milk checks. And so on, ad finem!

Only two states in America have more silos than Michigan; Wisconsin and New York and the latter state leads us by so few silos that we imagine by this time, Michigan is second.

Every time the gasoline pump handle goes down, there ought to be two cents dropped into the good roads fund, at least most farmers think so!

PUBLISHER'S DESK

YOUNG ROOSTERS WANTED

\$2 to \$3 can be had for each young rooster you can spare. There is a poultry buyer near you who will gladly pay you these prices or more. All you have to do is to write the breed you have, being sure to state how many young roosters you can spare in first letter. George Beuoy, Poultry Expert, Kansas.

A READER kindly called my attention to the advertisement above which is appearing in some of the farm papers and wanted to know what I thought of it. Well, I will bet my last summer's straw hat that there is a catch in this proposition somewhere! I have written Mr. Beuoy and asked him to send me his proposition because I am sure it would be interesting to a great many of our readers, who usually have more than enough roosters which they would be glad to dispose of at \$2 or \$3 each. I have not had a reply from this gentleman as yet. If his proposition is one which we ought to relay to our readers it will appear on this page in the next issue, otherwise we would not advise saving any of your cockerels for the high prices which he mentions.

ANOTHER SCHEME NAILED!

A READER wrote me from Milford about the middle of May asking about a concern in St. Louis, Missouri, which sold a complete stock of goods to supply a retail store, asking me to look them up, and find out if they were reliable, because he had the idea of putting all of his money into a store and retiring from the farm.

We had our St. Louis representative look up this concern, found that they had no place of business except a desk in the office of a medical specialist, and from every appearance the scheme looked like a fly-by-night. In a circular which we secured, we find that this company was asking 25% down in cash, the balance to be accepted in trade of land or other property. For sheer audacity their statement that "we will accept good property in exchange, but interest and taxes must be paid to date, and abstract showing a good title must be furnished," is just about the limit.

We hope we saved this one reader the nest-egg which he has accumulated in many years of hard work on a farm, and which he was thinking of putting into a retail business. We have no idea how much he expected to invest but it must have run into several thousand dollars.

It is surprising how green the fields at a distance look to some folks, and we intend to repeat and repeat over and over again to our readers of this page our timely warning not to enter into any contract, or agree to pay large sums of money to anyone until you have made a thorough investigation, and

have convinced yourself of their honesty.

It is easy enough to get pictures of big buildings or printed matter which gives the appearance of a concern of large size. If people would take the time to make a trip to headquarters, size them up with their own eyes, they might find what our St. Louis representative found in this case; a desk tucked away in a corner of an office, and operated by a man whom the average farmer would not trust with a silver quarter if he came to his front door.

Several readers have written recently regarding a coal company located near Owosso, and said to be selling stock to farmers in Michigan. I asked our friend, A. B. Cook, Master of the State Grange, who lives near Owosso, regarding this company, and he replies as follows: "I know very little about the Owosso Coal Company. I know that several companies have tried on that location and with small success seemingly. The officers are strangers to me. If any person takes seriously a promise of 2% a month from an unknown stock salesman, a guardian should at once be appointed or there will soon be nothing to guard."

CHASING RAINBOWS

In the April 14, 1923, Business Farmer, I saw an article about the "Anneka Jan Bougardus" estate. There is also a similar estate in Holland from the same person. Can you tell me where I can write concerning the estate. My old grandmother who claimed and was taught to believe she was a direct heir. About 15 years ago she received a letter from a New York lawyer saying she was an heir and that they were sending in a dollar each to settle the estate. Tho I think that was just a scheme of some lawyer to get money. But it seems to me that grandmother's name must be on record of the lawyer would not have known where to write. My grandmother's parents came from somewhere near Elmira, New York. Any information will be gratefully received.—Mrs. S. W.

—This scheme for separating a large number of people from small sums of money is one of the most consistent forms of graft practiced in Europe. In England, where postal laws for some reason do not appear to be as strict, there are publications which devote columns of space to small advertisements for "Lost Heirs," most of which are plainly fraudulent. We repeat our warning to send no lawyer money who offers to prove your claim to a lost estate, at least until you have talked with a good local attorney in whom you have confidence. A recent estate consisted of most of the property on which Wall Street and lower Broadway, are built! The title to most valuable property has long ago been proven.

The Week's Editorial

THE FARMER: RICH OR POOR?

IF the debate between Mr. Borah and Lloyd George falls through, an interesting substitute might be a forensic fight to the finish between Senators Capper and Curtis on the subject of rural prosperity in Kansas. After a tour of the West, Senator Curtis, in company with colleagues, has returned to Washington to say that the people of Kansas particularly are interested at the moment in nothing but their own prosperity.

He intimates that when such matters as foreign relations and American entry into the World Court are mentioned back home a blank, dull expression crosses the Kansan's face and no intelligible reply is forthcoming. Senator Curtis avers that this fellow has his own little troubles, but that just now he is more intent on the close cooperation of a plow with the sod than on national contact with the world.

What makes this report interesting is that the reporter comes from the home of the farmer's professional

mourner. Mr. Capper is the defender of the farmer on the way to crucifixion. He thinks up stunts of sentence in the shape of rural credit and so on. Whether he believes it or not he gives the impression that the wolf's breath is always hot on the farmer's neck and that only men like Mr. Capper stand between him and bankruptcy and predatory forces. Senator Curtis says the Kansas farmer is going big. This is heresy in the Capper scheme of things, for no farmer must succeed in that philosophy, no farmer but is imposed upon by bankers and other powerful influences, no farmer who isn't losing money with marked precision year after year.

The matter should be threshed out between these men. The country doesn't want to go into such proposals as the one that the Government be selling agents for his crops, nor cut up his meet and dress him and tie his tie, if he is so devoted to considering his own prosperity that he has dismissed national affairs from mind.—Detroit News.

First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bonds

The most discriminating investors are the staunchest advocates of Federal first mortgage real estate bonds.

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4 TIMES Around the World with ONE OILING

100,000 Miles Without Stopping for Oil



An inventor who could develop an automobile, a railroad car or any other conveyance on wheels which would perform such a feat would be considered a wonder. But such is the record of regular accomplishment by the Auto-oiled Aermotor during the past 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 8 full years of service in every 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 everlasting wind-mill satisfaction buy the Auto-oiled Aermotor, the most efficient windmill that has ever been made.

For full information, write **AERMOTOR CO.** Chicago, Kansas City, Dallas, Des Moines, Minneapolis, Oakland

MONEY TO LOAN

On the 33-Year Government Amortization Plan to desirable borrowers who own good, well-managed farms in Michigan and Ohio, and wish to borrow not over 50% of the value of their land plus 20% of the appraised value of the buildings.

No commissions—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

ALL AROUND SATISFACTION FOR ANY CULTIVATION PURPOSE



It's through the right kind of cultivation that soil growths are kept down and can be eradicated. THE KOVAN DIGGER has opened the field for the right kind of cultivation and having exclusive features will give satisfaction which no other machine will produce. These kinds of farmers have been convinced and we want to show you. Write for free booklet on land cultivation. KOVAN DIGGER, also Harrow Cart. Write for further information and prices.

JOE A. KOVAN, OWATONNA, MINN.



We can use a few earnest men and women part or full time in soliciting subscriptions and acting as our agents. Write

Circulation Manager
THE BUSINESS FARMER
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

THE COUNTRY DOCTOR

By Anne Campbell

THE neighbors often saw his rig go by,
When dawn first painted pictures in the sky.
"There's sickness down at Stirling's place," they said,
Or "Guess the doc's been dressin' Andy's head."
And sometimes they would see him ridin' past,
An' leave their buckwheat cakes to run an' ast,
"Hey, doc, is Mrs. Hillock doin' right,
An' did you bring a girl or boy last night?"
The dear ol' doc's fine face would beam with joy
As he pronounced the tidin's, "It's a boy!
Just what they wanted, Bill, an' do-in' fine!"
An' then he'd go a joggin' down the line.

A sorta drawlin' voice he had, but kind;
A kinder man you'd almost never find.
Not much on bookkeepin', his bills piled high.
He allus meant to send 'em by an' by,
But never bothered much. When crops were good,
He knew he'd get his money as he should,
Or if the price o' beel was up, he 'frowed
He'd get his office ready for a crowd.

Still doctorin' he is, where I was born,
But now I s'pose he sounds a motor horn.
Time's mebbe changed the buggy to a car,
But he himself's as changless as a star.
Still ridin' through the quiet country lanes,
A-healin' souls, as well as aches an' pains!—Detroit News.

I am sure a goodly number of my readers will remember Ann Campbell Stark, when she so excellently piloted the editorial destinies of this very page. Some of her first poems appeared exclusively in The Business Farmer and marked the beginning of her popularity with the verse-loving public. Her poems now appear daily in a large number of American newspapers, where they are eagerly awaited. Herself a typical American mother, Anne Campbell's poems come from the very heart of the home, of times mingle a tear with a chuckle; and are as tender and pure as her own three babies whom she adores.

CANNING CLUB WORK

Barbara Van Heulen, Assistant State Club Leader

EVERY girl is a potential home-maker. As such she should hold as her ideal, perfection in every phase of home-making. Much concerning the standards of the housekeeper is told by a peep into her canning and preserving cupboard, for well filled shelves indicate not only a general pride in all phases of household duties, but a regard for the health and consequent happiness of the family. The canning club offers to a girl the double opportunity to learn this type of home work in a pleasurable and scientific way, and at the same time to relieve her mother of some of the busy season's duties.

Canning, drying and brining are the principal methods resorted to in the preservation of food stuffs; of these, canning is the most desirable, for it keeps the products in a condition more like that of food freshly cooked, and furthermore, ready to be served on short notice.

The One-Period Cold-Pack method of canning, which is considered the best and safest for all meats, vegetables and fruits, is outlined in the bulletin for the use of the canning club members. In this process the products are sterilized in the closed jar, thus retaining their original flavor and form.

I might add that the canning clubs are doing wonderful work and if any of our younger readers are interested, for further details write to me and I will send you one of these bulletins and you can read of the work that is being carried on for our mutual benefit in our own state.

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS: The Fourth of July is here with us once more and I am wondering if it would not be a splendid plan to use this day for a family gathering. Make it a co-operative affair so that all the burden and expense does not fall upon the one family. Maybe all the children could plan and return to the old folks with food prepared and altho we want a sane and safe Fourth, if there are any little ones it almost seems right to have a few of the pretty lights for the evening entertainment. Some one member of the family can go to town and buy just a few of these. The Fourth of July means a great deal to a real thinking American citizen and I know it will be impressed upon our minds during these adjusting years. It is not a solemn day but should be one of rejoicing and hilarious but sane fun.

*Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor*

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

THE USES OF VEGETABLES IN THE DIET

VEGETABLES, as well as milk, are listed as "protective" foods necessary to health.

First, vegetables constitute our main mineral supply for they contain many mineral salts such as iron, calcium and phosphorus, which are needed by the bones, muscles, nerves and blood.

Second, many of them contain vitamins which promote growth, protect us against such diseases as scurvy and some nerve disorders, and which help to prevent general malnutrition.

Third, the cell walls of the vegetable are bulky, and they increase our bodily efficiency by the laxative action which they induce.

Spinach, turnip tops, young carrots and tomatoes rank high among the vegetables, for canned as well as dried fresh, they fill some essential diet requirements.

THE USES OF FRUITS IN THE DIET

HAND in hand with vegetables in our diet plans go fruits. They yield mineral salts for proper functioning of the blood, and their acids stimulate the digestion of the rest of our food. Their color lends attractiveness to the meal, and they make ideal simple desserts.

Since vegetables and fruits are so necessary to our diet needs, we should so plan our meals that we have at least some fruit and a generous serving of vegetables other than potatoes, at least once a day. Furthermore, since it is not economical to buy fresh products throughout the year, we must try to can, dry or otherwise preserve them preceding the eight months during which the high prices prevail.

CANNING EQUIPMENT

1. Hot Water-Bath Outfit: A home-made outfit may be made by using a washbowl, a new garbage pail, a lard pail, a tin pail or any other receptacle with a tight fitting cover, deep enough to permit the water to stand at least one inch over the top of the jars. A false bottom or rack should be made to fit the canner. This should be so constructed as to permit free circulation of water beneath the jars. It should keep the jars one inch from the bottom of the canner. For a wash-bowl, the simplest rack is made of strips of lath with a cleat nailed across the under side of each end. Attaching a small piece of iron will aid materially in weighing down the wooden frame. For round corners a false bottom may be made by punching holes in an ordinary tin kettle or cake tin.

Avoid using straw or towels in the bottom, which will not permit water to circulate under jars. In using this type of canner the water should be heated before the filled jars are put in place. If the cover for your canner does not fit tightly, place a cloth over the canner and press the cover over this. If the water boils away during the processing, replace with boiling water.

2. Steamers: Any steamer which maintains a temperature equal to that of boiling water may successfully be used as a canner. Be sure that the steamer is practically air tight and allows n. escape of steam, otherwise too low temperature will result. These cookers do not exert

pressure. Therefore the time for processing products in these cookers is the same as that required for hot water bath outfits, and the processing time is counted FROM THE TIME THE LIQUID BOILS IN THE JARS.

ANTS

ANTS are attracted by various foods substances, especially fats and sugars; therefore, these foods should be kept in closed containers and crumbs or small amounts spilled on shelves or tables cleaned off at once.

The most effective way of ridding a house of ants is to find and destroy the nest by treating it with carbon bisulphid, benzine, gasoline or kerosene, or, if the nest itself cannot be found, often times the ants may be traced to the opening or crack through which they enter. Squirt-killing kerosene into it or plugging it with cotton saturated with the oil will in many cases drive them away.

A temporary expedient for controlling ants is to moisten small sponges with sweetened water and place them where the ants are most numerous. Attracted by the sugar they will crawl into the sponge and may be killed by dropping into boiling water. The sponges should be baited again with the sweetened water, and if necessary, set in different places until the colony leaves the house.

A more effective but also more dangerous method is to moisten the sponge with sirup made by dissolving one pound of sugar in one quart of hot water and adding 125 grains (about 1/4 ounce) of arsenate of soda. Some of these ants apparently carry this poisoned liquid back to the nest and feed it to the others there, thus gradually killing the entire colony. This mixture must be used with the greatest of care, as it is poisonous to both human beings and domestic animals.

Mothers Problems

SUMMER SLEEP

SUMMER-TIME spells vacation-time, rest-time, recreation-time. It should mean a glorious period of growth, of body-building. During the months of freedom from school, every child should prepare himself for the next period of study and confinement. Fall should find every child in better condition physically than when school closed for the long vacation.

But does fall find all the children "fit"? It does not. Hundreds of children return to school in September worn out and run down by their summer vacation.

What is the cause of this? Many, many times the answer is: "Insufficient sleep." Children require as much sleep in summer as in winter, but many, many are the children who do not get so much by from one to three hours. If much earlier rising is in order, why, the bed-time hour for the young, growing child should be set ahead. Daylight-saving, as practiced in certain communities, is very, very detrimental to the health of children, inasmuch as it robs them of the sleep their bodies demand.

Real work and good, hard play are of great benefit to children, so long as the work is tempered to the

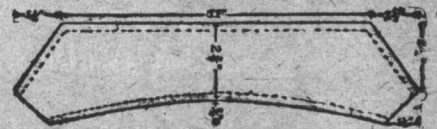
strength of the child, and the hours of labor are not too long. If the future man and woman be considered, neither work nor play should be allowed to rob the child of the sleep Nature demands. For children under ten years of age, ten hours of sleep should be the minimum; after ten, nine hours are required for four or five years when eight hours a night will be sufficient.

Small children and nervous children should be required to take an afternoon nap during the summer when hot evenings may make it advisable to remain up after the regular bed-time hour.

Brilliant sunshine is enervating, so, also, are hot days. Sleep, and sleep alone can counteract the ill effects of these two agents. If you value your children's health, see to it this summer that they have sufficient sleep.

Personal Column

A Cap for Large Ears—To whom it may concern: I have had a great deal of trouble getting something to hold the baby's ears back. One of the twins grew up with big ears, the baby is 4 months old and has trouble with her ears. I tried many ways and then I saw an ear cap costing fifty cents. I got it but it did not fit so I copied it as close as I could and cut it to fit the baby's head. It works fine. The next one I'm going to lace in the back instead of sewing. I feel so good over it that I would like to pass the pattern on to some one in the same pickle I was in with my little boy.



He is six years old now and I am trying to fit him to a cap. I do not like to see children with big ears. The little cap in-closed fitted baby when she was two months old, now I have to add two inches on the top. I have a little stocking pattern I can pass along if wanted. They are all right for every day in the country. —Mrs. D. Mc.

Making Money at Home—My letter in May 12th issue, on hats and tams was fine and dandy. I should like to add a little more to it. Not all women are situated so they can sell such things on account of family ties and little ones at home. But if a woman is saving in all things, she can keep her money in her pocket. Many mothers have plush capes, velvet hats and coats hanging in clothes closets, which could be made into smaller coats and hats and tams, by ripping them up, brushing and steaming them. If neatly made they will do as well as new ones bought at a high price in the stores. And when her neighbors see how handy she is they will gladly let her make some of them for her at a fair price. Or I would do so or furnish the patterns for eight different designs of hats and tams at reasonable prices. If any mothers are interested and will send me a stamped envelope and full particulars I will gladly help them. —Mrs. G. W. Morgan.

THE WHITE LILY

O beautiful lily free from care,
Shedding your fragrance everywhere;
Tell me dear lily why you grow,
Tell me for I want to know.

I look with awe upon your stately form,
Fit to grace the halls of a nobleman born,
Your unspeakable glory reveals in me,
That wonderful presence, Divinity.

I know your secret dear lily fair,
That Omnipresence is everywhere,
Else you could not bear that royal grace,
And wear the beauty I see in your face.

Sacred lily I hold in my hand,
Your mission here I now understand,
Out of the depths of me new I know,
Wonderful lily why you grow.

—L. Baker.

Can washable flat finish wall paint be successfully applied over Alabastine? Would the Alabastine be apt to brush in with the paint or would it chip or peel off? I have several large rooms done with Alabastine and find it unsatisfactory as it sells so easily and cannot be washed. If I have to wash the Alabastine off before applying the flat finish it will mean several weeks of hard work, as the surfaces has to be gone over several times in order to remove all the finish—Mrs. V. C. Cass City.

In regard to the use of oil paint over water tint on walls, if the tint is quite thin and is not peeling off at any place, I think you would be perfectly safe in putting oil paint on top of it. I happen to know of a case where a professional painter is putting two coats of oil paint over a very thin water tint. The removal of the tint is very laborious and if it is perfectly smooth it seems unnecessary.

For Burns—White of egg and olive oil, mix about half and half. This is very good for burns and prevents blisters and stops the burning.—C. J.

RECIPES

Hard Soap—3 pounds washing soda, 3 pounds lime and 7 pounds of clear grease. Put the lime and soda in six gallons of soft water. Let boil up good. Pour in tub and let settle over night. In morning pour off clear liquid in kettle, add grease and boil until it is about as thick as strained honey.—Sarah Beauchamp, St. Clair County, Michigan.

Cough Remedy—1 ounce peppermint, 1 ounce chloroform, 1 ounce oil of eucalyptus, 2 cups molasses and ½ cup water. Put all in a basin and stir until well mixed. Put in bottles. Cork tight and shake well before taking. This has cured horses of distemper.—Sarah Beauchamp, St. Clair County, Michigan.

Dill Pickles—Wash the cucumbers and let lay in water over night. In the morning pack in glass jars, and put one teaspoon of dill seed to each quart. Pour over brine made as follows: 3 quarts water, 1 quart vinegar and 1 large cup of salt. Boil all together and while hot, pour over the pickles and seal the jars.—Mrs. Agness Allen.

Rhubarb Conserve—4 pounds of rhubarb, 5 pounds of sugar, 1 pound seeded raisins, 2 oranges and 1 lemon. Wash and pull stalks of rhubarb and cut in one inch pieces. Put in kettle, sprinkle with sugar and add raisins and lemon. Mix, cover and let stand one hour. Place on range, bring to boiling point and let simmer forty-five minutes, stirring almost continuously. Fill jelly glasses with mixture, cool and seal.—M. S. Maccomb County, Michigan.

Strawberry Short Cake—3 cupfuls flour, ½ cupful of butter or lard, ½ teaspoon baking powder, 1 egg, 2 tablespoonfuls sugar, 1 cupful milk, 1½ pints strawberries and 1 cupful whipped cream. Sift the flour with the baking powder, salt and sugar, then mix the butter or lard

with a fork or tips of finger; add egg, well beaten and milk. The dough should be a soft one. Roll in two layers, spread in two greased pans and bake in a hot oven until light brown color. Mash and sweeten one cupful of the strawberries, put on one layer, then place second layer on top. Sweeten remainder of strawberries, spread on top layer and cover with the whipped cream. Decorate with whole ripe strawberries.

Pan Cakes—1 teaspoon butter, 1 teaspoon sugar, one egg, one cup sour milk, ½ teaspoon soda in milk, 1 cup sifted flour, ½ teaspoon baking powder. Mix dry ingredients except soda. Dissolve soda in milk. Add to dry mixture and then melted butter and beaten egg.—C. J.

The Runner's Bible

God is love (1 John 4:16) He that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God, and God in him. Divine Love has one infallible sign, it works good in every way upon all. It does not rob one to bless another, but "in blessing one it blesses all."

For I am persuaded, that neither death, nor life, nor angles, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is Christ Jesus, our Lord. (Rom. 8:38-39.)

—if you are well bred!

Dress—For Morning Wear: A simple wash dress in summer; one-piece wool in winter.

For Afternoon: Light voile, organdy or crepe in summer, dark silk or woolen in winter.

For Parties or Dances: Silk, chiffon or organdy; simple in style.

For Outdoor Sports: Separate skirt of wash goods, homespun or flannel with blouse or sweater.

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING



For Our Baby—The simplest kind of clothes are the best kind in summer for the baby. The little one-piece jumpers for the children cannot be equaled in any other kind of garment to play in. The one in this issue is splendid made out of any good, strong, washable material in colors. Sleeves are very short in the summer dresses for the younger girl and lots of ruffling and plaiting. Lace is used a great deal in the large surplice collars on the young girls' dress.

4031. A Comfortable Play Frock—The good features of this style is readily apparent. It may be attractively developed in percale with bindings of a contrasting color, or in chambray, pongee or crepe. The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 6 mos., 1 year and 2 years. A 1 year size requires 2½ yards of 36 in. material.



4403. A Simple Comfortable House Dress—Figured percale and linene are here combined. This is a good style for gingham, voile or chambray. The closing is under the tucks at the centre front. The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 5 yards of 32 inch material. The width at the foot is 2 yards.

4391. A Popular, Practical Model—This style has good and comfortable lines. The closing is in coat style. Madras, gingham, jean, drill or flannel could be used for this model.

The Pattern is cut in 9 Sizes: neck measure: 14, 14½, 15, 15½, 16, 16½, 17, 17½ and 18 inches. A 15 inch size requires 4½ yards of 27 inch material.

4400. A Group of Bathing Accessories—Here is a good model for bathing shoes in either of two lengths, and a set of bags to hold a bathing suit. The shoes may be made of drill, satin, chamoisette or rubberized cloth. The bags also are good for the same materials.

The Pattern is cut in One Size for the Bags—and in 4 Sizes for the Shoes—3½, 4½, 5½ and 6½. The shoes will require ½ yard, 38 inches wide for one pair, size 4½. Bag No. 1 will require ¾ yard and Bag No. 2, ½ yard of 36 in. material.

3979-4013. A Frivolous Frock for Summer Weather—Charmingly youthful and with all up to date is this cool looking "flounced" dress. The skirt may be cut in pointed or straight outline. Dotted Swiss with bands of "Val" lace is here depicted. The new tub silks or foulard would be equally suitable. Organdy with hemstitching or crepe de chaine with fagotting or drawn work, would be very pleasing. The waist Pattern 3979 is cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The Skirt Pattern 4013 is cut in 7 Sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches waist measure. The foundation of the skirt could be of lining, and would require 1½ yard, 32 inches wide. To make the dress for a medium size as shown in the large view, requires 3¼ yards of 32 inch material. The width at lower edge of the lower flounce is about 2½ yards.

4283. A Dainty Set for the "Little Girls" Wardrobe—This comprises a neat yoke dress that may be finished with or without the ruffle, and a petticoat and comfortable drawers. One may use voile, lawn, batiste or crepe for the dress and cambric or nainsook for petticoat and drawers. It will require 1½ yard for the Dress, ¾ yard for the Drawers, and 1½ yard for the Petticoat, of 36 inch material for a 2 year size. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 6 months to 1 year, 1, 2, 3, and 4 years.

3100—A Practical Set of Infants Clothes—This Pattern is cut in one size. It comprises a Dress, a Petticoat, a Barrie-coat or Pinning Blanket and a Slipper. Muslin, lawn, cambric, batiste, nainsook and silk are suitable for the Dress. The Petticoat may be cambric or lawn. The Barrie of flannel or flannelette with band of cambric or muslin. The slipper of kid, satin, suede, felt or elderdown. It will require 2½ yards of 36 inch material for the Dress, 2¼ yards of 27 inch material for the Petticoat with 2 yards of embroidery for the ruffle. The Slippers will require ¾ yard of 18 inch material and the Barrie-coat ¾ yard of 27 inch material for Band, and 1 yard 40 inches wide for the Skirt.

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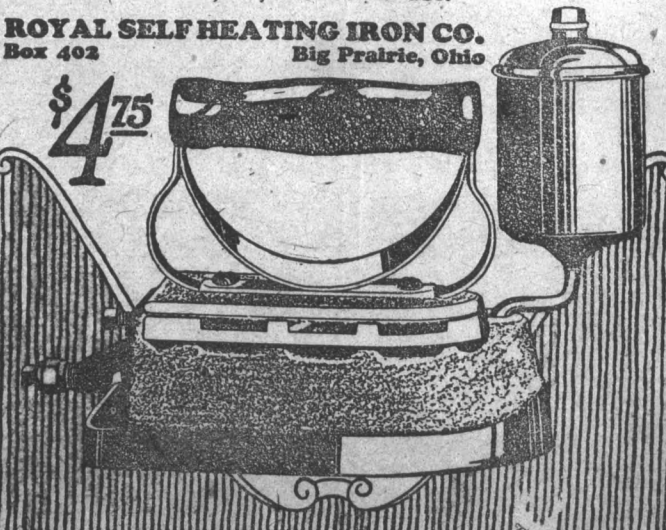
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The Children's Hour

A WEDDING!

DEAR UNCLE NED:—Last September or October Mah Hemminger sent a letter to the Children's Hour and you printed it. She asked the boys and girls to write to her. She hardly expected to hear from anyone but in a few days the letters began to come. She received some very nice letters from girls and boys in different parts of the state. A young man from Detroit wrote thanking her for her nice letter he had read in the M. B. F. She answered and they continued to write and at Thanksgiving time he came to see her and at several other times, and the pleasant friendship grew into a beautiful love that culminated in their marriage Saturday, May 19.

They often spoke of "Uncle Ned" and that they must write and tell him all about it and thank him, but I am afraid they are too happy now to remember to write and thank you so I will do it for them. For I thought you would like to know of the happiness you have brought into the lives of these two young people.

When the young man in the city read the little country girl's letter a strange new loneliness possessed him and he longed to visit the girl on the farm and share with her the beautiful out of doors with its birds and butterflies and wild flowers she loved so well.

I have often read that love transforms the features and makes a woman beautiful, and I am sure you would be very glad you printed that letter that made it possible for these two very young people to meet, if you could have looked upon the sweet face of this little bride made beautiful by a great love. Sending you their thanks and best wishes, I am sincerely, Mary A. Johnson Blanchard, Michigan.

—Just like in fairytales, isn't it, girls and boys? She wrote a letter to the Children's Hour little thinking that it would be read and answered by her "Prince Charming." And he replied, choosing her letter from the many on the page, without the slightest idea undoubtedly that within one year she would become his wife, his queen. I am glad to know of the union of this couple and the part that Uncle Ned and the Children's Hour played in bringing it about. May their love for each other grow as the years pass.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have written once or twice before. I don't know whether you remember me or not. I am writing to let you all know that we are back to Michigan and how glad we all are. It is surely better than New York state. We have a very nice place to live. It is about seven miles from Flint, and five miles from Davison. I received eight letters in answer to the one which I wrote the last time, and I surely enjoyed them all. I will close with a riddle: What time is it when you wake up in the middle of the night and scratch your head? Your friend, Miss Fairy Dunkles, R. No. 2, Davison, Michigan.

—So you like Michigan better than you do New York. Most of us think Michigan is the best state in the Union, I guess; I know I do. Please write and tell us about your trip. I am sure you have an interesting story to tell.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I just read the Children's Hour and saw that few boys had written recently to you so I thought that I would write a little letter. My mother and brother James went to the show and my other two brothers went to the store and I had to watch the smaller children at home. I have 6 brothers. My father said all he wants is two more and he will have a ball team. I have two sisters, one is seven and one is married and has a baby boy. Our school was out today and we didn't have any school for two days because they are moving the school house fifty rods, because we are going

to have a new school house next year. It is going to be made out of brick. It is going to have six rooms in it. Now I will describe myself. I am 5 feet and 2 inches tall and weigh 107 pounds, and I am 15 years old on March 2, 1924. Have I a twin? If I have one please write to me. I live on a farm of 40 acres. We have 8 horses, 4 pigs, 7 cows, 5 calves and 50 chickens, and we have a nice orchard. My dad and my oldest brother are working out and I have to do the farm work. Tomorrow I am going to drag the cornfield and then disc. The best job on the farm is milking. My sister and three brothers are playing on the couch. They make a lot of noise. Say, Uncle Ned, I will get a picture of Alabaster Quarry and send it to you and show you how our big quarry looks. If I have a twin brother please write and I will be glad to answer your letter. Well, I saw a lot of riddles in the Children's Hour so I will put one in. 12 pans hanging high, 12 princes riding by, each took one, how many hung? There is a girl who wants us to send as many riddles as we can so I will put in a few more and some more the next time. Well, girls and boys the one that guesses the most answers will receive a present. What goes in the water and out of the water and never gets wet? What goes around the house and only makes one track? What is round as an apple and as deep as a cup, the thing in the middle goes dippy flop? What is three cornered, square, black as a bear, guess this riddle or I will pull your hair. That's a pretty hard job to pull your hair because I won't be able to catch you. Well I think I'll close with this riddle. What has a long neck and no head? Will close for this time. Your new member, Harry Rescoe, Box 151, Alabaster, Michigan.

—You are right, Harry, I haven't received many letters from boys during the past few weeks. Must be the boys are too busy with school and work about the farm to write. I hope that your letter gets them to writing again. I should like to see a picture of the quarry so be sure to send me one.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I would like to join your merry circle. I like to read the Children's Hour very much. I am to be 16 years old the 21st of July. I have dark bobbed hair, and brown eyes. We live on a farm of 166 acres. We have 6 cows to milk and I have to help. Our farm is two miles from town. For pets I have a pigeon, kitten, and two rabbits. I like pets. Don't you, Uncle Ned? With love, Margaret Jackowiak, R. 2, Sherwood, Michigan.

—Yes indeed, I do like pets and I always have some about my home. But I do not like to milk cows. That is one thing I must confess I do not like about farming.

My Dear Uncle Ned:—I wrote to you some time ago and thought I would like to see my letter in print again. Was down to Alpena, (that's a city about twenty miles from here) to write on the eighth grade examination, the 17th, and 18th of May, and wasn't I surprised when I found out that I had passed. Our graduation exercises are this month. My sister and her husband are going to take me with them for a trip to Utica, for a week. Won't that be nice? I will write and tell you all about it when I get back. Do you like to live in the country, Uncle Ned? I have always lived in the country but will have to go to the city on account of school. I think the answer to Esther B. Thaut's riddle is an automobile. Is it right, Esther? Uncle Ned and cousins, I wish you could see our orchard. The trees are all in bloom and everything so pretty. We have fifty trees in our orchard. Lovingly your niece, Eleanor D. L. Stovel, Hubbard Lake, Michigan.

—Now do not forget, Eleanor, we will be expecting to hear from you as soon as you get back from New York State. Yes I like to live in the country. And I would not live in a big city unless the welfare of my loved ones or myself depended upon it.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I am a reader of the M. B. F. and like it very much. I wrote a letter some time ago and saw it in print so I thought I would try it again. I received about 26 letters and I did not get to answer them all. Well, Spring is here with her sunny days and birds. It seems good to see the birds again after such a long winter. Don't you think so, too? Well I will describe myself. I am five feet tall, have dark brown eyes and hair, and am 14 years old. I live on a farm 9 miles from Cadillac and like the farm pretty well but I lived in town for 10 years and would like to go back. My birthday is the 12th of October. Have I a twin? Well I think I have taken up enough space so will close, hoping everyone is enjoying the Spring. From Rosalie Dupaw, R. No. 2, Cadillac, Michigan.

—I enjoy winter but I too like to see spring come and the birds return. I also like summer and fall, as all of the seasons are beautiful in their own way. I would not care to live where it was summer the year around or winter the entire 12 months, would you?

CHANGING TIMES

By JOHN T. HARTLETT

FARM OBSERVANCE OF HOLIDAY

IN OLD-TIME, rural America—not so very old-time, either—the almanac neglected to give two genuine, thoroughly observed holidays, and punctiliously made note of several which often had little holiday significance. Two holidays universally embarked on in true holiday spirit were Circus Day, and Country Fair. Those were red-letter days!

You have heard present-day fathers, instructing children in the real size of their blessings, tell of old-time Christmases, Fourth-of-July's, birthdays. In the old-time rural America, Christmases were often barren of giving, and Independence days barren of much exploding of fireworks. It was the town which developed the giving-at-Christmas habit. It was the town which put pep in the fireworks trade.

The farm did forget itself on Circus Day and Country Fair Day. Then, to use language of the youthful element of today, it "dolled up." To use expressive language of years ago, it "shelled out."

This is changing, and it is right that it should. Occasionally, on a Fourth of July nowadays, you see rockets blazing into the rural sky. Farm boys, too, are good customers of the fireworks department. There is vastly more giving at Christmas.

The size of a cent has grown smaller, physically and in the eyes of farm folks. There is room for celebration of holidays, while still farming the farm as it should be farmed, while still thriftily having regard for the future.

We have a neighbor who takes a half holiday each week in summer to play baseball. And he farms a first-class farm in a first-class way. He says he can work much harder through the week, get far more done, with that weekly ball game ahead of him.

The money and time which real holidays cost buys cheaply the mental and physical relaxation. And farmers need the latter just as much as anyone—who won't say, more?

1870 FARM BUSINESS KNOWLEDGE, AND TODAY'S

VISITING with friends in the next county last week, we were given an unexpected treat. At the request of our host, one of the children hied to the attic, and returned shortly with several bulky files of periodicals—farmpapers of fifty years ago. The big difference in editorial contents immediately obtruded on the attention—articles were chiefly on the cultural side of farming, field methods, animal husbandry. There was little about farm business methods.

In 1923, and the same has been true for several years, farmpapers give a great deal of attention to business aspects of farming. As time goes on, it can readily be foreseen, farmpapers will give still greater attention to farm business methods. Farmpapers will become more and more business papers.

There is a reason for this—not the commonly accepted reason. It is flattering for us to believe that the race of farmers has evolved greatly in the past fifty years, and farmers of fifty years ago used business methods with whiskers on them.

The fact of the matter is that average farm business knowledge of fifty years ago met current requirements very well, indeed. In thinking most about cultural methods, the farmer showed himself a good business man. Distribution in those days was a simple, uncomplicated problem. Implements of production were few and simple.

Just as the profitable operation of a department store is far more complex than the profitable operation of a peanut stand, though both are businesses, so the profitable operation of a modern farm is far more complex than the profitable operation of an 1870 farm. Consumption of farm products in markets hundreds of miles from their source; big cities; specialized farming; heavy capital investments in land and equipment—these are changed conditions produced by underlying economic trends. They have raised the farm from a simple business enterprise to one demanding a far greater order of business ability.

FARM MECHANICS

CEMENT TILE

What do you think of cement tile? Will they last if they are made right? I heard some say the acid in the ground destroys the cement and the tile will crumble.—J. S. Rhodes, Michigan.

Many cement tile made several years ago failed under certain conditions, those which we have examined were laid in muck and sometimes in sandy ground. Some studies which we have made of the action of acid and water in the tile seem to indicate that the breaking or disintegrating of the tile is due partly to the passage of water through the walls of the tile as well as any acid which might be present.

We have, therefore, come to the conclusion that cement tile, to be satisfactory, should be made watertight and this is possible with careful methods of manufacture. Tile of this kind, I am confident, will stand up under ordinary conditions of soil, but I think time is necessary to determine whether they can be adapted to muck and sandy soil.

We do not recommend that you attempt to manufacture your own tile, there are so many possible ways in which failure may occur would be so expensive of time as well as material so that it would scarcely be a profitable adventure, if your own time was considered of any value.—H. H. Musseman, Prof. of Farm Mechanics, M. A. C.

PIONEER HELPS NEW SETTLERS

(Continued from Page 4)

down or up, just as you choose to grade him, who did not land here busted, or with borrowed capital. Opportunity attracted them also.

With many early settlers, a bread and butter job came first in pines and cedar swamp. Only pine and cedar were salable forest commodities; beautiful hardwood tracts were hardly salable during the pine age and went begging. However, many hardwood homesteads were taken up by camp followers and others with the idea of making the timber crop pay the expense of building the farm, but only in rare instances did the returns equal the wage of the lumberjack. In the eyes of the lumberjack the moseback settler was looked down upon with pity. Acres and acres of as fine hardwood as ever grew were purposely destroyed by fire to make way for field crops.

At this writing, the vast belts of hardwood which extended along the Huron shore from Bay City to Mackinac broken only by stretches of plains land is no more. Gone with the carrier pigeon and the dodo. In its place, however, many fertile fields are yielding a variety of products, surpassed in volume per acre and quality by no section of Michigan, notwithstanding the dismal picture drawn of present conditions, and of future prospects of the round-shouldered, low-browed man with the hoc, swill pail and milking machine, in the upper part of Michigan by Russell Watson, Assistant Professor, University of Michigan, in his otherwise laudable plea in behalf of reforestation.

'Tis true, in the early days many well meaning settlers attempted to establish farms on the pine barrens because of the easier clearing, rather than face the task of subduing green hardwood land, notwithstanding virgin hardwood tracts could be homesteaded or acquired by direct purchase at prices ranging from two to five dollars per acre. It is mostly of these deserted plains farms we are now reading columns and columns about. Gee! How chronic kickers, who just naturally want to believe that the whole upper Lower Michigan is one barren waste, must gloat to read half facts, unfortunately emanating from such high authority to the detriment of our farm communities, as if our rose bushes grew only thorns.

With heavy marketing tolls, shanghaiing by padded prices for his every purchase, with major farm crops representing in exchange value around thirty-five cents per dollar, handicapped by a custom that permits the Liverpool quotations for his exported surplus to govern the selling price in his home market, plus cartage, why in Sam Hill expect the farmer to look like a million dollars, even in the slashings of northern

Michigan? As well damn the bird with the clipped wing for being unable to soar with the eagle. To aggravate the situation, our cheap home grown labor is no longer secure. Just as soon as our boys grow into long pants and the girls grow into short skirts, they fly the nest for the hives of industry. The lure is even reaching the college professors.

Notwithstanding 57 varieties of draw backs in the farm game, the world must be fed and crops go in as usual, and when depression lays off the boys, those who are fortunate to have a dad on a farm in northeastern Michigan will beat it back to the old man's well-filled pork barrel and chicken coop, and they usually arrive busted.

In reading of northern Michigan's barren wastes, just remember there are progressive farming communities along the Huron shore from Bay City to Mackinac, and room for more desirable settlers.

You will pass red clover fields such as many sections in lower Michigan cannot grow dependably. Here too, alfalfa and sweet clover, Michigan's salvation, find a natural home, no hit or miss crop.

Where this great trio of soil builders, bone and muscle makers, can be depended upon year after year, let no pessimist tell you northeastern Michigan has no agricultural future.

OUR NATIONAL SAFEGUARD

(Continued from Page 9)

place from the winds." That man who shall drive the money-changers from the temples, and force political liars, crafty diplomats, and social looters into "in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat thy bread" line. God forgive us for this jazz civilization. "Vanity of vanities, saith the Preacher, all is vanity."

Doesn't it seem, friends, that justice seems harder to administer year by year? In the courts there are so many precedents, technicalities, evasions, that justice seems thwarted. The man who is best protected and who gets the most rights is the man with the biggest pocket-book. Dr. Brumbaugh, ex-governor of Pennsylvania, says, "In litigation in courts we shall never get justice; but only when men learn to settle their difficulties according to the eighteenth chapter of Matthew." This is the principle of arbitration put to use in the settlement of difficulties. And this is a most practical way to make the theory of Christianity fit these modern times. But when shall this principle become authoritative? When men are willing to give up sinning and become honest, sincere, pure, and sympathetic, in a word, brotherly.

Even so, only personal regeneration will safeguard us. If our country is to be righteous, every man must become true and righteous. How our unclean lips need the touch of the coal off the altar! Our moral sensibilities are stunned at the crying evils about us of corruption, theft, and brazen defiance of law. But not by suffrage or ballot plus all the enactments of laws and the decisions of courts, can we enthrone a converted conscience in the heart of the nation. This only when men and women are willing to walk faithfully in the "old paths" of righteousness. The final strength of a country consists of the sum-total of character in its subjects.

Now, therefore, may I inject a new spirit into the forthcoming Independence Day by saying until we get right with God and love to pursue the Christian way, our nation will never be exalted.

"Our fathers' God, to thee,

Author of liberty,

To thee we sing:

Long may our land be bright

With freedom's holy light;

Protect us by thy might,

Great God, our King.

AMBITION

"You will never get anywhere unless you have higher ideals than this," preached the woman at whose door the tramp had applied for assistance. "Are you really content to spend your life walking around the country begging?"

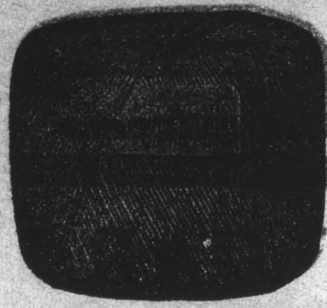
"No, lady," answered Weary Willie. "Many's the time I've wished I had an auto."—The American Boy.

An Eastern judge declares that "women's dress is the calamity of the age." He must have paid for a few.

MR. FARMER!

Mr. Dealer Mr. Jobber

IT
Is
THE
BEST



THE
PRICE
IS
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.

Glide Easy
Cap Caster

IN HOMES OF REFINEMENT

You will find that every precaution is taken to preserve the beauty of each room. The carpets, rugs and floors are carefully protected. Thousands of homes to insure protection to their carpets, rugs, floors and furniture use GLIDE EASY CUP CASTERS. Because they glide easily over the floors, without marring, glide easily over rugs and carpets without harm or rumpling, and most important, women can move the heavier pieces of furniture without danger to their health. GLIDE EASY CUP CASTERS are manufactured for every piece of furniture in your home from chairs to beds and their cost is small with a large saving. Prices range from forty cents a set to eighty cents. If your dealer cannot supply you send to us for information.



SANITARY SAFETY CASTER CORP.
28 SCOTT STREET, NEWARK, N. J.

BUSINESS FARMERS EXCHANGE

Ads Under this Head 10¢ per Word, per Issue

FARM AND LANDS

NEAR LAKE RESORTS BIG MICHIGAN farm with 200 apple trees, 3 cows, team, hogs, poultry, cream separator, spraying outfit, full implements, crops; owner unable to handle makes special reduction for quick sale; 200 acres in prosperous district near lakes and resorts; schools, stores, churches, convenient transportation, city markets; 90 acres machine worked fields; 20-cow spring-watered pasture, estimated 1500 cords wood; 50,000 feet of timber; heavy bearing orchard; attractive 10-room house, 10-cow barn, etc. Reduced price, \$4400 takes all, must cash. Details page 38 illus. Catalogue Bargains—many states. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 427KJ Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL

BALD HEADS. DID YOU EVER TRY THE Mascot Scalp Ointment? If you have not order a box today and watch your hair grow. The Mascot Ointment is one of the most powerful stimulants for the scalp. There is no excuse for baldness or falling hair. The Mascot will relieve you of an itching scalp and dandruff. Manufactured by MRS. W. LARIVEE, 1200 Pine St. Detroit, Mich. Price \$1.00 remit by money order or express.

EARN \$110 to \$250 MONTHLY EXPENSES paid, as Railway Traffic Inspector. Position guaranteed after 3 months spare time study or money refunded. Excellent opportunities. Write for Free Booklet G-165. STAND. BUSINESS TRAINING INST., Buffalo, N. Y.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST CLASS Central Michigan farms, 5 1/2 % interest net to Co. amounts of \$5,000 and up. CONVIS & SMITH, Ithaca, Michigan.

GUARANTEED USED AUTO PARTS FOR most any make of car. We can save you 50 to 75% of the list price. E. BERMAN & SONS, Ithaca, Michigan.

HELP WANTED

GOVERNMENT NEEDS RAILWAY MAIL Clerks, \$133 to \$192 month. Write for free specimen questions. COLUMBUS INSTITUTE, 64, Columbus, Ohio.

YOUNG OR MIDDLE AGED WOMAN wanted for house work in small family in new home near Detroit. No washing or ironing. Highest wages. Address: MRS. HARLEY D. WARRNER, Farmington, Michigan.

IS YOUR FARM

FOR SALE?

AN AD IN M. B. F.

WILL SELL IT.

Millions and Movies

THROUGH the medium of slender strips of celluloid an actor appears simultaneously as thousands of persons in as many different towns. On the same evening, he entertains great armies of film fans who eagerly pay their money to see his performance.

So the movie star commands a king's ransom for a salary, and a fortune is spent profitably to provide a proper background for his art. The movie multiplies personality—and earning power.

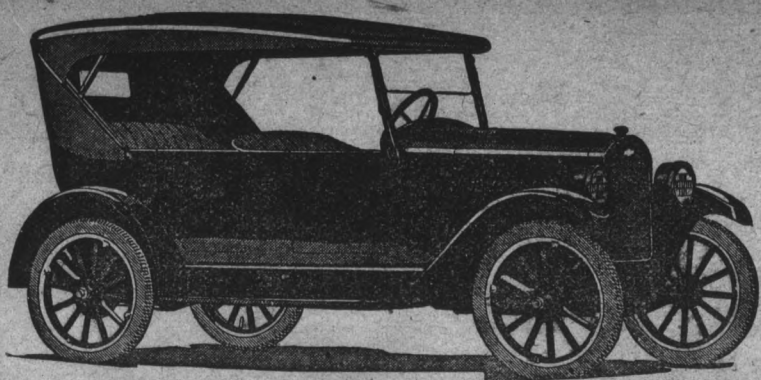
Advertising does the same thing for a manufacturer. It takes his message into thousands of homes—to tell them why they should have his goods and how to get them. Advertising endows him with a thousand voices with which to tell his story.

But the value of advertising is by no means confined to the advertiser. It has a very definite value to YOU.

A glance through the advertising pages enables you to sift out the things that interest you, giving in your easy chair you can compare values and prices. You can select merchandise of indisputable worth—for only GOOD goods can stand the test of advertising.

Yes, advertising pays you, and pays you big.

Read the advertisements



THIS CAR FREE

Nearly everyone else owns a car! Why not you? It is not a question of money. Your spare time for a few weeks, mixed with perseverance and "gumption," is all that is necessary to win this latest 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.

\$10.00 PER DAY CASH

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.

This is our own method, which we have tested for the past 6 months, and we know it gives an agent 50 to 500% better chance to earn real money, than any other ever tried.

Free Pamphlet

"VITAMINES AND CHICKS"

by

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

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 almost 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.

MODERN POULTRY BREEDER
Battle Creek, Mich.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

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

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

Oct. 18—Holsteins, Howell Sales Company of Livingston County, Wm. Griffin, Sec'y, Howell, Mich.

G. P. PHILLIPS

THE GOLDEN RULE AUCTIONEER
Bellevue, Michigan
Pedigreed Sales a Specialty.
Write, wire or call for terms and data.

HOLSTEINS

FABINATION FARM, VASSAR, MICHIGAN.
Holsteins, registered, fully accredited, 32 1/2 b. size. Write your want.

HEREFORDS

HEREFORDS

Young Cows with calves by side consisting of blood from American's foremost herds at prices that enable those under Earle's Hereford Beef Plan to pay for themselves within a year to 18 mos. Bulls including prize winners at the larger shows at practical prices. Herds headed 1169788, one of two sons of famous Disturber.

by Straight Edge
Perfection Fairfax out of a daughter of the famous Disturber.

T. F. B. SOTHAM & SONS
(Herefords since 1839) Saint Clair, Mich.

We Have Bred Herefords Since 1860

Hard established by Gov. H. H. Crapo. We have a few choice yearling bulls for sale at farmers' prices. You are invited to visit our farm. CRAPO FARM, Swartz Creek, Michigan.

ANGUS

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

DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

AN IDEAL CERTIFIED DAIRY FARM

THERE is a certified dairy farm near Rochester, New York, which is unique in the degree to which intensified dairy farming may be successfully carried on. The 41 grade cows, giving on the average of 2 1/2 gallons per day, are kept in the stable throughout the season. The farm consists of 220 acres, of which 45 acres are given over to silage corn, 50 acres to winter wheat, 35 acres to hay, and 15 acres to potatoes. There are 40 acres of woods, 5 of which are given over to pasture and there are 14 acres given over to rotated pasture. Silage and hay furnish the roughage during the summer, while grain is fed throughout the season. With the extreme intensity used it is not economical to raise a young stock, for every cow in the barn must be a producer. Under these conditions, grade cows are best adapted for as soon as there is a decline in her milk production the cow may be promptly sold without great loss. The equivalent of 3 1/2 men is required to operate this dairy.

Dairy farmers who are interested in certified milk plants will find much to study at the National Dairy Exposition which takes place at Syracuse, New York, October 5th to 13th inclusive. The exhibit of the United States Department of Agriculture will occupy 7,500 sq. ft. Factory and machinery exhibits will be displayed on a floor space approximately 65,000 sq. ft., while 25,000 sq. ft. of floor space will be occupied by the exhibit of supplies and equipment for the dairy and barn.

An added feature of interest in the Exposition this year is the World's Dairy Congress which holds two days' sessions at Washington, October 2nd and 3rd, followed by a day at Philadelphia under the auspices of the National Dairy Council, then adjourning to Syracuse where the remaining sessions of the Congress will be held at the Exposition.

RAMSEY AND BAKER HEREFORD SALES

TWO most important Hereford sales were held week before last. One was held by Warner Ramsey of Atherton and the other by Robert Baker of St. Clair, both sales being conducted under the very able direction of T. F. B. Sotham and Sons. The Ramsey sale was held on Thursday, June 7th, and the offering was composed of 35 head of high quality Herefords. The high price paid was \$260 and the lowest \$85. After the sale there was a wienie roast and moving pictures at the Ramsey farm cottages on Lake Huron. Those who wished remained at the Ramsey farm throughout the night. Many did this and then drove to the Baker sale on Friday. There were 35 head sold at the Baker sale, \$277.50 being the top paid and \$60 the lowest. The attendance was only fair at both auctions but all were there to buy. At both places before the sales interesting and instructive talks were given by T. F. B. Sotham, Commissioner of Agriculture L. Whitney Watkins, Prof. George A. Brown head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, M. A. C., and Col. Fred Reppert, who cried the sales. Lunches of Earlriple beef were served at both places.

CREAM SHOULD TEST 35 PER CENT OR MORE

Will you please tell me at what testing point is there the most money in Cream for the farmer who does sell his cream to the creamery, and why? Some say when cream tests from 25 to 35 per cent there is the most in it for the farmer, others say from 35 to 50 per cent. I am very much interested and would like to know at exactly what point.—W. H. L. Belding, Mich.

—From a general standpoint it is decidedly in the farmer's favor to separate cream that tests 35 per cent or above. The reasons are as follows:

1st. The average separator will separate just as cleanly and deliver 35 per cent cream just as well as it will a lower per cent, but beyond this point there is likely to be more loss of butterfat in the skim milk.

2nd. It is better to separate cream at 35 per cent instead of lower because there is more skim milk left on the farm.

3rd. There is not so many pounds to ship and to pay express or freight on. Then, too, we find that 35 per cent cream is a little better than a cream that only contains 20 per cent butter fat.—O. E. Reed, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, M. A. C.

SLIME IN CREAM SEPARATOR

I have some cows that have been fresh for some time. Milk seems all right only when I wash the separator it is so slimy can hardly get it out of the dishcloth. It goes through a strainer all right. What is the cause and is there a cure?—W. S. Morley, Mich.

—We get the idea that the milk is not slimy when drawn and the slime is difficult to remove from the separator. I know only a few things that could cause such conditions. First, that the separator bowl has been standing in the sun and is hot at the time the milk is run through or that the slime is allowed to dry on the bowl. In the case the milk is slimy before drawn, the cow is evidently suffering from some udder inflammation or the milk has become contaminated with the ropy milk organism. Be sure to scald the separator bowl thoroughly after washing and wash bowl after each separation. All utensils should be thoroughly scalded, especial care being given to the seams.—P. S. Lucas, Associate Professor of Dairy Manufactures, M. A. C.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

PIGS SEEM TO BE SUFFERING FROM ECZEMA

I am seeking information in regard to a litter of five pigs just two weeks old. They are growing nicely and apparently doing well with the exception of one thing. They seem to have a sort of eczema inside the flaps of their ears, this does not run into the canal of the ear but seems to seat in the inside of the flaps of ears and also slight signs of the malady appear directly along the back bone and around the roots of tail. It looks very much like dirt and dirt scabs and has a tendency to crack. They are bedded in oat straw and have free run and are not in muddy place. Sow shows no signs of this disease and it is her first litter and she had 12 and raised 10 and is in good condition.—F. D. M., Cedar Springs.

—In all probability these pigs are suffering from a squamous eczema, sometimes called "soot of young pigs." This form of eczema is usually seen in pigs which are kept in unsanitary quarters. I would suggest the application of zinc oxide ointments to the affected parts once daily, usually two or three applications will suffice.—John P. Hutton, Assoc. Prof. of Surg. and Med., M. A. C.

MARE SUFFERING FROM TUMOR

I have a valuable brood mare that has something wrong with her throat and has been troubled for a year. I thought it was her mouth and I have had two different veterinarians look at her and her mouth is all right. She has a baggy swollen throat back of the larynx. She cannot swallow her food right. She will chew her feed and spit some of it out. Both the Drs. gave me medicine to syringe back in her throat but done no good. She is coming 9 years old and is ready to drop her 6th colt at any time. Would like to know what to do for her as she is falling on me no matter what I feed.—L. J. B., Coleman, Mich.

—In all probability this mare is suffering from a tumor affecting the pharynx. The treatment is very difficult and unsatisfactory. A diagnosis can usually be arrived at by palpation through the mouth, the use of the laryngoscope or an exploratory opening of the larynx. The treatment is surgical and consists in the extirpation of the tumor.—John P. Hutton, Assoc. Prof. of Surg. and Med., M. A. C.

FRUIT and ORCHARD

EDITED BY FRANK D. WELLS

PEACHES IN THE NORTH

IT IS possible to grow peaches much farther north than a commercial orchard of the fruit would be profitable. A writer in the Cyclopaedia of American Horticulture tells how it can be done:

"Secure a very young tree, preferably a seedling from seed planted where a tree is desired, and train the trunk of it horizontally 8 or 10 inches from the ground, and suffer no branches to grow. Break off the tender branches when they are not more than three inches long by bending them sideways, not down over the leaf, as that would be likely to break off the leaf also. The trunk is kept horizontal by tying it loosely to a slender pole, which is fastened horizontally. Of course the tendency of the tree is to grow upward at the end, and therefore one must look to it about once a week that the branches are broken off and the trunk tied down. When trained in this way the tree will continue to grow vigorously until frost stops it, but it is necessary that the young wood has time to ripen sufficiently to endure the winter. If one ceases to break off the branches for four to six weeks before the usual time of frost, the wood at the end of trunk will be sufficiently ripened to stand the winter when protected."

During the winter the tree may be protected by placing some evergreen boughs under it, then covering the trunk from root to tip with boards nailed together at the edges like an eave-trough. Over this place more evergreen boughs.

In the spring the boughs are removed and the tree tied to the pole. The trunk is kept covered with the trough so as to prevent the sun from killing the bark.

Keep the tree growing horizontally for one or two seasons more, when the trunk should be from 10 to 15 feet long. Then allow it to grow upward and form a top. The long trunk will be flexible enough to allow the top to be bent over sideways sufficiently to be covered during the winter. It is placed on evergreen branches so as to keep the limbs off the ground, then covered with evergreens. Lastly but on boards to keep out the snow. Mice are kept out by a little ridge of earth thrown up about the tree.

Trees grown in this way are said to bear well and regularly. However, such culture is for the garden. It would hardly be thought of as an orchard venture.

In place of bending the little tree to form a trunk it might be better to have a branch about six inches above the ground and grow the trunk from this by cutting away the remainder of the top. A peach tree can be grown in such a way as this easily.

Perhaps some of our readers in northern Michigan have evolved a successful method of growing peaches. We shall be glad to hear from any such.

GIRDLING TO INDUCE BEARING

IN THE days before the midsummer market was flooded with peaches from the South, it was a practice among some northern fruit growers to girdle trees. By this process an increase of yield was obtained, also a product earlier and more highly colored than that allowed to ripen in its regular season.

This was easily done. A limb was selected for the purpose and a wire drawn around it tight enough to cut completely through the bark. After the fruit was harvested the limb was cut away, since the process would kill it.

Such a way of doing resulted in fruit that brought an extra price, but was hard for the trees. Southern fruit brought it into disuse.

The process with some modifications can often be used with good results in case of apple trees to induce early bearing or to force unprofitable trees to become productive. A narrow ring of bark, one-fourth of an inch or less in width, is removed from the trunk or a limb, care being taken that the connection is completely severed, so the flow of sap will be entirely cut off. The time for doing this is the latter part of June, the 20th of the month is a good date to remember. No injury

will result, as the wound will close up during the summer. An abundant crop should result the following year.

TESTS PROVE NORMAL SILAGE SUPERIOR TO STOVER SILAGE

(Continued from Page 4)

duced at \$7.26 per hundredweight the cost per hundred pounds gain in the three lots were \$7.98, \$9.26 and \$10.18 respectively.

The steers sold on the Detroit market May 23rd at \$16 per hundredweight straight, the top price for a carload of cattle on the Detroit market this year, after which several commission men and packers were asked to appraise the three lots. Lot 1 was appraised at \$10.25 and lots 2 and 3 at \$9.85 per hundredweight, the figures on profits and loss being based on these appraised values. The total profit or loss on the lots, not crediting pork produced, were: Lot 1, \$39.05 profit; lot 2, \$64.86 loss; lot 3, \$92.84. Crediting the pork produced the gain for lot 1 was \$47.74, the loss for lot 2 was \$48.18, and the loss for lot 3, \$81.16. The hogs following the steers were sold at \$7.20 per hundredweight.

The finish of the steers and the actual dressing percentage of the three lots, namely 53.99 for lot 1, 54.72 for lot 2, and 55.45 for lot 3, indicate clearly that it is not desirable to endeavor to finish steers on stover silage; further, that contrary to the opinion often expressed, corn in the silo is worth just as much, if not slightly more than corn fed in the crib.

SILLO FILLING NO LONGER A DRUDGERY

SILLO filling is generally conceded the hardest and most disagreeable work on the farm. At least we have found it so on the Detroit Creamery Company farms, where we fill 24 large silos to feed 800 head of dairy cattle.

Occasionally, some discouraged farmer writes an article, deploring the fact that silo filling is a back breaking and usually a nasty wet job. On this farm we no longer consider silo filling a drudgery, as for the last three years we have used the Ronning Ensilage Harvester, manufactured by the Morgan Harvester Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., which takes out the disagreeable part of putting up ensilage. Not only that, but from an economical standpoint, these harvesters constitute a saving that is well worth consideration. The eighteen men we had in the field, pitching and loading cornstalks, prior to the use of these machines have been eliminated. The saving of twine is also a big item.

The harvester cuts the corn into silage in the field and elevates it into high board wagons and thus entirely does away with all handling of the corn bundles. When one box is filled, another wagon drives up and the filled one is hauled into the silo, into which the silage is blown. Another advantage is that the corn in the form of silage is taken away as it is harvested, which is far ahead of the old method of having corn bundles left in the field to become wet and dirty. The corn does not touch the ground to mix with dirt; the sun has no chance to dry it after it is cut; when operations cease for the noon hour, or a shower of rain, the field is clean.

We consider the silo filling problem solved with this machine, and farmers will welcome it, not alone for its labor saving propensities, but as a medium for making better ensilage and doing it with less cost.

One of the great savings we found in this machine is, it takes less power to operate it, than the old binders, there is no tying and packing of bundles, no slipping on wet ground. Two years ago, our corn was down and in bad shape to cut, it was a very heavy crop and the ground was wet. Without the Ronning machine it would have been impossible to have harvested all our corn.

We usually start filling our silos the latter part of August, or the first week in September. We will be glad to have anyone come out to the farm and watch these machines in operation. These machines are now priced reasonable enough for any farmer to own one—A. A. Schnitz, Sup't. of Farms.



Write for Catalog to the

MORGAN-HARVESTER Co. Minneapolis Minn. Dept. No.

24

Write for
free booklet on
Farm Sanitation

They contain
practical suggestions
for the prevention of dis-
eases common to livestock and poultry
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Parasiticide and Disinfectant
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ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF

Parke, Davis & Co.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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Richland Shorthorns

SPECIAL OFFER: Two choice bred cows. One roan—One white—One with bull calf at foot by son of IMP. Rodney. This show stock of real caliber and great foundation material. A bargain at the price.

C. H. Prescott & Sons.

Office at Tawas City, Mich. Herd at Tawas City, Mich.

Maple Ridge Farm Offers For Sale

Shorthorn cows and heifers at a bargain. Representatives of the Oxford, Pere, Young, Mary and Venus (Ruby Phoenix). Bred for general usefulness and all T. B. tested. An inspection of the herd is invited.

J. E. TANSWELL, Mason, Michigan.

Write Central Michigan Shorthorn

Breeders Ass'n, Greenville, Michigan for list of Milking Shorthorns, all ages, priced to sell.

RAISE SHORTHORNS WITHOUT HORNS Like Kelley does. U. S. Accredited Herd No. 28945. For description and price write.

L. O. KELLY & SON, Plymouth, Michigan.

JERSEYS

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

GUY C. WILBUR, BELDING, Mich.

GUERNSEYS

FOR SALE—REGISTERED GUERNSEY HEIFERS at reasonable prices, also choice bull calves of May Rose breeding.

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MISSAUKEE GUERNSEYS. A NEW CROP OF calves coming soon. No females for sale. Order that new bull calf A. B. Sire and Dam.

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GUERNSEYS—Registered Bull Calves, Cheap, also grades. Best of breeding for production and sale. George Stanton, North Manchester, Indiana.

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1 and 5 gal. jugs at dealers

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Money back if not satisfactory. ONE can at \$1.25 often sufficient. In powder form.

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A veterinary's compound for Horses, Cattle and Hogs. Heaves, Coughs, Distemper, Indigestion, Worm expeller, Conditioner. At dealers or by parcel post.

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RED POLLED CATTLE

A few choice bulls and heifers for sale.

ROYSTON STOCK FARM,

WIN Cattle, R. R. 1, West Branch Michigan

AYRSHIRES

FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE

Bulls and bull calves, heifers and heifer calves. Also some choice cows.

FINDLAY BROS., R. 5, Vassar, Mich.

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REG. BROWN SWISS 6 FEMALES AND 2 YOUNG BULLS

for sale. E. T. Spencer, R. R. 1, Sunfield Mich.

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O. I. C.

O. I. C.'S MARCH FARROWED SOW AND

Boar Pigs, sired by Michigan Giant with plenty range and good backs. Dams are all over two yrs. price \$20. Registered and express paid. Maple Valley Stock Farm, North Adams, Mich.

O. I. C.'S 1 GILT 13 MONTHS OLD, WEIGHT 380, due June 3rd. 10 last fall gilt due Aug. and Sept. 1 last fall boar, spring pigs not akin. Record free. City phone 1/2 mile west of depot.

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HAMPSHIRE

HAMPSHIRE: A FEW BRED GILTS LEFT.

Place your order now for your Boar pig at a bargain. Pairs not akin. 10th year.

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HILL ORIST DUROCS, PERINTON, MICH.

We are breeding twenty sows and eighteen gilts to a set of GREAT ORION SENSATION Yearling, spring and fall born. NEWTON & BLANK, Farm 2 miles southeast south of Middleton, Grant Co., Mich.

PEACH HILL FARM

offer choice winning Duroc pigs, also pure bred. Best of breeding for production and sale. Write us.

INWOOD BROS., Hiram, Ohio.

The Famous Superior Vigorous Pure Bred Baby Chicks

At SPECIAL-REDUCED PRICES for June, July & August Delivery

All fully guaranteed, direct from our high producing Tom Barron English White Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and White Wyandottes. The same high grade stock that sold earlier in the season for much higher prices. All pure bred, pedigreed, free range stock, free from disease and full of life and vigor. Not just a few high producing birds, but a high average egg production—that's where you make your profit. Hatched in the largest and finest hatchery in Michigan by men who know how. This is your chance to get high grade, superior quality chicks direct from our 150,000 capacity incubators at the price of ordinary stock. We pay the postage and guarantee 97% live arrival. We will book your order on receipt of 25% of the amount—balance before shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. Order today, direct from this advertisement.

Handsoms, complete catalog free for the asking—write for it today.

PRICE LIST OF SUPERIOR BABY CHICKS

For June, July and August Delivery

S. C. White Leghorns					S. C. Mottled Anconas				
25	50	100	500	1000	25	50	100	500	1000
\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$50.00	\$95.00	\$3.25	\$6.00	\$11.00	\$55.00	\$105.00
S. C. Tom Barron English W. Leghorns					White Wyandottes				
25	50	100	500	1000	25	50	100	500	1000
\$4.50	\$8.00	\$15.00	\$70.00	\$135.00	\$6.00	\$11.00	\$20.00	\$95.00	\$180.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns					Broilers, Mixed Chicks, Odds and Ends				
25	50	100	500	1000	25	50	100	500	1000
\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$50.00	\$95.00	\$2.25	\$4.00	\$8.00	\$37.50	\$70.00

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FARMS &
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**POULTRY
HATCHERY
MICHIGAN, U.S.A.**

Address: Zeeland, Mich. Dept. 104



Sturdy Pure Bred Day Old Chicks

Buy Silver Ward
choice chicks now
for bigger profits

The famous Tom Barron English Imported White Leghorns and Sheppards' famous Anconas. Bred direct from our

selected stocks that are headed with pedigreed males of 250 to 280 egg strain. Carefully hatched in our large, up-to-date incubators. These high grade, high producing chicks will increase your profits.

Now is the most profitable time to buy baby chicks—least care and least loss. No more cold weather, no sudden changes in temperature. Free range can be given chicks at once. They mature quickly and lay when four or five months old.

Flocks culled by experts for heavy egg laying and coloring of birds. Also choice large pullets, one and two year old hens, cocks and cockerels.

Special bargain prices for June, July and August delivery if you order now. 10% with order—balance 10 days before shipment, or we will ship C.O.D. Satisfaction guaranteed or we return your money. Our illustrated catalog of chicks free for the asking—write for your copy tonight. Or order direct from this ad. We ship now at the following extremely low prices; extra selected stock, 25—\$3.00; 50—\$5.50; 100—\$10.00; 500—\$45.00; 1000—\$90.00. Write, wire or phone your order today.

Silver Ward Hatchery
Dept. M. Zeeland, Michigan

Special Sale of June Chicks

Here is your opportunity to buy good quality Chicks at these remarkably low prices. LOOK—Assorted lots of chicks \$70.00 per 1000, \$36.50 per 500, \$7.50 per 100, \$4.00 per 50 lot. Guaranteed live delivery to your door. Write for Special and regular price list and free catalog. Order early, direct from ad.

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

POULTRY

CANABALISM AMONG CHICKENS

Will you please tell me what could be the trouble with our two neighbors' hens. They have meat scraps, milk and different grains to eat but they eat each other. Sometimes they begin in the thigh and around the vent and pick so the intestines drag on the ground. They are Rhode Island Reds.—O. H. G., Manton, Mich.

The form of Canaballism that is appearing among your neighbors flocks is not uncommon. The trouble originates where individuals in the flock develop a condition known as Inversion of the Uterus due to the strain of production, or it may be Inversior of the Cloaca caused by intestinal parasites. This reddened area attracts the birds and once the hens get a taste of blood this trouble may become quite prevalent.

It is usually a good practice to give the whole flock Epsom salts at the rate of one pound per hundred hens. If the trouble is induced by constipation, the salts will usually reduce the mortality and if there are one or more individuals in the flock that appear to be straining one of these birds should be killed and diagnosed for intestinal worms. The worms will usually be found in the Ceca or in the intestinal tract. Oil of American worm seed and turpentine using one teaspoonful of each to every twelve birds, is recommended for this latter trouble. Epsom salts should immediately follow this treatment and lime should be liberally used on the dropping boards two or three days following.—E. C. Foreman, Associate Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

FIRELESS BROODERS

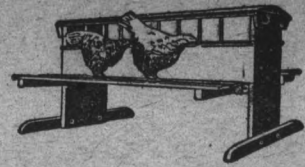
The fireless brooder is very useful in its place. Chickens have been ruined by it thru the lack of thought of their owner, and chickens have been saved by it. For example, one over-anxious amateur piled the blankets on top of her fireless, and when a plaintive cheep disturbed her rest at night, she found the chicks wet with their own breath under the weight and warmth of the blankets. Another lady used felt to cover the top of her brooder, and thus shut out ventilation. Fireless brooders are meant for small groups of chicks. They must not be overcrowded. For the small brood they have a place to fill.

We like the round cheese box. It will hold fifteen chicks nicely, has no corners and is easy to work with. If a square box is used, the corners should be rounded with heavy cardboard. (Some types of smooth roofing, if it does not smell, are useful.) Tin may also be used, but the sharp edges must be folded down if this is used. A tomato tin with edges turned is about the right size.

The idea of the fireless brooder is to make a temporary mother. Chicks like to feel the warmth and pressure on their backs of their mother's breast. The fireless substitute is a box with a few holes cut for ventilation just below the pad, and a sagging cheese-cloth on top on which are placed according to the weather, pads of old wool blankets or light comforters of cheese-cloth padded loosely with cotton as a baby's quilt is made. This retains the chick's own body heat and gives ventilation. The cheesecloth is shaped to fit the box, and is preferably held in place by a wire running around the outside of the box, with its ends looped together. The principle is the same as tying a cloth on a bottle, but the cloth bags in the middle. Cleats on the inside of the box are placed there to hold the pad up. Some people put a hem in the cheesecloth, and run the wire thru this like a drawstring. Then the wire is placed on the cleats and fastened securely, making as it were a mattress resting on the cleats.

This brooder is placed inside a box enough larger to give the chicks some runway in front. The two are kept in the house. When ready to use, the floor of the brooder is covered for an inch or two with clover or alfalfa chaff, hollowed out in the center like a nest. A fringe of wool or any cloth that will not ravel is tacked across the opening cut for a door. A box about an inch high filled with mellow earth is the barrier.

Kelly's Poultry Feeder



The modern scientific invention—absolutely new idea. For feeding wet or dry mash, grit, shell, charcoal, grains, meal or sprouted oats. Cover and trough of 28 gauge galv steel with 1/2 inch rolled edges—and uprights selected No. 1 grade cypress dipped in wood preservative stain—Has combination rack with projecting lips and two partitions forming three compartments—all lifting out when cleaning trough. Cover tipping back to refill trough. Side sections folding hunting out vermin at night. Fowls eat from either side. Equally as serviceable on the range as in the pens—feed being fully protected from dirt, litter or storm. Capacity 25 to 150 fowls. Size 36 inches long, 20 inches high, trough 9 1/2 inches wide, 5 inches deep. Weight, crated about 25 pounds. The price to you only \$5.00 f.o.b. Saranac, Michigan. Order direct from this ad or send for free booklet to-day. We guarantee satisfaction.

LEWIS KELLY & SON, Manufacturers
Saranac, Michigan.

Reduced Prices BABY CHICKS

Best Paving, Heavy Laying, Purebred Strains.

Tom Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns, 25, \$2.50; 50, \$5; 100, \$10; 500, \$45; 1000, \$90.

Park's Strain Barred Rocks; S. C. Rhode Island Reds—25, \$3; 50, \$6; 100, \$12; 500, \$55; 1000, \$110.

Good strong broiler chicks, \$3 per 100. Place your order at once; avoid disappointment. Get your chicks when you want them. 100% live delivery guaranteed postpaid. Instructive catalog free. Prices on mature stock, 8-12 weeks old pullets on request.

Brummer-Fredrickson Poultry Farm, Box 26, Holland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS 12c AND UP

Member Mid-West Baby Chick Association.
THOS. G. CALLAGHAN, Fenton, Michigan

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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 Department, 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 to lay.

LAPHAM FARMS, Pinckney, Mich.

PULLETS—ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS 8 to 10 weeks old for June, July and August delivery. Write for price list.
HENRY WATERWAY, R. 4, Holland, Michigan.

HATCHING EGGS

HATCHING EGGS

S. C. White Leghorns. Tom Barron Strain. 250 egg utility line. November to April, average 85 per cent. Pure white plumage. Range grown, healthy, vigorous stock. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$4.00 per 50; \$7.00 per 100. Prepaid. Limited supply. Order from this ad now.

MAPLEWOOD POULTRY FARMS
C. W. Bevee, Prop. North Star, Michigan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS BY 40 LB. MALES and 1st Cincinnati, O., winners. Hogan tested hens, heavy layers.
J. O. CLIPP & SONS, Box M, Sallie, Ind.

THOROUGHbred BUFF ROCK EGGS from Blue Ribbon Winners \$1.50 per 15; \$9.00 per 100.
BALDWIN & NOWLIN, R. 4, Laingsburg, Mich.

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS. NORMAN Heavy Laying Strain.
MRS. JESSIE B. DEAN, R. 1, Mason, Mich.

FOR SALE—BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS from good winter layers. \$1.25 per 15 or \$2.00 per 50 postpaid.
Mrs. Frank Minkin, R. 1, Roscommon, Mich.

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.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—UTILITY STOCK. Grand White Wyandottes—M. A. C. Champions. Good, square deal. Reasonable prices. Send for price list.
C. W. HEIMBACH, R. 5, Big Rapids, Michigan.

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

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCK EGGS FOR SETTING \$2.00 or two settings \$3.00. Also Wild Mallard Duck eggs same price. Very choicest stock. All orders prepaid. Cedar Bend Farm, Okemos, Mich.

LEGHORNS

LEGHORNS

S. C. Buff Leghorn Hens, Pullets and Cockerels. Hens and pullets \$2.50 each; cockerels \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. Show birds a matter of correspondence. 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-bill" in every way. Also breeding cockerels. Satisfaction and more or money back.
MORSE WHITE LEGHORN FARM, Selding, Michigan.

cade we use for the doorway, since it holds in the chaff and gives the chicks a soft spot to scratch in. We like a box of earth, renewed from fresh soil that chickens have not run over, for baby chicks. They scratch in 'it, and seem to get something from the soil which they need. It is also good for their feet.

We have used the fireless brooder out of doors in mild weather by putting it in a covered coop.—Wallaces' Farmer.

MICHIGAN CROPS

NEVER USE POTATO PEELINGS FOR SEED PURPOSES

A few, maybe four, years ago, we got some seed potatoes, mostly small cuttings and peelings of Petoskey russets with a few white potato peelings mixed in. We experimented with these and saved the seed until we have raised several crops from it. The first crop did not get ripe before it was frost bitten. Since then we had several crops, sometimes fair, sometimes not so good. Never on the best of potato ground. Several times they have been blight stricken. Last year's crop was hit by both frost and blight. The potatoes are of very poor quality. They are small in size. From this description would you advise they could be planted again and expect them to yield good and be a better quality potato if given better soil and better care? What would the certified Petoskey russets cost per bu.? Also state name, and price on some earlier potato if you can.—O. E. W., Wilmet, Michigan.

Under field conditions it is never satisfactory to use potato peelings for seed purposes. It is true that under ideal soil conditions such as might be maintained in a well cultivated garden that fair yields can oftentimes be secured by planting the peelings to which are attached small pieces of potato with eyes. It is recommended that under field conditions, seed pieces average at least 1½ to 2 ounces in weight and that they be cut blocky or compact so that they will not dry out quickly in the soil. Every seed piece should have at least one or two strong eyes.

I would recommend that you secure a new lot of seed this year, preferably seed that was certified in 1922. Such seed was grown under very careful cultural conditions and was inspected twice during the growing season by men trained in potato diseases. It was also inspected in the bin for uniformity of size, truthness to type, freedom from scab, etc. The planting of certified seed is a very good form of potato crop insurance since it has been proven by many demonstrations and tests in Michigan as well as in other states that certified seed outyields uncertified stock by approximately 60 bushels per acre. Furthermore, the quality of the product grown from certified seed is ordinarily far superior to that grown from common potatoes.

No doubt the poor yields that you have been securing from your potatoes is due to the fact that your potatoes are infested with diseases known as mosaic, or leaf roll which live over from year to year in the seed and produce inferior yields of poor quality.

Certified seed can be procured at a very reasonable price and this is an unusually good opportunity to invest in this high class seed. It is doubtful if the seed will be as low priced another season. You can procure certified seed of the Late Petoskey (Russet Rural) variety from the Seed Department of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, Lansing, Michigan or from the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange, Cadillac, Mich. These two organizations are the official selling agencies for Michigan Certified Seed Potatoes.

For an early potato I would recommend the Irish Cobbler variety. Certified seed of this variety can be secured from the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange, Cadillac. The price of certified Cobblers is approximately \$1.75 per bushel f. o. b., shipping point, that of the Russet Rural is approximately \$1.25 per bushel for small lots.—H. C. Moore, Extension Specialist, M. A. C.

More people work at singing, than sing at working.

Nothing keeps a secret like a tombstone.



BLOOD WILL TELL

Twelve years of hatching and shipping chicks assures you good, first-class chicks. We guarantee safe arrival and satisfaction, or your money back. 17,000 chicks every week till August 15th, every Tuesday.

DAY OLD CHICKS

Special For June and July

\$10 and \$12 per 100

THE SMART, STURDY, FLUFFY KIND

Our English Type White Leghorns and Brown Leghorns, the Greatest Laying Strains of today.

Twelve years of breeding has made this stock good. Long, deep bodies and the large combs. They have the egg production qualities in them.

Prices For June and July, 1923

S. C. English type White Leghorns, are good and profitable layers, and our extra selected are of the very best layers. It has never been our aim to put out cheap chicks, but to give our customers chicks that will be good layers and bring our customers a good profit. We have been in the poultry business twelve years and are offering you chicks of the best layers at a very reasonable price.

	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
S. C. English type White Leghorns, extra selected.....	\$3.00	\$6.00	\$12.00	\$57.50	\$115.00
S. C. English type White Leghorns.....	2.50	5.00	10.00	50.00	100.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns, extra selected.....	3.00	6.00	12.00	57.50	115.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns, Standard.....	2.50	5.00	10.00	50.00	100.00

We ship chicks by parcel post and pay the postage up to your door, and guarantee safe arrival. Our terms are cash with order, but we will book your order if you send one-fourth of the amount with the order, and the balance just before chicks are to be shipped.

for the chicks, and also will mail you our instructive catalog to save time and we will write you at once when to look PROMPT SHIPMENT: Order from this advertisement, or write for catalog before ordering.

The Wolverine Hatchery

H. P. WIERSMA, Proprietor

ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

BABY CHICKS Postpaid to your door \$9 per 100 and Up

FROM HOGAN TESTED, FREE RANGE HEAVY LAYING FLOCKS. ALL VARIETIES.
WHITE and BROWN LEGHORNS.....\$12.00
BUFF LEGHORNS and ANCONAS.....\$13.00
BARRED ROCKS and R. I. REDS.....\$14.00
WHITE WYANDOTTES, WHITE ROCKS, BUFF ROCKS.....\$15.00
BLACK MINORCAS, BUFF ORPINGTONS.....\$16.00
All lots of 500 or more discounted.

EXTRA SELECTED FLOCKS.....\$2.00 per 100 higher.
Large Price List for return mail.
Postpaid full live delivery guaranteed. Hatched by the most modern method of incubation from good, vigorous, pure-bred varieties carefully selected and safely packed. No catalogue. Order right from this ad and save time and disappointment. Reference Chesaning State Bank or any business in Chesaning.
Address BABION'S FRUIT AND POULTRY FARM, Guy L. Babion, Prop., Chesaning, Mich.

150,000

CHICKS for JUNE and JULY deliveries. REDS and ROCKS, mated with M. A. C. COCKERELS, FROM BARRON W. LEGHORNS, and HEAVY TYPE B. LEGHORNS and ANCONAS at GREATLY reduced prices. 100% live arrival GUARANTEED. POSTPAID. Strong chicks from Vigorous, Heavy Laying flocks. Catalog FREE.
KNOLL'S HATCHERY, R. 12, Holland, Michigan



Egg-Bred Baby Chicks

June Delivery, 10c Each. Extra selected, 11½c.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, BROWN LEGHORNS. 11 years of breeding for egg production. Highest quality chicks from tested layers. Satisfaction guaranteed. 100% delivery guaranteed. Order now, Bank reference. Catalog free.
ROYAL HATCHERY & FARMS, R. 2, Zeeland, Mich. S. P. Wiersma, Prop.

CHICKS WITH PEP

BIG REDUCTION FOR JUNE AND JULY

YOU CAN'T BEAT OUR PRICES AND CHICKS.

Try Our Full of Pep and Bred to Lay Chicks. They will pay you in June and July. Leghorns and Mixed 10c; Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, White Wyandottes 13c; Orpingtons and Silver Wyandottes 15c. Safe delivery. Postpaid. Illustrated Catalog free.

HOLGATE HATCHERY, Box B, Holgate, Ohio.

HIGHEST QUALITY CHICKS



Michigan's Old Reliable Hatchery

(The most modern and best equipped Hatchery in the state)

PURE BRED Eng-lish and American S. C. W. Leghorns; S. C. Anconas; Barred Plymouth Rocks and R. I. Reds. Strong, well hatched chicks from tested Hogenized Free range stock that make wonderful winter layers.

Chicks sent by Insured Parcel Post Prepaid to your door. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Fifteen years of experience in producing and shipping chicks has given absolute satisfaction to thousands. Write for illustrated free catalog and price list. Get lowest price on best quality chicks before you buy.
Holland Hatchery, R. 7, Holland, Mich.



Hardy Northern Bred Chicks Reduced Prices for June Delivery. Barron S. C. W. LEGHORNS 10c each, \$90.00 per 1,000. Parks Strain BARRED ROCKS 13c each, \$92.50 per 500. Parcel Post paid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Quality is assured as we are owners and breeders of one of the leading pens at the Michigan Egg Laying Contest. 8 to 10 weeks old S. C. W. Leghorn pullets \$1.00 each, \$90.00 per 100. Mixed broiler chicks, \$8 per 100; \$35 per 500.
PINE BAY POULTRY FARM, Holland, Mich.

SELECTED CHICKS from best strains. Extremely low prices after May 25th. Write for circular and price list. Litchfield Hatchery, Litchfield, Mich.

CHICKS—SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS only Strong healthy chicks from good laying stock.
J. W. WEBSTER, Bath, Mich.

CHICKS

THAT GROW, LAY AND PAY Barron English White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns and Anconas.

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SELL YOUR PURE-BRED POULTRY THROUGH THE BUSINESS FARMER.

MARKET FLASHES

FOOTE'S MARKET LETTER

BY W. W. FOOTE

FARMERS who own their farms clear from mortgages are much more hopeful than a year ago, but they realize that many things can happen to the crops and unusual interest is felt in the corn crop of the great corn belt. The most important recent event in Michigan is the permanent organization of the Michigan Fruit Growers, Inc., a state fruit exchange, with headquarters to be opened at once. Delegates from twenty-seven fruit shipping associations in western Michigan were appointed to attend the meeting in Benton Harbor. The boom in prices for spring lambs affects one of the leading Michigan industries, as does the animated demand for spring wool clips. Wool is being contracted in the west largely at 45 to 50 cents a pound and northern California wool is going on the market as high as 55 cents. There is a lively call in the range country for breeding ewes, but most of them are held off the market for future breeding. The domestic trade of the country is extremely large, while the foreign trade of the United States shows the balance of trade against us. Total merchandise exports for the five months ending with May were valued at \$1,628,175,477, while the imports were valued at \$1,765,757,586, showing a balance against us of \$137,582,109. The total net imports of gold and silver for the five months amounted to \$91,941,635. The total merchandise and gold and silver balance against us was \$228,823,744.

Stockman have good reason to feel encouraged over recent sharp advances of prices for cattle, hogs and sheep, due to materially reduced receipts in the Chicago market. Within a week prime hogs advanced 50 cents, while prime spring lambs went from \$14.85 to \$16.35, and cattle rose as much as 25 to 50 cents.

Wheat Trade Broadens

For several weeks the volume of speculative business in wheat and other grains on the Chicago Board of Trade has shown a marked falling off, but recently trade in wheat has broadened out, and prices have been sensitive to crop reports. The buying side of wheat has been more favored much of the time, and fair advances have taken place on some days, prices at last having risen higher than a year ago. Corn, however, was in the strongest position of all the cereals, due to the disappearance of the greater part of the corn in sight and a good demand. A well-informed newspaper man with agricultural experience who is back from an automobile trip through the corn districts of Illinois, Indiana and Iowa, says that in about every place in these states farmers and grain dealers reported no corn left for shipment. He added that in many places where at this time of the year about 10 per cent of the corn is usually left, they are shipping it in to meet the feeder demand. There is a great deal of grinding going on by owners of attrition mills, the usual mixture being about three parts oats and one part corn. The feeders claim, however, that this does not make a satisfactory substitute for straight corn. The foreign demand for American wheat and flour has been much greater than a year ago, while exports of corn are unusually small as are those of oats. A short time ago the visible corn supply in this country was down to around 4,000,000 bushels, comparing with 30,313,000 bushels a year ago. That of oats was about 11,000,000 bushels, comparing with 47,272,000 bushels a year ago; and that of rye 16,000,000 bushels, comparing with 4,568,000 bushels last year. Corn planting has been unusually late, and this is, of course, a bullish feature. Late sales were made on the Chicago Board of Trade of July wheat at \$1.11, the same price as a year ago. July corn sold at 32½ cents, comparing with 62 cents last year; July oats at 42 cents, comparing with 34 cents last year;

MARKET SUMMARY

Wheat easy after sharp decline on opening day of week. Corn shows no change. Oats and rye weak after small decline. Beans unchanged. Poultry steady. Butter and eggs firm. Strawberries easy. Trade in cattle market is slow. Hogs active to higher.

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

and July rye at 71 cents, comparing with 88 cents a year ago.

Choice Cattle Sell High

The general employment of labor at the highest wages ever known tends to increase the demand for the choicer cuts of beef, and the better offerings of beef cattle have been selling extremely high at times when the numerous lots of light weight grassy cattle were slow at weak prices. Last week's Chicago receipts of cattle fell much short of those for the preceding week and for the corresponding week last year, and a normal local and shipping demand brought about advances in the greater part of the consignments, although the best beefs failed this time to show the rise that took place in the principal part of the steers. Prime heavy steers sold at \$11 to \$11.25, and choice yearlings brought \$10.50 to \$11.25. A liberal share of the steers found buyers at \$9 to \$11, good lots going at \$10 and upward, medium to good steers at \$8.75 to \$9.95 and common to fair steers at \$8 to \$8.70, while inferior little steers sold for \$5 to \$7.90. Butcher cows and heifers sold respectively at \$4 to \$8.50 for the former and \$6 to \$10 for the latter, while canner and cutter cows went at \$2 to \$3.95 and bulls at \$3.50 to \$8.50. Calves found an outlet at \$5 to \$11, and there was a limited call for inferior to choice stockers and feeders at \$5.50 to \$8.75, largely at \$6.25 to \$7.75. The best feeders were hard to find and were held at higher figures. Looking backward, it is recalled that a year ago the best beef steers sold at \$9.75, two years ago at \$9.15 and five years ago at \$18.

Rally in Hog Prices

Following the recent numerous declines in prices brought about by the largest marketings ever seen in corresponding weeks in past years, the receipts fell off to such an extent that sellers were able to obtain several advances, the demand being better. As usual, Monday is the day of much the largest supplies in the market, and the opening of the week is almost certain of lower prices. There is little that is new in the hog industry, and everybody knows that early estimates of the supply in hog growing districts were far too low. It is possible, of course, that marketings will fall off to such an extent as to bring about a higher scale of prices, but such large supplies as have been offered in recent weeks can hardly fail to lower values. There has been a marked narrowing of prices of late, and both prime light and the best heavy butcher hogs sold at top prices. More hogs than usual have been received in eastern packing points of late, and this explains the smaller purchases made in the Chicago market by eastern shippers. A great many hogs of light weight are going to market because owners fear further reductions in prices, and most stock feeders are not disposed to hold their hogs after they weigh 200 pounds. Relatively low prices favor consumption of hog products, fresh and cured, and exports of lard and cured hog meats continue for heavier than a year ago. The stocks of meats in cold storage are far heavier than a month ago or a year ago, but the lard supply is far smaller. Short ribs are selling greatly below prices of a year ago, but lard is nearly as high as then. Lard substitutes are used far more largely than in former years. In many farming districts farmers are talking of breeding fewer sows, as at the higher price of corn, feeding swine is a losing game. The week

closed with hogs selling at \$6 to \$7.30, the top being 50 cents higher than a week earlier. A year ago hogs brought \$8.85 to \$10.80.

Scarcity of Lambs

Recent receipts of spring lambs in Chicago were extremely meager, being the smallest ever seen in June, and sharp advances in prices took place. Far too few lambs are marketed to meet trade requirements, and at times prices have advanced to a point that checked sales in the retail meat markets of the country. The first shipment of Idaho spring lambs of the year arrived on the Chicago Market recently and sold for \$16.25 per 100 pounds, their average weight being 66 pounds. Idaho flock masters are in the habit of marketing high-grade lambs, and they are sure of meeting with a good demand. Native lambs have been selling at \$11 to \$16.25, according to quality, and prime western range lambs sold up to \$16.35, whereas a year ago prime lambs sold at \$12.50. Following the yearly custom, the prefix "spring" is now omitted in speaking of this year's lambs, while last year's lambs are termed yearlings. Sheep are scarce, and ewes sell at \$3.25 to \$6.10, breeding ewes being in demand at \$5.50 to \$6.50. Yearling wethers sell at \$11.25 to \$14.75. There is a growing demand for good breeders, with not many on sale.

WHEAT

Wheat continued weak during the fortnight closing June 16th, and prices are lower, although several advances were made during the period. There is a dull tone in all markets but it seems to be more pronounced at Detroit and advances when they did come were not as great as the upturns in other markets. A decrease in the milling demand is blamed for the dullness at Detroit. The flour market at this point has been dull for the past several weeks and millers are buying only enough grain to take care of immediate needs. The Detroit market has had a good demand from the east and south for wheat for milling but there has been a serious falling off in this demand during the past few weeks. This added to the decrease in local cash demand has given the market quite a setback. Dealers found they could not follow the advances made in Chicago and make sales. Aside from the lack of cash demand everything in the market favored higher prices. The crop outlook is about the worst on record and not improving as far as the winter crop is concerned. From Kansas the news shows the promise to be a little worse every day. There appears to be no end to the rain and fields are flooded. A great deal of the acreage is entirely destroyed and much of the state will not produce better than seed. Over the northwest recent rains have improved the outlook, but weather must be about perfect until harvest if there is to be given a fair crop of spring wheat. The European outlook, until recently one of the bearish features, is said to have had a setback, but there is some doubt in the minds of the trade as to the extent of the injury to the French crop as that country is not showing any anxiety to buy in the American market and Liverpool has not been strengthened by the crop scare.

Courage on the part of the bulls is greatly needed. This has been absent since the passing of the recent market law to regulate grain. The speculators were frightened off and the government has since been telling the trade that the law is not

intended to drive out dealers, but simply to keep track of the business. The market is in great need of the support that formerly came from speculate buying and bulls are in hopes that there will be a return of buying sufficient to support the market and carry an advance past the first lot of profit-taking.

Prices

Detroit—Cash No. 2 red, \$1.23; No. 2 white, \$1.23; No. 2 mixed, \$1.23.
Chicago—No. 2 red, \$1.14.
New York—No. 2 red, \$1.36½.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, No. 2 red, \$1.18; No. 2 white and No. 2 mixed, \$1.16.

CORN

Week before last corn made a gain of 1c on the Detroit market and during the forepart of last week there was an advance but before the close of last Saturday the market down to closing price on Saturday of the previous week. Chicago reports an increase in commission house buying and a decline in country offerings but the price showed only a slight change owing to the dullness in the wheat market. Cash demand is reported to be moderate. Crop news is mixed, with some complaint of excessive moisture and weedy fields coming from the southwest.

Prices

Detroit—Cash No. 2 yellow, 90c; No. 3, 89c; No. 4, 87c.
Chicago—Cash No. 2 mixed, 83½¢ @ 84½¢.
New York—Cash No. 2 yellow, \$1.01½.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 yellow, 65c; No. 3, 63½¢; No. 4, 62c.

OATS

The oat market shows very little activity and prices move within a narrow range being influenced by the trend of other grains. Domestic shipping trade was improved during the past fortnight and country offerings to arrive were light. Crop news is favorable.

Prices

Detroit—Cash No. 2 white, 48c; No. 3, 47c; No. 4, 46c.
Chicago—Cash No. 2 white, 42½¢ @ 44c; No. 3, 41¢ @ 43c.
New York—Cash No. 2 white, 54¢ @ 54½¢.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 white, 40c; No. 3, 38c; No. 4, 34¢ @ 35c.

RYE

The demand for rye at Detroit declined during the past two weeks and the price is off 1 cent for the entire period. At Chicago the market had strong tone and prices are higher than they were two weeks ago. The market is steady to firm with receipts small.

Prices

Detroit—Cash No. 2, 72c.
Chicago—Cash No. 2, 70¢ @ 71c.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2, 90c.

BEANS

The bean market at Detroit took a bad fall week before last and although it tried to recover its losses last week it was 25c below the previous week's close when the market closed last Saturday. There is good demand for Michigan beans all over the country and the supply is not as large as some folks like to have the public believe. A dealer at Gratiot county, one of the largest bean producing counties in the state, writes to the Bean and Pea Journal as follows:

"A state jobber had an opportunity to place a number of cars of Michigan pea beans yesterday and at a price that would permit them to pay the country elevator 80c per cwt. more than the Detroit market. They put in telephone calls and talked with 33 elevators but only succeeded in buying 100 bags. Michigan beans have steadily been going into consumption notwithstanding reports by certain interests that the supply is in excess of the demand with very little consumption. We feel confident that the point has now been

reached where the natural law of supply and demand will govern and that supplies are actually so low that when the planting of the new crop is over it will be impossible to buy Michigan beans freely and then only at materially higher prices.

"It is well understood that Michigan pea beans cook freely for the reason that they are all this season's crop. It is reported that some unscrupulous dealers are mixing foreign beans and that foreign beans do not cook up properly. We are convinced that this practice is only resorted to in isolated cases and we understand the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Association, main office, Lansing, will be glad to have samples of such mixtures and stand ready to prosecute to the limit.

"Ninety per cent of the new crop will be put in from the first to the 15th of June and we believe the acreage will be very large.

"The first of the new crop will not be available for four months so that the present small supplies will have to answer until that time. We predict that the supply of Michigan pea beans will be exhausted before the new beans are obtainable and it's our judgment that the market will gradually advance until that point is reached."

This seems to be the feeling on all sides, even dealers outside of Michigan state they believe Michigan beans are going to go higher. It is to be hoped that there will be no sudden sharp gains but a steady improvement in the tone and a gradual advance in prices. Rapid advances would undoubtedly do more harm than good.

Prices

Detroit—C. H. P., \$7 per cwt.
Chicago—C. H. P., \$7.65@7.90 per cwt.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, C. H. P., \$9.65 per cwt.

POTATOES

The demand for old potatoes is decreasing daily as an increasing supply of new stock comes to market. The interest in the old crop has reached the point where many markets are not reporting on them. Prices on nearly all markets show a decline over two weeks ago.

Prices

Detroit — Michigan, \$1.08@1.30 per cwt.

Chicago — Wisconsin and Round



Week of June 24

TEMPERATURES for the week beginning June 24th will average above the usual seasonal amount. However, temperatures will fall as low as 45 to 48 degrees in western part of Michigan and in other sections accordingly. The greater part of the week's rainfall will occur during first half of this week.

The lowest temperatures will occur at very beginning of week but from then until near the close they will be gradually rising, although at no time do we expect temperatures to be very high during this week. From Thursday to end of week temperatures will be falling.

Local rains and thunder storms will occur in this state during early days of this week and during middle part of week the winds will be strong in force. Last half of week will be sunshiny with cool nights and mornings.

Week of July 1

This week begins with fair weather but beginning about Monday and continuing for most of the week there will be light rains, electrical storms and some high winds in various parts of the state. Rains are expected to become heavier and storminess more severe as the end of this week approaches. The weather will be fair at end of week.

Cool Summer; Average Rain

The average temperature during July, August, September, October and November will be below normal. The rainfall will average about normal during this summer but in October and November moisture conditions will tighten up restricting many areas to a proper amount of moisture for the fall planted crops.

Whites, \$6@90c per cwt.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, Michigan, \$2.50 per cwt.

HAY

The light receipts reported in most markets are causing a continuation of the firmness shown in hay prices. Slight advances are reported in several markets. Flood condition is restricting the movement of both new and old alfalfa in the west and southwest. As a whole markets are steady to firm with prices well sustained at the close.

Prices

Detroit—No. 1 timothy, \$17@18; standard, \$16.50@17; No. 2 timothy, \$15@16; No. 1 clover mixed, \$14@15; No. 1 clover, \$13@14.

Chicago—No. 1 timothy, \$22@23; light mixed, \$19@21; No. 2 timothy, \$18@21; No. 1 clover, \$15@16.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, Standard timothy, \$21.50@22; No. 2 timothy, \$16@17; light mixed, \$21@22; No. 1 clover, \$16@17.

WEEKLY MARKETGRAM U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Washington, D. C.—For the week ending June 15, 1923.

FEED—Markets quiet, prices irregular. Moderately firmer tone in spot and nearby bran. Demand continues slow especially for deferred shipment offerings. Western jobbers bidding around \$18.50 for July, August and September shipment bran in Kansas City market. Alfalfa meal 50c to \$1 lower, offerings increasing. Quoted June 15; bran \$19, middlings \$23, flour middlings \$28, rye feed \$22.50, Minneapolis; gluten feed \$37.15 Chicago; white hominy feed \$32.50 St. Louis, \$33.50 Chicago; 36 per cent cottonseed meal \$35.50 Memphis, \$36.50 Atlanta; 32 per cent linseed meal \$38.50 Minneapolis, \$39.50 Buffalo.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter markets unsettled during week and both advances and declines have occurred. Foreign arrivals include butter from Denmark, New Zealand, Argentine and small lots from Ireland and Estonia. Closing prices 92 score butter;—New York 38 3/4c; Chicago 39c; Boston 40c.

CHEESE—Markets about steady. No active buying for storage has developed. Hot weather has affected quality of current productions of pastures are not the best despite recent rains. Wisconsin production close to peak. Some 1300 cases of New Zealand cheese arrived at New York yesterday. Prices at Wisconsin Primary Cheese Markets June 14;—daisies 24c; double daisies 23 1/2c; Young Americas 24c; long-horns 24c.

PRESIDENT LOWDEN ASKS SOME POINTED QUESTIONS (Continued from page 3)

such associations. As I have said before, I think the breeders of purebred cattle have been remiss in not themselves joining cow-testing associations. In fact, I think that wherever there is a purebred herd, its owner should take the initiative, if there be no association in his community, and make his herd the nucleus of such an association. I believe as time goes on the average farmer who is looking forward for a purebred sire will prefer to buy from a herd which belongs to a cow-testing association. He knows that the great official records made are made under extraordinary conditions which it is not practicable for him to duplicate. In the past, therefore, he has too often been disappointed when he has purchased a bull produced under these conditions. He more and more wants to know what he may expect from a bull under the every-day conditions which surround him. Indeed, if a purebred herd cannot make a profit at the pail—and this can be best shown by cow-testing association records—Isn't he likely to reason that the purebred is not for him. I do not mean for a moment to detract from the importance of our Advanced Registry work. That work will always be essential for the selection of seed stock. I mean only to supplement and carry it forward where it can be made available to the man who is actually engaged in the production of milk for the market. There is, therefore, in my opinion no more important work than encouraging and fostering cow-testing associations wherever possible.

STATE GUERNSEY BREEDERS' PICNIC

Mr. W. J. Brown, of Detroit, has most willingly offered to all Guernsey Breeders of Michigan a treat that will prove extremely interesting and instructive. The event will be in form of an all day get-together on June 28th at his delightful farm, "Peaceful Vista," Redford, Mich. The farm is located 3-4 mile north of Grand Lawn Cemetery which is at the intersection of the 13 mile road and Grand River road. Or inquire at the Redford Ford Garage for specific directions. Mr. Brown has one of the most completely equipped Guernsey Farms in Michigan and a herd well above the average. The forenoon will be spent socially, lunch served at noon, after

which a program will be given. All interested in Guernseys can profit by attending this meeting—C. Faye Myers, Sec'y.

AN ERROR.

In the fourth paragraph of the article on Dr. Friday appearing on page 3 of the June 9th issue of the Business Farmer, an error occurs in that the word "not" was left out of the paragraph which should read, "It is evident that the underlying motive could not have been a desire to win popularity or cheap publicity." Mr. Powell, our correspondent, has called our attention to this error. We have investigated his copy as submitted and find that the error was made in our own typography.—The Editor.

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Mutual insurance has proven a success in America. The first American fire insurance company was a mutual company organized by Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia in 1752. It has been continuous in operation and highly successful and now has net assets of more than a million dollars. Professor John A. Gilmore of Virginia, after careful study, announces that there were about 1550 stock fire insurance companies started business in the United States and 1300, or 84 per cent, have either failed, retired or reinsured. He announces further that there has been about 2900 mutual fire insurance companies organized and 700 of these have failed, retired or reinsured, leaving about 2200 still in existence and doing business today. 84 per cent of the stock companies have failed or retired and only 24 per cent of the mutuals, a splendid showing for the mutuals. An authority on insurance has said that no mutual company that accumulated gross assets of \$200,000 or a cash surplus of \$100,000 has ever failed in the history of the country.

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