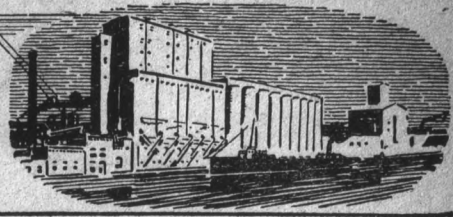


# *The Michigan* BUSINESS FARMER



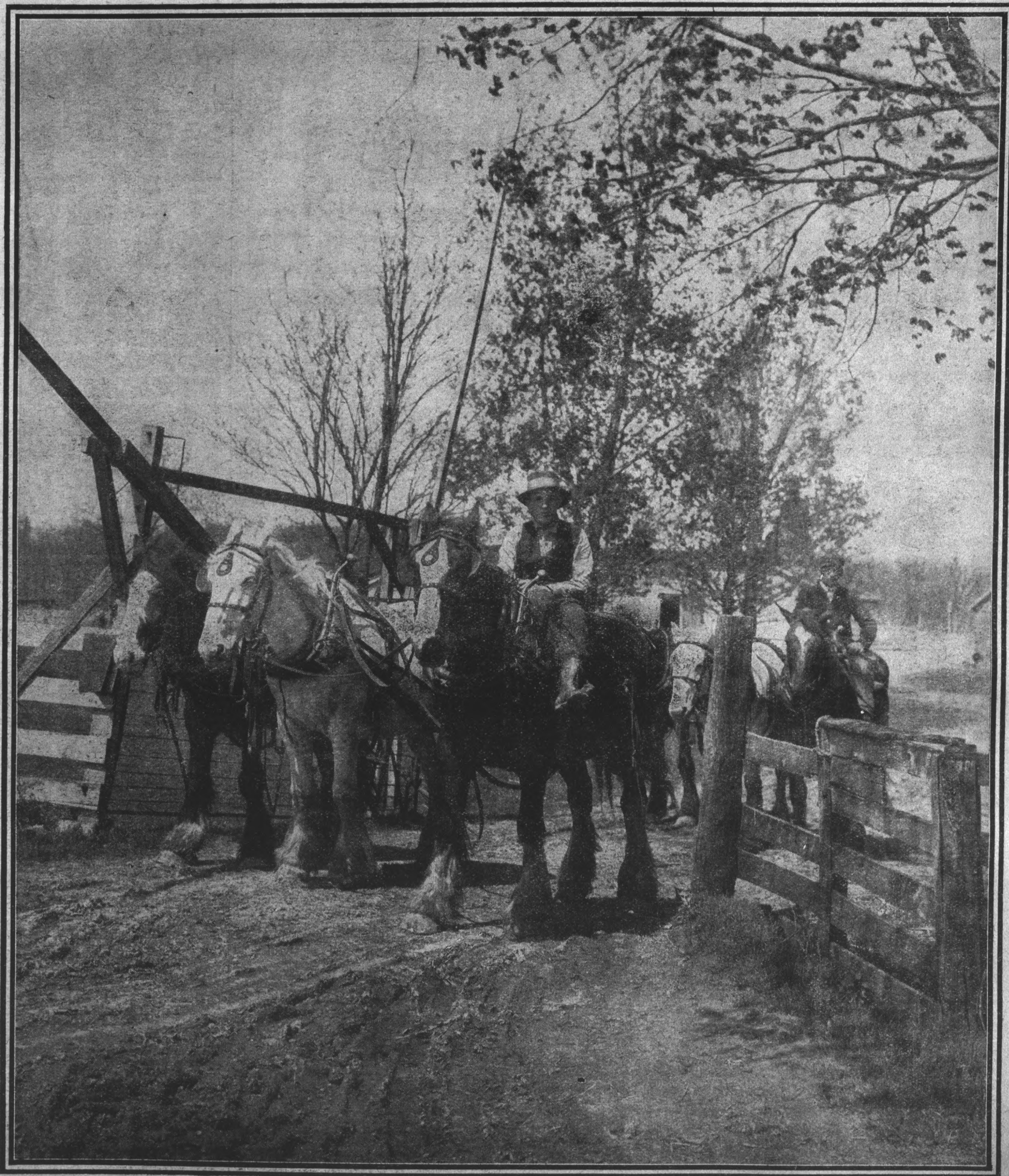
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Edited in Michigan



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READY FOR THE DAY'S WORK



## Current Agricultural News

### STUDIES AGRICULTURAL PRICES FOR PAST CENTURY

How much did your grandfather get for eggs? What did he pay for galluses? If you have any old diaries or records or know of any which show prices received by farmers for their products of prices paid for articles purchased by farmers during the past hundred years, communicate with Charles F. Sarle of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Sarle is making a statistical study of prices on all farm products and of things that farmers buy, to develop index numbers and charts on the long time trend of prices. This historical series of prices will be used in various ways by the department in connection with fore-

casts of what prices will be in the future.

Records of this character, says Mr. Sarle, are usually available from files of country newspapers, farm magazines, accounts of mercantile transactions of country merchants, grain and livestock buyers, and private accounts of farm sales and purchases.

### "BETTER HOMES" TRUCK WILL TOUR

PROBABLY more than a dozen counties in Michigan will be visited by a "Better Homes" truck, equipped with farm and home conveniences for demonstration purposes, this summer, it has been announced by the agricultural engineering department of the Michigan Agricultural College.

On the truck will be carried electric lighting plants, farm water systems, a completely equipped farm bath room, gas engines, a radio set, concrete mixer and other items. The use and construction of each is to be demonstrated.

One of the features of the tour will be instruction in sanitary disposal of sewage. At each stop made a septic plant will be placed and the forms left for the guidance of the community in installing such a convenience. County agricultural agents are to arrange strategic places for stops and inform the farmers of the demonstrations.

O. E. Robey, extension specialist at the college, will take the tour with two assistants.

Last summer a similar tour was taken in which 22 counties were visited and 71 stops made.

The first tour will start May 18 at Saginaw county continuing through Midland, Arenac, Ogemaw, Tuscola, Huron, Sanilac and St.

Clair counties. It will end June 12. Later in the summer a tour of the western counties will be made.—L. McC.

### CALHOUN COUNTY GETS A NEW CLUB LEADER

E. C. SACKRIDER, formerly agricultural teacher in the High School at Escanaba and who also assisted with club work for two years in Delta county, has taken the position of Boys' and Girls' Club leader for Calhoun county. Mr. Sackrider is being employed co-operatively by the Calhoun County Farm Bureau, Calhoun County Board of Supervisors, and the Extension Department of M. A. C. He succeeds Mr. W. C. Bowman who recently resigned to become manager of the Marshall Gas Company. Mr. Sackrider did very fine work in Escanaba and is well fitted for his new field.

### SCOTLAND HONORS M. A. C. PROFESSOR

THE teaching staff of Michigan Agricultural College received its second signal recognition of outstanding merit of the year recently when word was given out that Prof. J. O. Veach of the department of soil survey had been selected by the United States Department of Agriculture at the request of the agricultural interests of Scotland, to introduce soil survey methods in that country.

The first recognition of the superior merit of the state college's staff came early this spring when Dr. Staffseth of the veterinary division was invited to visit Budapest as exchange professor.

Selection of Mr. Veach from an army of available specialists all over the country is considered as practically according him the first place among soil survey experts of the entire country and is, according to Prof. M. M. McCool of the soil department, a great tribute to the work carried on at M. A. C. The soil survey department has only been a part of the extension service since 1919, but since that time, Mr. McCool declares, it has been generally recognized as the most progressive of any institution in the United States.

Mr. Veach will leave on May 1, and his visit is expected to cover a period of about six months.

### TRANSPORTATION COST TOO HIGH, SAYS HORNER

HIGH transportation charges constitute the largest bugaboo facing the Michigan farmers and the only way this possibly can be overcome is by increasing the volume of the farm products shipped and thus bring the percentage of cost of transportation to a minimum. Prof. J. T. Horner, chief of the economics department of M. A. C., told the Michigan Potato Producers association at the opening of its annual meeting at Traverse City, April 16.

### MILK AND CREAM CONSUMPTION SHOW INCREASE

CONSUMPTION of milk and cream has been steadily increasing in the United States for a number of years, reports the Department of Agriculture, which estimates consumption at 52,772,000,000 pounds in 1924 compared with 50,440,000,000 pounds in 1923. The larger part of the increase was in consumption of cream, and all of the increase was in cities inasmuch as consumption on the farms was assumed to be the same as in 1923.

The increase, says the department, is due to improvement in quality of product, delivery in sanitary containers, and a general increase in knowledge of the value of milk in the diet, the result of milk campaigns and special advertising.

The average per capita consumption for the country as a whole last year was 54.75 gallons compared with 53 gallons in 1923. Daily average per capita consumption is estimated at 1.2 pints, being .951 in the cities and 1.47 pints on the farms.

The figures were based upon reports from Boards of Health of 354 cities having an aggregate population of 35,303,398 people. The quantities of cream reported were added to the milk in securing the converted into milk equivalent and total used for household purposes.

# How You Can Own A High Grade Piano and Pay as You Play

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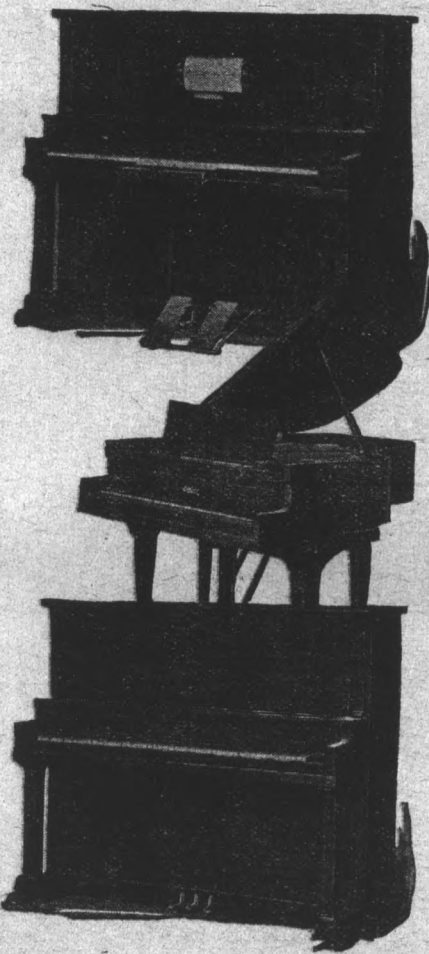
THE CABLE PIANO CO., the world's largest manufacturers of high-grade pianos, in co-operation with this paper, offers our readers a plan whereby they may own a really high-grade piano at a great saving in price, with a new arrangement of club plan payments that now makes it easy for any one, in the most moderate circumstances, to own one of these famous pianos, either Grand, Upright or Player style, so there is no longer any reasonable excuse for any home to be without a good piano.

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MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER  
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# European Corn Borer Invading New Territory

*Infested Area in Michigan Has Increased 300 Per Cent Since First of Year*

By R. H. PETTIT

Professor of Entomology, Michigan Agricultural College

SINCE January 1st 1925, the European corn borer has increased the area of invasion in Michigan by about 300 per cent. Previous to that time Michigan was invaded only in Monroe and Wayne counties. Today, Sanilac, Lapeer, St. Clair, Macomb, Oakland, Huron, Washtenaw and Lenawee counties have been invaded.

There has been no reduction of area invaded nor do we expect or hope that such a reduction will ever be accomplished.

The spread into new territory has occurred all along the south shore of Lake Erie in the states of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio and the outlook points to a further spread until finally most of the United States and Canada will be occupied.

Fortunately the presence of the corn borer does not seem to mean the abandonment of corn as a staple crop. We can still grow corn in invaded areas, but we must grow it under difficulty. The cost of production will, of course, be measured by the amount of effort required to produce the crop, which effort will be increased very materially. Possibly this effort will be about doubled and it, therefore, behooves us to slow up the spread of the creature and to exert ourselves to the utmost to hold it back just as long as possible. There is the hope, of course, that eventually natural enemies will be introduced, which enemies may keep the borer in partial subjection as is the case with many of our native pests.

However, in order to actually find out whether the control of this pest by parasites is to be successful or not, a long period of years will be required for the natural enemies to multiply sufficiently to make themselves felt. The problem is a national one in scope and we are not sure as yet how far south the insect will prove destructive.

Unfortunately, while the Euro-

pean corn borer prefers corn and its allies, including broom-corn and all that class of plants, still it does not confine itself to corn by any means. It will work in any fleshy plant having a stalk or leaf petiole of a pithy nature, and it finds weeds, such as smart-weed, very good food indeed.

At the present moment, it is fitting to pass on to the farmer the best advice that can be given with our present knowledge of the pest. First of all, be a booster of the quarantine movement. Help to mold public opinion in favor of slowing up the spread of the pest just as long as possible, possibly long enough so that natural enemies

may be discovered and established here.

Destroy all remnants of corn-stalks, cobs and everything else in the quarantined area before the 15th of May, in order to kill the immature forms before they have a chance to change to perfect moths and to still further spread the difficulty. All corn in the quarantined area and adjacent territory should be cut low, within an inch of the ground if possible, or as near that point as feasible. Cut early because the corn plant dries from the top down and the larvae descend towards the roots farther and farther as the season advances in the fall.

Of course, ensilage is safe, the

fermentation in the silo kills all of the borers. It is worth while, also, to fall-plow whenever this can be made to fit into the agricultural program, plow after November 15. The reason for this is that "worms" that are turned under late in the season do not come up and re-establish themselves in loose stuff on the surface, while the same "worms", if buried early would crawl up and hide away until spring.

It is, of course, apparent to every one that in some seasons November 15 would be too late to plow at all and the answer to this comment is that plowing very much before this time is of doubtful value at best, in this particular connection.

Shredding of corn-stalks mechanically kills a good liberal proportion of the larvae. The practice is, therefore, to be encouraged.

## Rapidly Spreading

In conclusion we are forced to believe that the creature is rapidly extending its operations, both in the area covered, and in the amount of damage it can do. Furthermore, the actual loss to the crop does not make itself felt fully until the creature has been established in a region for several years.

We may look for a gradual increase, or a spread of the pest, and thus far, it would seem that nothing man has been able to do has accomplished more than to slow up this spread. We should so change our agricultural practice as to bring about the most unfavorable conditions possible for the borer in order that its numbers may be kept down to a reasonable quota and that thus we may still be able to raise corn at a profit in the future.

To recapitulate: Cut early. Cut low. Destroy all stalks not used up before the 15th of May in the infested regions, and where possible plow after the 15th of November.

Use as much corn as you can in the silo and never allow corn to stand in the field over winter.



This shows the area infested by the European Corn Borer. The black portion shows the extent of infestation up to July 1, 1924 and the shaded area the infestation since July 1, 1924. We are indebted to the Indiana Farmer's Guide for use of illustration.

## There Is Nothing Rotten in Denmark, According to American Farm Boy

By FRANCIS A. FLOOD

Here is another one of those travel articles written by Francis A. Flood. This is the twelfth of his series on his travels in Europe.

FROM Amsterdam and Rotterdam, by way of Helgoland, sounds more like a string of oaths than a pleasant trip to Scandiland, but our editorial party was in Holland and we were bound for Denmark. We hoped that, just as there is more than one road to the Heavenly City and to the Other Place, there would be a route to Copenhagen other than the paths of profanity mentioned above.

But the only other route for getting there was by rail through Germany, and from what we had heard of the discomforts and expense and other disagreeable features connected with traveling through Germany so soon after the war, it was hard for us to decide which route would be the most conducive to strong language after all. Had we all been strong of stomach and of nerve we would have gone to Denmark by way of the North Sea—but we went by way of Germany, overland.

According to Shaw Desmond—who is an Englishman—Germany forms to Denmark a contrast that has no parallel among the countries of the world. "On one side of the frontier," he says, "there is the uniformity of iron and powder, of brass-bound, red-taped officialdom; on the other the easy-fitting tunics and half-tops of Denmark. You come from the brassy bosom of the Fatherland and you fall into the motherly bosom of little Denmark. Up to the German frontier proper, everything goes like clockwork; porters that might be signals; signals that might be soldiers; stations fractioned to so many places of decimals, in the vast Toyland that is Germany. Beyond the frontier, in Denmark, the beat-beat of the train has its moments of inertia. There is a general loosening of beltings and couplings. Some day a train will be lost.

Perhaps one has been lost. They tell the story of the train, which, after crossing the frontier, kicked up its heels and ran amuck into the surrounding country, letting off steam as it went, and carrying in its bosom a load of outraged Teutonicity. Some day, some day, Teutonic officialdom will find that it is possible for a country to regulate an earthly paradise to the fraction of an inch through that order which is supposed to be heaven's first law—and lose its soul in the regulation."

The allied soldiers naturally encountered difficulty, and many disagreeable complications in crossing the German border during the war, but even five years after the war was all over, the traveller still had difficulty in getting into Germany,—or out. We in America would soon become thoroughly tired of turning over our pedigree and our baggage every time we cross from Iowa into Nebraska, Illinois or Minnesota, and yet, at any of the boundary lines in Europe, one is challenged by the customs officials who go through the traveller's suitcase and sometimes his pockets and always through cer-

tain details of his business, his destination and his reason for traveling—if any.

It is on this account that the traveller must provide himself with a passport before leaving the United States, at a cost of \$10 and a lot of trouble, and then have it viced beforehand by the consuls of each country which he visits at an additional cost of \$10 per vise. If one visits every country in Europe it counts up like their war debt. These countries charge the citizens of other countries much less than \$10, but when it comes to the "millionaire Americans" the \$10 fee is charged. In most cases this is not any unfair discrimination, and is only done because the United States started the \$10 charge for admission into our country, and the European countries are no doubt justified in charging an equal amount. The difference lies in the fact that \$10 allows a European to visit any and all of our 48 states, while we have to pay another \$10 for every one of the European countries we wish to visit.

Germany seems to be one of the countries that is most particular

about investigating those who cross her borders. Official policemen, soldiers and customs inspectors come through the trains at the border, stamping passports, examining railroad tickets, and checking up on the traveller's supply of money. One cannot leave Germany with too much money, nor bring too much of foreign money in. None of the members of our party were bothered on that account in the least.

We always carried our baggage ourselves, and generally had it piled three high on the luggage carriers in our compartment on the trains or stowed away under the seats. It seems to be a rule of these inspectors that they must pick out for examination the piece that is hardest to get at, and they generally take most of the contents out of the particular suitcase that was the fullest and had been the hardest to pack that morning.

Our train reached the German border about midnight, just after some of us had finally succeeded in tucking each other away into the complicated and diminutive sleeping compartments on the car. We had to untangle ourselves, get out all our baggage, turn the entire compartment into a mess that looked like a firesale just before closing time and then sit around in attire that was as varied and unfit to be paraded in public as our dispositions, waiting for the officials to come through the train.

We reached Hamburg, that great industrial nerve center of Germany, in time for a late breakfast. We noticed at once the difference in our popularity there and in Holland. Perhaps the conscious realization of the fact that we represented a nation which had so recently been victorious over them in war was partly responsible for an uneasiness in our dealings with the Germans, especially at first. They knew immediately of course, that we were Americans—or

(Continued on Page 9)



A typical Danish homestead.



# THRU OUR HOME FOLKS' KODAKS



**DRESS OVER 100 YEARS OLD.**—"This is our daughter, Edith Mae, wearing her great grandmother's baby dress," writes Mrs. Earle Durham, of Turner.



**HAPPY PALS.**—Ethel Ranson, of Pullman, and her cat are the greatest of pals. Whenever Ethel goes outdoors her cat jumps on her shoulder and will stay there as long as she will let her no matter where she goes about the farm.



**THE BEAR HUNTER.**—Karl Harrington found and shot this bear near the farm of A. F. Longpre, of Curran, Alcona county. Mr. Harrington is over 6 feet tall.



**"WHERE ARE YOUR MANNERS, PIGS?"**—"The pigs were owned by me and the little girl, who is city bred, is showing a keen interest in the pigs' table manners," writes Ernest Snyder, of Pittsford.



**SHARING WITH SISTER.**—We are indebted to J. George Marten, of North Bradley, for this picture.



**OFF FOR THE FIELD.**—Gale O. Horsington, of Fowlerville, sends this picture to us and writes "A picture of one of my boys, myself, dog and team of horses." Dad's "hired man" is small yet but he looks as if he is ready to do what he can.



**"WHAT DID YOU SAY?"**—Donald and Donna, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Walt, of Owosso, are waiting for mother to call them to dinner, we bet.



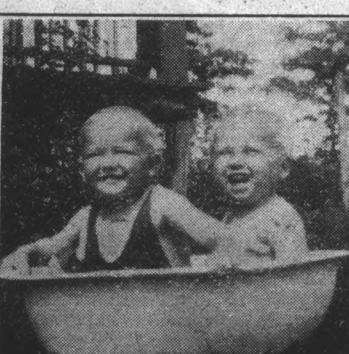
**HERE IS A GOOD SEASON'S CATCH.**—This is the result of trapping one season in Clare County. Orin J. Ritter, of Harrison, sent us the picture and declares that Don Schoof and he caught the animals. A profitable winter's work.



**"LIKE ME, LIKE MY DOG."**—We will bet that is what Marjorie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Whitney, of Bentley, is saying to the cameraman.



**"WHO SAID WE DIDN'T LIKE DUCKS?"**—We received this picture from Mrs. Earl Davis, of Nessen City. She writes "Can you beat this for a family?"



**"COME ON IN, THE WATER'S FINE!"**—Grandsons of F. P. Winters, of Copemish.



**PIGS FOR PETS.**—Dad's pigs are Frank Gordon's pets and he has a great time with them. The picture was sent to us by Lewis Gordon, of Rives Junction.



### MIXING ASHES WITH MANURE

Is any of the fertility lost of either wood ashes or manure by mixing wood ashes with chicken manure or stable manure?—A. W. S., Sutton's Bay, Michigan.

**I**f fresh wood ashes are applied to any sort of manure there will be a loss of ammonia. However, if the wood ashes are quite old and have reverted to carbonate form, then there would be very little loss of ammonia from the manure. By mixing the two materials, there will be no loss from the wood ashes.—G. M. Grantham, Res. Assoc. in Soils, Michigan Agricultural College.

### TAKE HUSBAND'S SHARE ONLY

**I**would like to get your legal advice on land contract. A bought some land from B on contract. B's wife did not sign the contract. If B's wife refused to sign a deed, as I understand it or the law, B could not give a good and sufficient conveyance in fee simple on account of B's wife not signing contract. Would the contract be void? If so could B collect from A?—M. C. D., Harrisville, Mich.

**T**he contract would be void as to the wife's dower or homestead rights. To the remaining interest of the husband, it would be valid. The amount of damages purchaser could recover would be the value of the husband's interest alone.—Legal Editor.

### SYRUP DARK

Have made some maple syrup this spring, find it does not settle and is very dark in color. I used a galvanized tank to boil it in and used this tank some three years ago and syrup was fine. Can you please tell me of something that will settle this syrup as I have several orders for it but people do not want it so dark.—C. P., Mackinaw City, Mich.

**T**he secret of making a light colored syrup lies in evaporating the sap as soon as possible after it is obtained from the tree. It should be evaporated as rapidly as possible in a shallow evaporator rather than a tank a foot or more in depth. Also a darker colored syrup is caused by a rapid bacterial growth during warm days or by a slight scorching in the process of evaporation. If the sap becomes soured quickly all spiles, buckets and other utensils should be sterilized in boiling water. Settling the syrup will not lighten the color appreciably. The best method of clarifying is through straining. Some producers use the white of an egg to settle or clarify but most of them make a good product by following the suggestions given above.—R. F. Krood-sma, Extension Specialist in Forestry, Michigan Agricultural College.

### NO LAW REQUIRING RECORDING

Is there any law requiring that a contract or mortgage held by a person must be recorded? If so what a person had either recorded which would be the penalty, if any, when had been held for two years or more?—F. A., Coleman, Mich.

**T**here is no law requiring mortgages and land contracts to be recorded. However, they should be recorded as a matter of protection to the holder, giving notice to the world of his interest.—Legal Editor.

### DIVIDING WOOL

I have rented my farm for one-third of the crops raised and one-third of stock, also one-third of milk checks. Now the question arises as to the wool. Tenant started work Monday, March 23. Is he entitled to one-third of the wool? Room and board are included in the contract.—N. R., Perry, Mich.

**U**nder the one-third rental system the tenant furnishes all the labor and bears one-third of such expenses as thresh bill, seed, twine, purchased feed, and fertilizer. In many cases the tenant furnishes the work horses. The landlord furnishes land, stock and equipment and bears two-thirds of above mentioned expense. The tenant receives one-third of the income for his labor and the landlord two-thirds for his investment.

In this case the best way to handle the wool would be for the tenant to share in the crop a year from this spring. However, if the tenant is



## 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.)

furnished his board free of charge there should be some adjustment made to offset this item.—F. T. Riddell, Research Asst. in Farm Mgmt., Michigan Agricultural College.

### GROWING VEGETABLES

We should like to try some commercial crop not so dependent upon ideal climatic conditions. I should like to raise onions, rutabagas, carrots or turnips. Could we depend upon a usually good market for this type of crop?—R. D., Harrison, Mich.

**W**hile the various vegetables, onions, rutabagas, carrots, and turnips may not demand exactly ideal climatic conditions, there are certain conditions of soil fertility, temperature and moisture which must be favorable, if one is

to grow a profitable crop of any one of these vegetables.

Without knowing something more about your soil and moisture conditions, it would be difficult to say as to the advisability of growing any of the above named vegetables. Carrots and turnips are not particular in their demands. Rutabagas need an abundance of moisture to produce well. The onion is a somewhat exacting crop in its requirements.

Before attempting to grow any of these crops in any quantity it would be well to look up possible markets and to make some selling connection. The price at harvest time, varies greatly from year to year. In the root crop the market is generally fairly well supplied so that prices are seldom very high. These crops are bulky, and heavy to handle and if



## What the Neighbors Say

### Contributions Invited

#### CHANCE TO WIN SOME CANDY

**D**EAR EDITOR: I read the questions by C. E. Ackerman of Durand in the March 28th issue of M. B. F. under the heading "Some Questions About Sugar Beet Contract." I'll give anyone a pound of the best candy that money can buy if they will answer these questions, completely, accurately and honestly, and get the answers published in a widely read Michigan farm paper.

I would like to see all of the farmers "get next" to all those points of which they are now grossly ignorant.—Carl C. DeWitt, Gratiot County.

#### IS FARMING DYING INDUSTRY?

**I**t looks as though farming is a dying industry. According to history, spinning and weaving and clothes-making was done in the homes on the farm. The farm implements as shown in histories were very crude also. The farmer in the timbered part of the country built his own fence from the woods, they hauled their saw logs to the mill and got them sawed into lumber and built their own dwellings, they used wood for fuel. Now the timber is gone and this has changed so that the farmer has to buy his fuel. The soil is fast being worn out and there are still more articles for the farmer to buy and with a much less income. Special farming is claimed to be a failure and general farming is advocated.

Special farming requires less farm machinery while general farming requires a full line of machinery which is an extra expense.

Now they are trying to beat the hen out of her job by substituting for eggs and the old cow they are also trying to beat out of her job as there are substitutes for butter and milk. Home-made or dairy butter we cannot sell to the stores as they will not buy it so we have to sell direct to the customer or to the creamery.

Another article the farmer is losing is the horse. According to recent reports the number of horses on farms in the United States in 1918 were 21,555,000 and around the first of 1924 this number had decreased to 18,263,000 or a decrease of 3,292,000 in six years. This is saying nothing about the decrease of horses in the cities. Losing the horse is another kick at the farmer. The grain farmer loses a market for the grain through it also hay and the raising of horses to sell. It is changing all over to the oil industry and the great shops of the city. The tractor and auto have taken that part of the farm industry and as it looks now we have too many farmers—more of them will have to move to the city following the industry. The tractor has kept pace with the increasing population. Now under this condition they ask the farmer to economize, lots of them have until they have nothing. They want us to produce cheaper and more. As long as the people have had enough

to eat I do not see the use of producing more as there would be no demand for more.

You can this see the change farming is going through. It is only a matter of time as Edison says until we will live from the air. Also a professor from Germany and one from Italy say the same.—Chas. Keller, Muskegon County.

#### THE POWER OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT

**D**EAR EDITOR:—"Public Sentiment" may be defined as the general approval of that which a community regards with favor or the disapproval of that which it regards with disfavor, being the general trend of the people's desires or briefly the opinion in regard to a moral question—A ruling principle in a community.

The power of the press to create and uphold a worthy public sentiment is very great and this powerful agency for good will not fail, it is hoped, in discharging its positive duty in this matter.

Without the dynamic of Public Sentiment all law is forceless and this fact is perhaps not fully recognized because of not having given the subject that careful consideration which its importance demands of every worthy citizen.

It cannot be doubted that the one greatest agency for the creating and upholding of a worthy Public Sentiment is the Christian Religion and which truth is forcefully stated by James Russell Lowell who has well said, "But so long as skeptics are dependent upon the religion which they discard for every privilege which his hope and humanity of its faith they enjoy they may well hesitate before seeking to rob the Christian of in that Saviour who has given to man that hope of Eternal life which robs death of its torture and the grave of its gloom."

In this connection the following words of the lamented President Theodore Roosevelt may be considered with profit. "It is righteousness and not peace which should bind the conscience. A man or a nation is disgraced if the obligation to uphold the right is shirked."

And now in this important duty of helping to create and uphold a worthy Public Sentiment, let us not fail in doing our duty.—J. T. Daniels, Clinton County.

#### CITY MAN SHOULD READ FARM PAPER

**D**EAR EDITOR: I am pleased with your paper as it gives a business man a wider scope of the progress of our state of Michigan. Then we should get the farmers' viewpoint and the public interest. There should be a greater and more thorough cooperation between the country and city population. Neither can exist without the other.—Robert J. Clegg, 1418 E. Grand Blvd., Detroit, Michigan.

they must pay freight charges to a distant market it is not likely that they will prove to be exceptionally profitable.

The onion is in a somewhat different class, as it will average somewhat higher in price over a series of years than will a root crop. If one has a field containing a good type of soil, adapted to onion growing, it might pay to try this crop.

In any event it will certainly pay to go somewhat slow with any of these crops until soil and other conditions have proved to be favorable.—G. E. Starr, Assoc. Professor in Horticulture, Michigan Agricultural College.

#### SON IS VOTER

**W**hen a family came here from Canada years ago and the father took out his papers before his son became twenty-one years of age, would it be necessary for the son to take out his papers or is he already a voter?—B. B., Cass City, Michigan.

When a man of foreign birth becomes an American citizen by naturalization, his children become American citizens at the same time, providing they are under twenty-one years of age. If they are over twenty-one years of age, they must become citizens of their own accord.—Charles J. DeLand, Secretary of State.

#### MAINTAINING FENCE

**A** bought 30 acres of land, half timber and half plow land, about one mile away from his farm. This joins B's woodlot which is about one mile away from his farm. There is an old fence on part of the line but it has gone down. A wishes to pasture his land but B does not. Will A have to build all of the new fence, or will B have to build his half?—C. H. H., Albion, Mich.

**I**f both lands are improved and fenced, each adjoining occupant would have to erect and maintain his proportionate share of the fence as determined by the local fence viewers.—Legal Editor.

#### CANVASSING

Is it necessary for an agent to take out a permit or license when soliciting for or selling household articles, canvassing from house to house and is a state license required?—L. R., Hope, Michigan.

**I**f an agent simply takes orders to be delivered in the future, he does not have to have a state license. If he delivers the goods at the time he makes the sale, he has to have a state license which costs \$5.00. Ex-service men can secure license from the county clerk of the several counties without fee.—C. J. DeLand, Secretary of State.

## RADIO DEPARTMENT

By JAMES W. H. WEIR, R. E.

#### REGENERATIVE SETS

I have got a three tube radio which is a regenerative set. What is the difference between a regenerative and non-regenerative set? I have been told in a short time it will be against the law to operate a regenerative set. Is there any truth in this? I have been a reader of your paper for several years and think it is all right.—J. H., North Bradley, Mich.

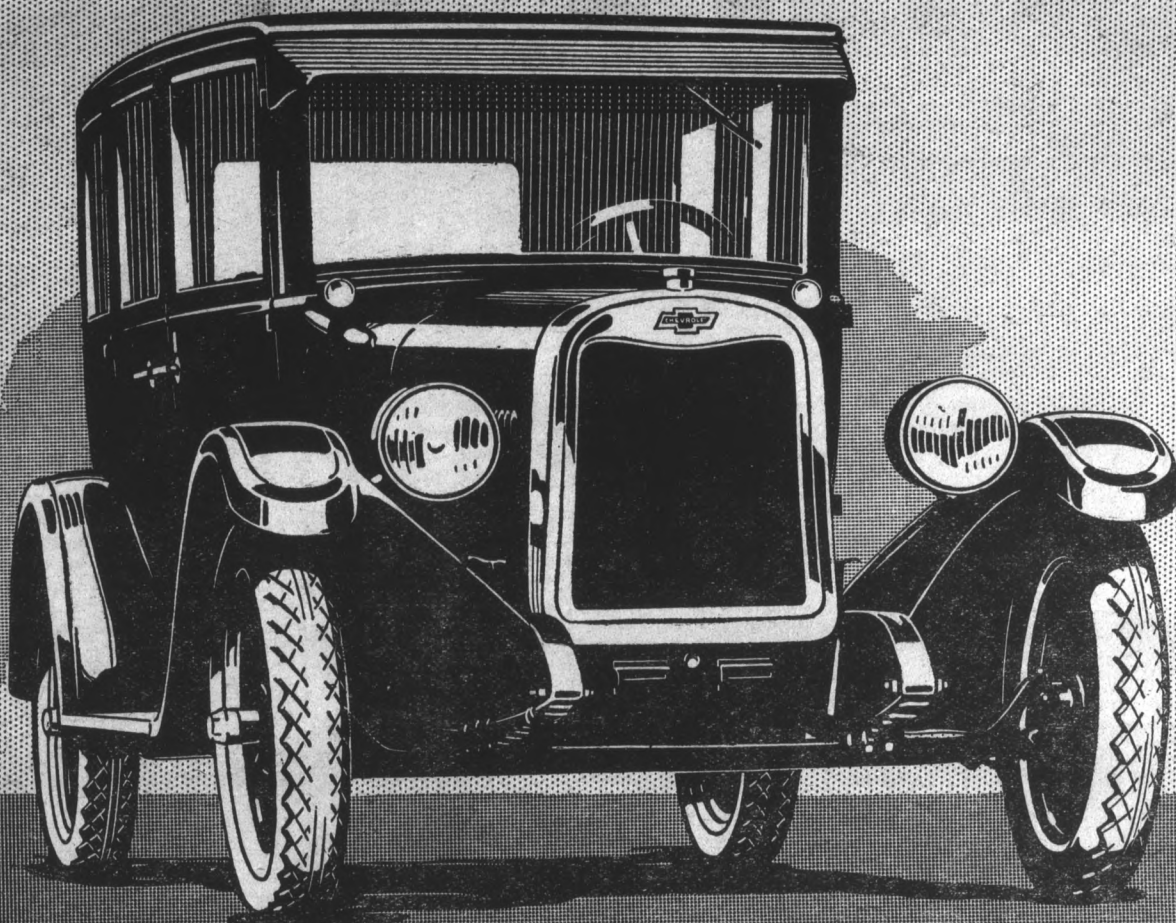
**T**he difference between a regenerative set and one that is not that way is that the regenerative set uses a principle in its hook-up that enables the detector tube to strength, by repeating action which gives as much distance and volume as two tubes will give if no regeneration is used.

A regenerative set, if allowed to oscillate, acts as a sending set, and it is against the law to operate a sending set without a government license and a licensed operator. There are a good many regenerative sets now being used, numbering in the hundreds of thousands, and at present the government is doing nothing about them, but if they cause too much interference with other sets, the government can and may stop their use at any time it wishes. Properly tuning your set, not allowing it to whistle when tuning in, will stop its oscillating and still give you regeneration, and will not interfere with your neighbors.





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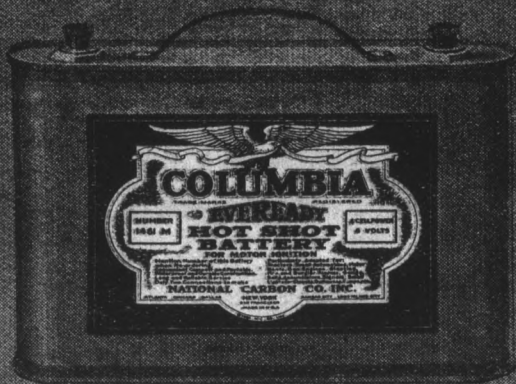
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## Broadscope Farm News and Views

Edited by L. W. Meeks, Hillsdale County

### A Sugar Beet Question

A LETTER from Mr. J. C., Lincoln, Mich., says, "Your article 'How Deep to Plow' interests me. My soil is sand loam with clay sub-soil. I intend to



L. W. MEEKS

grow sugar beets and wish to know if shallow plowing will be all right. Part of land was in oats last year and some in potatoes and rutabagas." Sugar beets are one of the few farm crops the writer has not had occasion to try out, however I can see no reason why they should require deeper plowing than potatoes or other crops. These root crops are called by some authorities deep-rooted but no doubt corn sends its roots down twice as far as beets, etc.

The garden I mentioned in a former article which was not plowed and only cultivated up with a five-tooth cultivator produced some excellent beets, carrots and parsnips. Many of these were twelve or fourteen inches long and over three inches in diameter. The owner of this garden told me the other day he would use the five-tooth cultivator again this year in place of the plow.

We plow about six inches deep, in most places, for potatoes. Sometimes a little deeper. I have just been reading about a nine hundred sixty acre farm in Illinois, supposed to be the best farm in that state. The manager of this farm says he does not believe in deep plowing and they never plow more than six inches deep, and he says he knows one very successful farmer who never plows more than five inches deep.

It is quite possible some soils need to be plowed eight or nine inches deep once every few years and this deep tillage should be fall plowing or summer fallowing. I would suggest Mr. J. C. do some experimenting as to how deep to plow, work up a small portion of the potato ground with a disc harrow. Generally a good growth of clover or some manure is plowed under for potatoes, why plow it out on top for the next crop if to be a cultivated one? We would be glad to have Mr. J. C. write us next fall and tell how he plowed or fitted the ground and give his results. I like to read of Experimental Station trials and methods, but what is more interesting than to read of some farmer's way of handling his crop related in his own way?

### Twenty Dollars Well Invested

We have always had our garden fenced from the poultry, but all our yards around the house and tool shed were their favorite haunt. It was impossible to keep them from entering the shed and shop as sometimes doors must be left open. We could not have clean walks or driveways, there was no use in trying to smooth up the yard and seed it, no flowers were possible unless they were covered with netting and flowers in such cages never found much favor with us. Now that the poultry house has been moved farther back and the yards changed somewhat we have erected twenty rod of sixty inch poultry fence with poultry netting twenty-four inches wide placed on top of the fence making it seven feet high. This fence gives the chickens the run of the barn yards and all the farm fields. We can clean up the door yards now with much zeal for we know our work will not be useless as it was when the leghorns called the yard their happy hunting ground. We will replace about ten broken window glasses in the shop where biddies in making hurried

exits have flown through them. It is one of the best twenty-dollar investments we have made in many years and as for the hens, we have much more respect for them!

### A Busy Week

It has been a busy week for us. We have never loaded an entire carload of certified potatoes before. We have always shipped in local shipments until this spring. Last fall we booked an order for a carload of seed with a farm bureau service in central Ohio, and these few days have found us every bit as busy as the men on "Production" up at Highland Park. Certified seed sells for more than common seed and both kind are selling for no more than it costs to produce them. There is no profit in growing certified seed or table stock at present prices. Potato growing is a little different than any other crop we raise. One can not well stop growing them for one year. The seed requirements are so large in planting twelve or fifteen acres one is almost forced to stay in the game steadily. We would use about 200 bushels of seed on fifteen acres of potatoes and only little more than one bushel of seed corn would plant fifteen acres. Beans would only require seven or eight bushel. Some difference in these and the two hundred required on spuds! Then again potatoes require a lot of special machinery which is worthless if potatoes are not grown.

One producing table stock only might possibly cease production for a year or so and only grow enough to keep his seed supply good. I find the seed growing is a little different. We have many patrons who depend on us for seed every spring and if we should disappoint them many times they would pass us up altogether. One growing table stock does not have the need for continuous supply as the seed fellow does.

### The Horse Question

We have never maintained more than four horses on our farm. When a big rush of work was on we have hired a man and team or a man with a tractor once or twice. This year, however, as James, our son is at home we needed another horse. One cannot deny the fact the tractor has some advantages over a horse and equally true is it that the horse has some advantages over the tractor. We studied some time and finally concluded another horse would be the best investment for us. And in looking about the surrounding vicinity for another horse we came to the conclusion that there are very few young horses in the country and practically no young horses are for sale.

The question naturally comes up "Where will we get our horses in six or eight years from now if we do not get busy and raise some colts?"

### NEW BARRY COUNTY AGENT ON JOB

BARRY county's new agent Mr. Paul J. Rood, of South Haven, is going to carry on the constructive policies of his predecessor, Frank W. Bennett, who resigned to take care of his own farm. Mr. Rood is well prepared for his work, having lived on a farm when a boy and later attending the M. A. C. He specialized in teaching vocational training and had such success at teaching the subject in the high schools at St. Joseph, Goodrich and Traverse City that he won an appointment to a position with the Western State Normal school in its training school at Richland.

We wish you success, Mr. Rood.

A legume not only increases the production of crops which follow it in rotation, but furnishes a valuable feed in itself.



# THERE'S NOTHING ROTTEN IN DENMARK

(Continued from Page 4)

at least we hoped that they took us for Americans rather than English—and we wondered what their attitude toward us would naturally be. We paid for our meal in United States paper dollars, and incidentally noticed that prices were higher than in any place we had been before.

At the Danish border we agreed in part with the prejudiced Englishman, Shaw Desmond, that the Danish officials, their soldiers, their policemen, their inspectors and their trainmen were more courteous and pleasant, and were more filled with the joy of living than the uniformed Germans on the other side.

After we had submitted once more to the examination of our baggage and our passports, we were loaded onto a ship, train and all, without our bothering even to get out of our coaches, and we set out across a corner of the Baltic Sea for Denmark. That was the stormiest water voyage of the entire summer. I had been promised tickets for the Zeigfield Follies upon my return to New York if I could report that I had not been seasick going over or coming back, and up to that point I still claimed the tickets—but on that voyage I nearly threw up the claim. Even the trip from Folkestone, England, to Flushing, Holland, across the English channel and the edge of the North Sea had not shaken my faith in the ability of my stomach to hold its own. It will probably not be necessary for me to go further into the details of that nightmare trip across the Baltic than simply to mention that I was very glad that the contract in regard to the tickets to the Follies included only the trips over and back and said nothing about incidental cruises in Scandinavian waters.—That was the only thing that I did have to be glad about at that time, however.

Ten thousand Swedes  
Ran through the weeds  
At the battle of Copenhagen.  
The dust from the weeds  
Made snuff for the Swedes,  
And they called it Copenhagen.

The democracy of Denmark first showed itself to us in the courteous lifting of the hat when the porters met our train in Copenhagen. It was not with the natural and almost cultured grace with which the colored porters of our own South recognize their position; it was not with the curt sophistication by which the white porters in New York acknowledge their superiority over you as they take your baggage; it was not with the menial bowing and scrapings of the London porters by which they acknowledge their inferiority, which is just as distasteful; but it was with the man to man friendliness of one neighbor helping another that the Danish porters, sober, responsible men, stepped forward, lifted their hat, and when we signified in the universal sign language that we would carry our own—which we always did—they as politely smiled their understanding of our wishes and let it go at that.

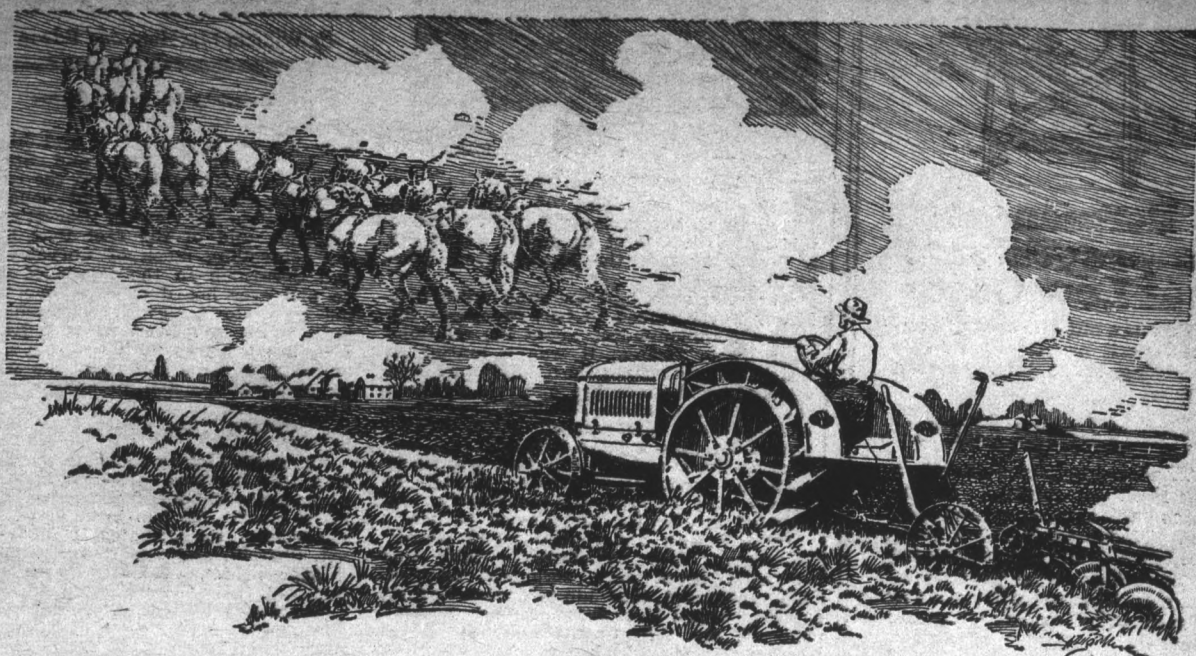
The Danish men always lift their hats to each other when meeting on the street or when saying goodbye. We found ourselves gradually falling into this habit, for we were always meeting and leaving people, which is never done without this lifting of the hat and a dignified bowing of the head.

Everyone in Copenhagen seems to be on a satisfying par. And since the 600,000 people in the capital city make up a rather large percentage of the three million people that are in the whole of Denmark, it can be supposed that the Danes are nearly all disciples of social and economic equality.

We had heard that there are no poor people in the whole of this great city! We had already seen so much of pitiful poverty in Europe and we were yet to see so much more—that it seemed to be an idle boast for anyone to say that there are no poor people in Copenhagen. We are told that "the poor we always have with us."

I do not know whether there are any poor people in Copenhagen or not. But in the three or four days that we spent in and about the city I did not see anyone that appeared to be poor; and Copenhagen is the only city that I have ever visited that I

(Continued on Page 21)



## They're On the Job When You Need'em —and Cost No Feed When You Don't!

THIS is the day of "steel horsepower," when men direct the power of sturdy horses through the simple twist of a steering wheel. City streets and country roads swarm with proof of this statement. And if you will cast your eye over the countryside you'll find thousands of examples wherein "steel horsepower" is the drawbar and belt power that operates modern-day farms at top efficiency.

What kind of power will you depend on this year? Will you rest content with plodding horseflesh, or will you enter a new era of progressive farming with a new McCormick-Deering TRACTOR at the head of your program?

Think of your plowing, your tillage work, your haymaking, your grain harvesting and

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Have since found rat skeletons, large and small, all over the farm. Also saved every baby chick."

Mr. Stenfort's experience is only typical of thousands of users of this new method of killing brown rats, mice, gophers and other rodents. Greedily eaten on bait. Harmless to humans, poultry, pets, stock, etc. Gives the pests a fever, and they die outside hunting air and water. So confident are the distributors that Imperial Virus will do as well for you, that they offer to send two regular, full size \$1.00 bottles for only one dollar on ten days trial.

Send no money—just your name and address to Imperial Laboratories, 1607 Coca Cola Building, Kansas City, Mo., and the shipment will be made at once. If at the end of 10 days you are not entirely rid of brown rats, mice or gophers, as the case may be, even this special price will be refunded. This offer is fully guaranteed, so write today as you do not risk a cent.—(Adv.)

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THE BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Mich.



## The Indian Drum

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

Copyright by Edwin Balmer

(Continued from April 11th issue.)

"I DON'T understand, Henry."

"I've had to think of Conrad this morning in the same way I've had to think of Ben Corvet of recent years—as a threat against the interests of those people."

Her color rose, and her pulse quickened. Henry never talked to her, except in the merest commonplaces, about his relations with Uncle Benny; it was a matter in which, she had recognized, they had been opposed; and since the quarrels between the old friend whom she had loved from childhood and him, who wished to become now more than a mere friend to her, had grown more violent, she had purposely avoided mentioning Uncle Benny to Henry, and he quite as consciously, had avoided mentioning Mr. Corvet to her.

"I've known for a good many years," Spearman said reluctantly, "that Ben Corvet's brain was seriously affected. He recognized that himself even earlier, and admitted it to himself when he took me off my ship to take charge of the company. I might have gone with other people then, or it wouldn't have been very long before I could have started in as a ship owner myself; but, in view of his condition, Ben made me promises that offered me most. Afterwards his malady progressed so that he couldn't know himself to be trustworthy; his judgment was impaired, and he planned and would have tried to carry out many things which have been disastrous for the company. I had to fight him—for the company's sake and for my own sake—and that of others, whose interests were at stake. Your father came to see that what I was doing was for the company's good and has learned to trust me. But you—you couldn't see that quite so directly, of course, and you thought I didn't—like Ben, that there was some lack in me which made me fail to appreciate him."

"No; not that," Constance denied quickly. "Not that, Henry."

"What was it then, Connie? You thought me ungrateful to him? I realized that I owed a great deal to him; but the only way I could pay that debt was to do exactly what I did—oppose him and seem to push into his place and be an ingrate; for, because I did that, Ben's been a respected and honored man in this town all these last years, which he couldn't have remained if I'd let him have his way, or if I told others why I had to do what I did. I didn't care what others thought me; but I did care what you thought; yet if you couldn't see what I was up against because of your affection for him, Why—that was all right too."

"No, it wasn't all right," she denied almost fiercely, the flush flooding her cheeks; a throbbing was in her throat which for an instant, stopped her. "You should have told me, Henry; or—I should have been able to see."

"I couldn't tell you—dear," he said the last word very distinctly, but so low that she could scarcely hear. "I couldn't tell you now—if Ben hadn't gone away as he has and this other fellow come. I couldn't tell you when you wanted to keep caring so much for your Uncle Benny, and he was trying to hurt me with you."

She bent toward him, her lips parted; but now she did not speak. She never had really known Henry until this moment, she felt; she had thought of him always as strong, almost brutal, fighting down fiercely, mercilessly, his opponents and welcoming contest for the joy of overwhelming others by his own decisive strength and power. And she had been almost ready to marry that man for his strength and dominance from those qualities; and now she knew that he was merciful too—indeed, more than merciful. In the very contest where she had thought of him as most selfish and regardless of another, she had most completely misapprehended.

"I ought to have seen!" she rebuked herself to him. "Surely, I should have seen that was it!" Her hand, in the reproach of her feeling, reached toward him across the table; he caught it and held it in his large, strong hand which in its touch, was very tender too. She had never allowed any such demonstrations as this before; but now she let her hand remain in his.

"How could you see?" he defended her. "He never showed to you the side he showed to me and—in these last years, anyway—never to me the side he showed to you. But after what has happened this week, you can understand now; and you can see why I have to distrust the young fellow who's come to claim Ben Corvet's place."

"Claim!" Constance repeated; she drew her hand quietly away from his now. "Why, Henry, I did not know he claimed anything; he didn't even know when he came here—"

"He seems, like Ben Corvet," Henry said slowly, "to have the characteristic of showing one side to you, another to me, Connie. With you, of course, he claimed nothing; but at the office—Your father showed him this morning the instruments of transfer that Ben seems to have left conveying to him all Ben

had—his other properties and his interest in Corvet, Sherrill, and Spearman. I very naturally objected to the execution of those transfers, without considerable examination, in view of Corvet's mental condition and of the fact that they put the controlling stock of Corvet, Sherrill, and Spearman in the hands of a youth no one ever heard of—and one who, by his own story, never had seen a ship until yesterday. And when I didn't dismiss my business with a dozen men this morning to take him into the company, he claimed occasion to see me alone to threaten me."

"Threaten you, Henry? How? With what?"

"I couldn't quite make out myself, but that was his tone; he demanded an 'explanation' of exactly what, he didn't make clear. He has been given by Ben, apparently, the technical control of Corvet, Sherrill, and Spearman. His idea, if I oppose him, evidently is to turn me out and take the management himself."

Constance leaned back, confused. "He Alan Conrad?" she questioned. "He can't have done that, Henry! Oh, he can't have meant that!"

"Maybe he didn't; I said I couldn't make out what he did mean," Spearman said. "Things have come upon him with rather a rush, of course; and you couldn't expect a country boy to get so many things straight. He's acting, I suppose, only in the way one might expect a boy to act who had been brought up in poverty on a Kansas prairie and was suddenly handed the possible possession of a good many millions of dollars. It's better to believe that he's only lost his head. I haven't had opportunity to tell your father these things yet; but I wanted you to understand why Conrad will hardly consider me a friend."

"I'll understand you now, Henry," she promised.

He gazed at her and started to speak; then, as though postponing it on account of the place, he glanced around and took out his watch.

"You must go back?" she asked. "No; I'm not going back to the office this afternoon, Connie; but I must call up your father."

He excused himself and went into the nearest telephone booth.

### CHAPTER IX

#### Violence

At half-past three, Alan left the office. Sherrill had told him an hour earlier that Spearman had telephoned he would not be able to get back for a conference that afternoon; and Alan was certain now that in Spearman's absence Sherrill would do nothing further with respect to his affairs.

He halted on the ground floor of the office building and bought copies of each of the afternoon papers. A line completely across the pink page of one announced "Millionaire Ship Owner Missing!" The other three papers, printed at the same hour, did not display the story prominently; and even the one which did failed to make it the most conspicuous sensation. A line of larger and blacker type told of a change in the battle line on the west front and, where the margin might have been, was the bulletin of some sensation in a local divorce suit. Alan was some time in finding the small print which went with the millionaire ship owner heading; and when he found it, he discovered that most of the space was devoted to the description of Corvet's share in the development of shipping on the lakes and the peculiarity of his past life instead of any definite announcement concerning his fate.

The other papers printed almost identical items under small head-type at the bottom of their first pages; these items stated that Benjamin Corvet, the senior but inactive partner of the great shipping firm of Corvet, Sherrill, and Spearman, whose "disappearance" had been made the subject of sensational rumor, "is believed by his partner, Mr. Henry Spearman, to have simply gone away for a rest," and that no anxiety was felt concerning him. Alan found no mention of himself nor any of the circumstances con-

nected with Corvet's disappearance of which Sherrill had told him.

Alan threw the papers away. There was a car line two blocks west, Sherrill had said, which would take him within a short distance of the house on Astor Street; but that neighborhood of fashion where the Sherrills—and now Alan himself—lived was less than a half hour's walk from the down-town district and, in the present turmoil of his thoughts, he wanted to be moving.

Spearman, he reflected as he walked north along the avenue, plainly had dictated the paragraphs he just had read in the papers. Sherrill, Alan knew, had desired to keep the circumstances regarding Corvet from becoming public; and without Sherrill's agreement concealment would have been impossible, but it was Spearman who had checked the suspicions of outsiders and determined what they must believe; and, by so doing, he made it impossible for Alan to enroll aid from the newspapers or the police. Alan did not know whether he might have found it expedient to seek publicity; but now he had not a single proof of anything he could tell. For Sherrill, naturally, had retained the papers Corvet had left. Alan could not hope to obtain credence from Sherrill and, without Sherrill's aid, he could not obtain credence from any one else.

Was there, then, no one whom Alan could tell of his encounter with Spearman in Corvet's house, with probability of receiving belief? Alan had not been thinking directly of Constance Sherrill, as he walked swiftly north to the Drive; but she was, in a way, present in all his thoughts. She had shown interest in him, or at least in the position he was in, and sympathy; he had even begun to tell her about these things when he had spoken to her of some event in Corvet's house which had given him the name "Miwaka," and he had asked her if it was a ship. And there could be no possible consequent peril to her in telling her; the peril, if there was any, would be only to himself.

His step quickened. As he approached the Sherrill house, he saw standing at the curb an open roadster with a liveried chauffeur; he had seen that roadster, he recognized with a little start, in front of the office building that morning when Constance had taken him down-town. He turned into the walk and rang the bell.

The servant who opened the door knew him and seemed to accept his right of entry to the house, for he drew back for Alan to enter. Alan went into the hall and waited for the servant to follow. "Is Miss Sherrill in?" he asked.

"I'll see, sir." The man disappeared. Alan, waiting, did not hear Constance's voice in reply to the announcement of the servant, but Spearman's vigorous tones. The servant returned. "Miss Sherrill will see you in a minute, sir."

Through the wide doorway to the drawing-room, Alan could see the smaller, portier entrance to the room beyond—Sherrill's study. The curtains, parted, and Constance and Spearman came into this inner doorway; they stood an instant there in talk. As Constance started away, Spearman suddenly drew her back to him and kissed her. Alan's shoulders spontaneously jerked back, and his hands clenched; he did not look away and, as she approached, she became aware that he had seen.

She came to him, very quiet and very flushed; then she was quite pale as she asked him, "You wanted me?"

He was white as she, and could not speak at once. "You told me last night, Miss Sherrill," he said, "that the last thing that Mr. Corvet did—the last that you know of—was to warn you against one of your friends. Who was that?"

She flushed uneasily. "You mustn't attach any importance to that; I didn't mean you to. There was no reason for what Mr. Corvet said, except in Mr. Corvet's own mind. He had a quite unreasonable animosity—"

"Against Mr. Spearman, you mean."

She did not answer. "His animosity, was against Mr. Spearman, Miss Sherrill, wasn't it? That is the only animosity of Mr. Corvet's that any one has told me about."

"It was against Mr. Spearman that he warned you, then?"

"Thank you." He turned and, not waiting for the man, let himself out. He should have known it when he had seen that Spearman, after announcing himself as unable to get back to the office, was with Constance.

(Continued in May 9th issue.)

## WHERE OUR READERS LIVE

Haven't you a picture of your home or farm buildings that we can print under this heading? Show the other members of The Business Farmer's large family where you live. Kodak pictures are all right if the details show up well. Do not send us the negatives, just a good print.



ON THE FARM OF JOHN GROVER, KALKASKA, MICHIGAN. These buildings are located on the farm of John Grover, of Kalkaska. "I am a pioneer. Have lived on this farm for 39 years, raised 5 children, and made all improvements by hard work," he writes.





## THE FRUITFUL LIFE

A NON-SECTARIAN SERMON BY

Rev. David T. Warner

**TEXT:** "But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long suffering, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, meekness, self-control; against such there is no law." Galatians 5:22,23.

**M**OTHER and I were coming in from the poultry-house and she had her apron full of yellow, downy chicks. What had occurred? The mother hen had brooded over the eggs and then one day there appeared those baby chicks. "And the spirit of God brooded over the face of the waters." And then what? A creation, light, earth, waters, vegetation, animals; even an abundant life.

Ages go by, and the spirit of God comes to brood over the earth in the person and life of Christ. And then what? A new creation. "If any man is in Christ he is a new creation." A new life. "I am come," says Jesus, "that they might have life and have it more abundantly."

"The tree is known by its fruits." This is the criterion established by Him who founded Christianity. The life of a man is to be judged by its MORAL issues and effects. Just get that straight, friend. "Whatsoever things are true, think on these things." O, yes, I know the world has an aristocracy of money and of position. If you have either or both folks will stop to pay you honor. When you die the whole community will follow, the nodding plumes of your funeral car to Exclusive Heights cemetery. In what forced recognitions we indulge ourselves! When will we learn to put our money and our hearts into the temples of the living rather than sign

We gladly hail the M. B. F., glad to belong to that family and we welcome Rev. D. T. Warner and enjoy his sermons. I have been a "shut in" this winter and I believe that the last number of M. B. F., (Feb. 14) is the best ever.—S. P. C., Burt, Michigan.

costly tombstones? But some day, our children through the spirit of a sacrificial service to the living, will set up an aristocracy of brains as over against that of money, and a fellowship of the heart as over against that of affectation. He who pleaded so pathetically, "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not," is today brooding over His own in anticipation of a generation of men whose lives will bear abundantly of the prime fruit of the Holy Spirit.

Our text expresses the true end of living. Are you a regular attendant at the little white church in your community? Are you a staunch defender of her doctrines? Do you give liberally to her support? Well, these are but mediating instruments. Look to your day-by-day life in the community. If the "fruit" of our text be absent your profession is but a cold, tantalizing mockery. Ask widow Brown who lives in a shack down by the river. Ask that orphaned girl, bright and longing for a chance, who is practically bound out to an unsympathetic old couple in the far corner of the district. Interrogate, in your better moments, the secrets of your own heart. Inquire of Him that lived and still lives that we might live—fruitfully. Said He, "Men do not gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles." Has your life come to fruition? But what kind? Yesterday I stood by the grave of a man whose life was literally snuffed out. He had money, a beautiful house, and a seventeen hundred dollar car. But had he been a fruitful Christian? I am gravely doubting. Tomorrow I am to care for the funeral obsequies of an eighty-three year old. Time to grow a lot of fruit. But did he? I don't know. And when the bell is tolling, and the grave preacher is saying the memorial rite, and the folks have all gone solemnly home,

will you have left to your community the fragrance of a fruitful life or of a flower-bedecked carcass? Press this matter to your heart.

And now mark, the graces of our text are grown in life and not misappropriated at the end. They are fruits and not the decorations of man. The spirit of Christ within is the abundant source of this productive energy. If you will let Christ become a guest in your heart he will provide the conditions to the growth of a fruitful life.

Now, we are considering a basket of nine fruits. They have been classified as lying in groups of three. Those virtues that relate to God, such as "love, joy, peace;" to our fellow man, as "longsuffering, kindness, goodness;" and those to ourselves, as "faithfulness, meekness, self-control."

"The fruit of the Spirit is love." This queen of graces has a right to be at the head. She is not only first, but fittest and greatest. We love Him because he first loved us. That is, faith in Christ unveils his loveliness to us and we are taken captive. This is the very essence of the Gospel. It is the fulfilling of the law. My profession may be loud and my reputation for good works laudable, but without this divine affection I have no moral fruit. "I am nothing" without love. Orthodoxy alone will not do. There must be a fountain of love in the heart that flows out in mercy and goodness.

You don't understand? Well, you can't understand. I don't understand wireless. I can't reason out how I could hear that Golden Wedding program the other night. But I could admire if I took the time to listen. I don't understand the delicate and variegated colors in the flowers on my desk, but I can admire if I take time to look. My head does not help me to see why a group of American missionaries refused a military force to protect them from Chinese banditry. But my heart helps me out. Now, stop reasoning about Christ and take time to look at him through the eyes of the heart. Take plenty of time. Don't hurry. Look at Him through the perspective of the Cross. Meditate and admire. Your character is at stake. Get close to Christ. You cannot see afar off. Throw overboard your loveless knowledge. "Hath not God made foolish the wisdom of this world?" Now, you feel your heart throb in sympathy and love. This is the first fruits of the Spirit.

"Joy." Joy is always at home when love is around. "For the joy that was set before Him he endured the Cross." It was the last night. They were at the table. The shadow of the Cross was upon Jesus. But "joy" was much in the conversation. "These things have I spoken of that my joy may be in you and that your joy may be made full." This is the joy that the selfish heart cannot know; that worldly gratification cannot bring; that suffers gladly in life; and that triumphs at death.

"Peace." What peace? "My peace," says Jesus. This is the "peace that passeth all understanding." Natural peace is fitful and outward. Prospects are fine and plans work out. Then there is peace. That, we can understand. But when things are dead against you; what then? Verily, genuine peace is inward. No, we cannot understand. It is the fruit of the Spirit.

"Ye shall receive power when the Holy Spirit is upon you." Quiet and invisible power. I entered the power-house of Sears and Roebuck. Immediately I had a sensation of some gigantic physical force surrounding me. But so noiseless. And the movement of the great wheels so rapid as to be almost invisible. But I was immersed in an atmosphere of energy and power. I felt it. Just so, being baptised into the atmosphere of the Holy Spirit

(Continued on Page 21)

Zinc Insulated

# AMERICAN FENCE

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FRED STANLEY, Bangor, Michigan.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER



# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

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"The Farm Paper of Service"

## "THE KING IS DEAD, LONG LIVE THE KING!"

"YOU made me what I am today, I hope you're satisfied!" runs one of the more or less modern songs and it seems to fit the picture now presented at East Lansing quite aptly.

At this writing the bill changing the name of the Michigan Agricultural College to "The Michigan State College" awaits only the signature of the governor to make it a law. The proud name which has cost eighty years of labor and millions of dollars to the tax-payers of Michigan to give it the world-wide significance which it today bears, has by a single imprudent act been swept into the discard.

THE BUSINESS FARMER lead a single-handed fight to prevent the destruction of so rich a heritage, but the halls of the legislature are too close to the war-whoops and the snake-dances of the college boys at East Lansing—we lost, but when we lost, Michigan agriculture lost title to an asset the value of which will become more apparent to the farm organization leaders and the farm press whose lethargy is alone responsible for its betrayal.

"A rose by any other name would smell as sweet!" says the poet, but to us it would not hold the cherished memories with which each flower eventually associated itself in our minds. So too, the Michigan State College may carry forward the banner of old M. A. C., but it will have lost that subtle charm and association which only age can give and which is, when all is said and done, the richest heritage we leave to posterity.

"The king is dead, long live the king!" Old M. A. C. is gone forever! We salute the new State College and fondly pray that when eighty more years of accomplishment have passed, it will not have to suffer the present ignominy of its worthy predecessor.

## ON THE RIGHT TRACK

ACCORDING to a recent report from Washington, Secretary of Agriculture Jardine is going to visit the farmers this next summer. He is planning on going out to the agricultural regions and discussing the problems and suggesting business methods. In other words, he wishes to increase the number of business farmers in this country.

After three weeks on the job he declared that education is the best of governmental activities for the farmers, and outlined his views of the job along the following lines:

1. The needs of the farmer "back home" must be kept in mind and his department must co-operate closely with other federal and state departments, agricultural colleges and experiment stations and other organizations in promoting a sound and prosperous agriculture.
2. The spread between prices paid to the farmer and the price paid by the consumer must be reduced by good business methods. The farmer ought to get 40 cents out of every dollar paid by the consumer.
3. Cooperative marketing associations should be encouraged by advice and aid.
4. Standards of production, diversification of crops and cooperation in preventing over-production, are important steps to be promoted in all ways possible.
5. The farmer should eliminate his overhead by

"big business" methods, closely observing the trend of markets and demand and consumption.

Secretary Jardine is making the right move, we believe. And after he has rubbed shoulders with real farmers for a few weeks he will know for certain whether he has the right view of the job or not.

## THE DEADLY TAX EXEMPT BONDS

TWO bills to remove tax exempt securities and place a tax on foreign bonds were introduced into the Michigan legislature only to be killed in the senate. One of the bills, introduced by Senator Vincent Martin, of Fruitport, would remove all tax exempt bonds and place a tax of two mills on domestic bonds. The other bill would place a tax of three mills on all foreign bonds, and was introduced by Senator Walter Truettner, of Bessemer. Lobbying by the bond men caused the bills to be shelved.

Recent estimates gave the wealth of the United States as \$320,000,000,000, and one-tenth of this amount is tax exempt securities. The untaxable public and semi-public property and untaxable bonds in this country total nearly one-sixth of the wealth of the country.

Just taxation cannot exist under such conditions, and we believe that Congress will be forced to act on this question soon.

## THE CRYING NEED FOR 900 BEDS

OUR recent editorial on "Farmers and the White Plague" has attracted wide attention and been much discussed, especially in the legislature at Lansing, where both the Greene bill to allow state aid for tuberculosis patients confined in county sanitoriums and the Brower bill to make an appropriation for the construction of a new state sanatorium have been receiving considerable attention.

Our previous editorial pointed out the seriousness of the situation and showed its direct relation to Michigan farmers and their families. These facts need not be repeated here, but perhaps they are of sufficient interest and importance to be supplemented a little.

In a recent hearing before a committee of the State Senate of Michigan, Senator W. J. Pearson said, "I spent \$10,500 to win back the health of my daughter from tuberculosis. To-day she is well and happy. But if I had not been able to get the necessary money she would now be in her grave."

In the interest of all those fathers and mothers of Michigan who must rely on facilities in our own state, whose private fortunes will not permit them to seek elsewhere advantages which Michigan does not yet provide for her own people we would again emphasize the need for appropriations for a new state tuberculosis sanatorium. Michigan is nearly 900 tuberculosis sanatorium beds short of its needs. Patients now on the Howell sanatorium waiting list and others not now in a sanatorium who need sanatorium care would fill four more institutions of the capacity of the sanatorium at Howell. There are between 30,000 and 40,000 living consumptives in Michigan.

While Floyd Collins was dying in that Kentucky cavern, while governors, soldiers, surgeons, engineers, miners and men and women of this country worked and waited over the life of one obscure man, nearly 5,000 American men, women and children died miserably of tuberculosis, a preventable disease—144 in Michigan.

Your own family, let us hope, is at present free from tuberculosis; but it is only too true that "No home is safe from tuberculosis until all homes are safe."

## LAWMAKERS AND LAWBREAKERS

IF you spend an evening with the average daily newspaper, reading only the scare headlines and feature articles, you are a nervous wreck and a prospective patient for a sanitarium before the evening is over. It's crime here and everywhere, it's smeared across the top of the first page in huge red letters and it's discussed in almost every leading article on each and every page. You read so much of it that you even begin to suspect the hired man. You get the idea that the criminal is about the only important person in this country and the only one that gets any real publicity. And you go to bed with the thought in mind that perhaps before morning the government will be in the hands of the criminals.

Now if you would take a copy of the same newspaper issued during the time congress and the state legislature were in session and read every bit of the new matter, from the first page to the last one, I am sure you would lay aside the paper with doubt in your mind as to whether it was the lawbreaker or the lawmaker that was the real enemy of the people.

When we send a good politician as our representative to Washington or to our state legislature

he seems to go there with the idea he must have a flock of laws passed in order to be popular with the home folks. Some one comes along with a fool idea he would like to have made a law so Senator Bunkum introduces it and the other fellows help him pass it because they have one of their own they want to get through and they need his help. We have laws on every subject, and thousands upon thousands of them, and our lawmakers are adding around 12,000 to the list each year. We have a lot of perfectly good laws that have never been used and we suggest that our senators and representatives repeal some of these laws when they want to do something, instead of adding more.

At the rate they are going now it may not be long before you can be arrested and sent to prison for eating at your own table or sleeping more than six hours. Who can tell?

## SUPREME COURT HITS T-B COWS

WHILE our legislature is struggling to determine just how much state funds should be set aside for paying state rewards on condemned and slaughtered tubercular cattle, a high judicial authority deals another death blow at the diseased milch cow. Thus day by day it is becoming increasingly evident that in the near future milk from untested cows should not be used for drinking purposes for either adults or children.

The new nail driven in the coffin of the untested cow is contained in a decision recently handed down by the Minnesota Supreme Court in a case regarding the enforcement of quarantine provisions of the bovine tuberculosis law.

Among other things the decision states "that tuberculosis is a dangerous, contagious, infectious disease, which attacks both human beings and domestic animals; that it is prevalent throughout the state both in human beings and animals; and that it is communicated to human beings, especially to children, by milk and other food products from infected animals, stands undisputed. The object of the statute is to promote and preserve the public health by providing a means for the control and suppression of this disease among cattle. That it is for a public purpose is beyond question."

## TO FIGHT THE CORN BORER

IN an article on page four of this issue Prof. R. H. Pettit of the M. A. C. tells us that the European corn borer is spreading rapidly in Michigan. On January 1st of this year it was confined to two counties but since that date it has spread into eight counties. There is no hope, at present, of reducing the infested area but everything possible to prevent further spread must be done and the Agriculture Committee of the Senate should be commended for their action on the Warner Corn Borer Bill. The bill as introduced into the House by Rep. Warner, of Ypsilanti, called for \$25,000 a year to fight this pest, but the Ways and Means Committee of the House cut it to \$12,000 and that is the way it went to the Senate. The Agriculture Committee of the Senate saw the need of Michigan having adequate funds for its share of the combined state and federal campaign against the spread of the borer and restored the amount to \$25,000.

## A SPRAYING CALENDAR

IN the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love" may be alright in some cases, but not on the farm. There is too much to do in the spring and you just about have brain fever trying to figure out how you are going to make a profit during the next year. Among the jobs you have to do in early spring is spraying your fruit trees, and the Experiment Station of the Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, recently issued a special bulletin on this work that every farmer, who has any fruit trees on his farm, should send for. The name of the bulletin is "Spraying Calendar" and it is really just what the title implies, a calendar on spraying all kinds of fruit grown in Michigan. The College will gladly send a copy to anyone interested, free of charge.

## AMERICAN FOREST WEEK

EVERY year a week is set aside to be known as American Forest Week, and this year President Coolidge has designated April 27 to May 3 as the period. The observation of American Forest Week in every American community will help put this country on the right road to a real national policy of forestry. Let us not forget our share in the nation's forest problem, for farmers own one-third of all our forest land and use a large proportion of the country's lumber.



# PUBLISHER'S DESK

## DETROIT SHOW CARD SCHOOL OFFICIALS FOUND GUILTY

**A**FTER five minutes deliberation, a jury in the U. S. district court in Detroit found three of the officials connected with the Detroit Show Card School guilty of using the mails to defraud. Peter G. Griffin, owner; William Littlefair, general manager, and F. W. Sherbert, office manager, were the officials found guilty. Miss Maude Masters, secretary-treasurer of the school was acquitted.

The case started on March 10th and continued for over two weeks, and during this period several score of witnesses testified for and against the school, which the government claimed promised students they would supply work which they did not intend to do. Most of the witnesses were former students of the school, some of them cripples who had hopes that they might earn a living by writing show cards.

## PALOUSE CORPORATION IS NO MORE

"Several years ago I bought one unit (1/2 acre) of apple orchard of the Commercial Orchard of Washington. This cost me \$250, they in turn issuing a certificate. After a few years they consolidated with another orchard company calling themselves the Palouse Corporation. They called in my certificate at that time and sent me another which shows my investment to be \$250, as at first, on common stock. It was in 1911 that I bought my stock and the first 4 years they paid 7 percent on the amount I had in each of the four years and at the end of that time I had paid for my stock. Now after four years they claimed that I should receive some profit on my investment but I never did. They claimed they did not make expenses, yet they stayed in business. I would like to sell my stock and get my money out."

**Y**OU'RE very much out of luck, brother, because your company no longer exists. According to the secretary of state of Washington the Palouse Corporation was stricken from the corporation records of that state July 1, 1923, for failure to pay annual license fees, and it has had no legal existence in that state since that date.

Investigate before you invest!

## "THE GLOVE MAN"

**I** AM a reader of your paper and I always notice the Publisher's Desk. I read in your last issue a letter from a lady who had been defrauded by a glove firm. Am sorry to say that I too have had a trial finding out just what fakes they were.

"I answered the advertisement of Leslie Jones 'The Glove Man', from Olney, Illinois, and who seemed to want to help people by making gloves. Although the price seemed very little I thought I would try. Of course there was money to pay down, but after you had done so much work it was to be refunded. They promised to send you a supply of work right along so you could make as high as \$3.00 per day. I sent the money and after waiting several days received the samples and materials and I made them right up and sent them right back. Then I waited and I waited and they finally sent word that they were all

right and they would send more work immediately. Then I waited some more, and finally a box came and it contained material and pattern for a couple of dust caps and I made them and sent them in, always paying the return postage and insurance. They agreed to pay the postage one way, and both ways on large amounts.

"After the money was sent to them they informed you that if they sent you more work at a time than the sample bunch of 2 dozen pairs you would have to advance \$0 cents a dozen pairs. So they had you there again. But I would wait and wait after I sent the work back before receiving a reply. So I finally wrote them if they could not send the work as they agreed they should send my money back and also what I had earned or I would report them to the Post Office authorities. They finally said that if I would return all the goods I had on hand (which I had already done) they would return my deposit. After again waiting for some time I received a check for only part of the amount and they said they would keep the rest for postage which they had agreed to furnish. I wrote them but they have not come across. I hope they will be found out so no more people will be duped as I have."

## SHOULD GIVE MORE THOUGHT

**H**ARDLY a day passes that we do not receive at least one letter that causes us to think that many people act too quickly and take on obligations that they would not if they gave the matter a little thought.

I have before me a letter from a farm woman living in the central part of the state. She writes that her son signed up for a correspondence course in engineering and after receiving a few lessons he found that they were not what he wanted and he discontinued his monthly payments and wrote to the school asking them to cancel his course. They wrote back that they would not cancel it and that he must keep up the payments until the course was paid for. They now threaten to sue for their money.

One should not take on obligations unless they are sure of what they are doing. If you or any member of your family contemplate taking some correspondence course of study be sure that it is the course you or they want. Does the course thoroughly cover the subject you are interested in. Are the instructors respected men in their profession? Is the school reliable? Is it turning out students that are obtaining good positions? Will you be able to meet all of your payments as they come due? Do you understand the papers you are signing? Verbal agreements are unsatisfactory so every agreement or promise should be put on paper, and see to it that the school stands back of what their agent promises before signing "on the dotted line." Not until all of the above questions are answered to your entire satisfaction should you look with favor upon any course.

## SIGN SCHOOL

"I wish very much to know if the Sho-Rite Sign System, Inc., located in the Sho-Rite Building at Detroit, Mich., is a reliable and trustworthy institution."

**I**T is possible that the Sho-Rite Sign system of Detroit are reliable and have a good course but we have seen their test lessons which they send to prospective students and we would say that from the work the student is required to do we cannot see how they can get any idea as to whether he or she has any talent at all. For this reason we would hesitate to recommend the course.

Dear Sirs:—I received my money from — and I want to thank you ever so much for helping me. You certainly deserve a hundred big long credit marks. Wishing you the best of luck and once more thanking you, I am, Yours truly, Miss Mason, Ingham county, Michigan.

Uncle Ab says the heaviest taxes he has to pay are the ones levied by his own slackness.

## The Collection Box

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

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

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

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

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

Report Ending April 17, 1925  
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Amount involved \$26,823.03  
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## JOHN TUCKER'S DOG

By Anne Campbell

We got a dog, an' then I knew  
That little dogs have feelin's too.  
He left his brothers an' his ma,  
The saddest pup I ever saw,  
We took him in our car to ride.  
He looked so sad I almost cried.  
Dad wrapped him up for camouflage  
In blankets warm in our garage.  
He thought he'd think it was his ma  
To feel warm blankets with his paw.

But gee, he cried an' howled all night.  
Dad couldn't sleep until nearly light.  
Before that though three neighbors swore,  
Police came knockin' at our door,  
An' kicked about the awful din,  
So pa went out an' brought him in.  
Gee, whiz, the ground was full o' snow,  
An' dad he cussed, but kinda low.  
He put him in the basement then,  
An' that poor pup just howled again.

Next day I comforted the dear,  
An' said, "I'm glad that you are here."  
An' so that night he didn't howl  
So bad, but just a mournful growl  
At times, an when the next night came  
The little puppy did the same!  
But ever after that our dog  
Has slept just like a comfy log.  
He doesn't howl an' fret a bit!  
He's got a family now! I'm it!  
(Copyright, 1921.)

## HOW TO PRESS CLOTHING

CLOTHING will remain new looking much longer if it is pressed often and properly, but frequent pressing that is not done in the right way will soon ruin any garment, declared a writer in a recent issue of the Christian Science Monitor.

Never press with the iron directly on the cloth, not even on the wrong side, for the dry heat from the iron eventually will kill the life of the fabric. Always use a rather thick damp cloth between. If the material is shiny, as serge that has seen long service is likely to be, this shine will disappear and the garment look almost like new if you simply make the intervening cloth pretty damp, almost wet. It is the steam that removes shine, restores color, and gives the appearance of newness to the texture of the cloth.

When pressing, do not run the iron about on the material as in ironing. The use of the iron in pressing is entirely different. Set the iron down, then lift it off the goods, set it down and lift it, in one place, then in another place, then back to the first place again. Don't allow the iron to remain in one place long enough to dry it much, but just enough to heat the damp cloth and produce steam. Change the iron to a new position every few minutes. Thus the cloth will be dried gradually and uniformly and without showing marks from the iron.

Get the garment as dry as you can before removing it from your ironing board, but even then some dampness may remain in it. Therefore hang it up at once on a proper hanger to finish drying. If it is a dress skirt put two or three safety pins through the doubled belt, and hang these safety pins on nails far enough apart to hold the skirt in its proper shape. Many a garment that has been pressed properly has been found full of creases and "mussy" looking later, through failure to let the garment become perfectly dry.

## PIES FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY

NEW ENGLAND claims to be the originator of the pumpkin pie. The custom of eating this type of pie came from the British Isles where over three hundred years ago the housewife cut a hole in the side of the pumpkin, took out the seeds, filled the cavity with apples and baked the stuffed pumpkin. From such an ancient dish has come our pies with crusts to delight the entire family.

The housewife is happy when the pie filling holds its shape and cuts smoothly. The following recipes, suggested by the home economics division at South Dakota State College, will give good results:

**Pastry:** 1 1/4 cups pastry flour, 1/4 cup cold lard, 1/4 teaspoon salt, milk to bind.

Cut fat with two knives into the flour in which the salt is sifted. When it appears like meal, gradually add milk, stirring lightly with a fork, until the mixture just binds. Roll out lightly on a board.

**Lemon Filling:** 5 tablespoons flour, 2 tablespoons cornstarch, 1 cup sugar, 2 egg yolks, juice and grated rind of 1 lemon, 1 1/2 table-

The Farm Home  
A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

**DEAR FOLKS:** Have you ever had the experience of borrowing a recipe with which a friend or neighbor has had wonderful success, and then being greatly disappointed when you tried it yourself? I am sure you have. And you have wondered why this tried and tested recipe failed you. Mixing and baking have much to do with success, but the greatest differences in results may be laid to variations in measuring. When a cup of material is called for one woman may use a coffee cup, another a tea cup, while a careful third will use a measuring cup. The average tea cup full of water fills a measuring cup only three-fourths full, but a coffee cup fills it to overflowing and still has some left. For careful measuring the following rules are suggested: Always sift dry ingredients such as flour, before measuring. Use level measurements, leveling off the tops of the cups and measuring spoons with the sharp edge of a knife. Use measuring cups divided into halves, thirds and fourths. When less than a cup of fat is required measure it with teaspoons—four for a quarter cup—eight for a half—five and a third for a third of a cup.

I want to thank you all for responding so readily to requests for help from other readers. This is truly "our page" because we are all working together. I am editor, it is true, but I want each and every one of you to consider yourself an assistant editor.

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

spoons butter, 1/4 teaspoon salt, 2 cups boiling water.

Mix dry ingredients and add boiling water, stirring the mixture during the addition of liquid. Cook in a double boiler about 15 minutes and stir the mixture constantly. Beat eggs. Blend a small portion of the thickened syrup with the egg and turn mixture into a double boiler with remaining portion. Cook over a very slow fire until egg yolks have thickened mixture (3 to 5 minutes). Remove, add butter, lemon rind and juice and fill pastry shell and cover with meringue made by beating the two egg whites and adding two tablespoons of powdered sugar. Brown in a moderate oven.

**Chocolate Pie Filling:** 2 cups milk, 3/4 cup sugar, 2 tablespoons, cornstarch, 2 squares melted chocolate, 4 tablespoons flour, 1/4 teaspoon salt, 2 egg yolks, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 tablespoon vanilla.

Melt chocolate, add milk and heat until chocolate is thoroughly mixed with milk. Mix dry ingredients. Pour part of milk onto these dry ingredients, stir and blend well with that remaining in the double boiler. Stir constantly until thickened. (15 minutes.)

Beat yolks of eggs and add very gradually to the mixture in the double boiler. Cook about 3 minutes stirring constantly. When cooked, add the vanilla and pour into a baked crust. Cover with sweetened whipped cream.

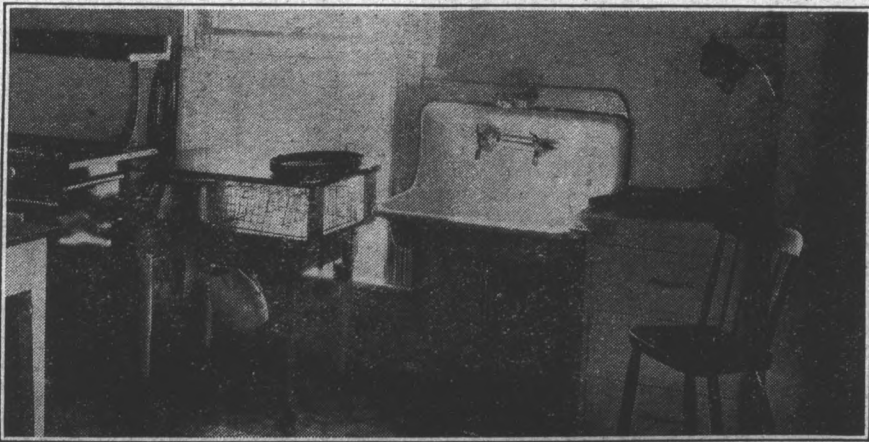
## PRESERVING EGGS

IT'S time now to get out the big stone jars and clean them ready for egg preserving time. Eggs are sure to be plentiful and cheap in the spring. Thrifty housekeepers everywhere "put down" a large supply of eggs now, while they are low, for cooking purposes during the winter months when the price is much higher. Water glass is the common preservative. Drug stores

sell it. Mix thoroughly 1 1/2 quarts of this solution with 18 quarts of boiled water. A stone jar is best to preserve eggs in water glass. Two six-gallon or three four-gallon jars are sufficient for thirty dozen eggs, using the amount of solution prescribed. After thoroughly cleaning the jars, place the eggs in them and pour in the water glass solution. The eggs at the top should be covered by at least two inches of the liquid. Cover the jars to prevent evaporation, and put them in a cool place where they will be undisturbed during the year. If the solution evaporates, or becomes thick and jelly-like, add water.

## CHILD DISCIPLINE

THE secret of all discipline with children is to make the child like to do what you want him to do. There are several ways of doing this. First, the attitude of the parent is important; the tone of the voice and the facial expression. Second, do with the child the thing you wish done until he gets started. He will do almost anything if you will do it with him. Third, make everything a game, a race or a test of endurance and he will love doing it. Be sure the child understands the commands you give him; they should be few and simple. See that there are no unreasonable demands and be consistent, not allowing the thing one day and forbidding it the next. Always be careful to distinguish between what he "may" and what he "must". There should not be too many "musts". Absolute regularity in proper health habits of feeding and sleeping demands proper obedience, and the habit of obedience should be firmly established in three years of the child's life. After the sixth year the child gets the idea of the definite social demand on him if people are to like him he must do certain things.



The woman who has a sink in her kitchen finds it the best convenience she has, especially if it is well located. This sink is well placed being between the range and the cupboard, with the kitchen table nearby. I want you to notice the small table in front of the window. It would be handy for your kitchen. It is on casters so that it can be moved about with ease. Why not have husband make you one? If you have no small table and do not want to buy a new one use a washstand, or hubby can make a very satisfactory one with a little lumber and some nails. It will save you many steps, and steps count toward the end of a busy day.

## THE DINING TABLE

**D**ID you ever stop to think what a prominent part the dining table plays in our lives. It is the common meeting place for the whole family.

How important then that the table should be neat and attractive. This does not require expensive linens, silver and china for a table may be set with the simplest of cloths and dishes and be very lovely in appearance if the cloth is spotless and the silver and dishes shining.

A bowl of flowers upon the table lends beauty and cheer to each individual whether he realizes it or not. The farmer's wife may have these from May to November if she so wills.—B. O. R.

## —if you are well bred!

**How to Ask for a Dance.**—Perhaps, if good manners approved of girls asking men to dance, there would be fewer "wall-flowers." But they do not, and the man at a dance is the only one supposed to do the asking. Asking a girl for a dance or being presented to her is simple process. You say: "Do you care to dance this?" or merely "May I . . . ?" If the music has begun, and at once swing into step on the girl's nod or word of consent.

## The Runner's Bible

Be still and know that I am God. Ps. 46:10.

Never make plans while you are disturbed or troubled. (Ps. 62:5). First "be still," then know that nothing can separate you from the love of God, and know, too, that harmonious conditions—always surrounding you—have not been manifesting themselves because of your state of mind. When there is truly inward peace, guidance will come. O Lord, I know that the way of man is not in himself; it is not in man that walketh to direct his steps. (Jer. 10:23).

## Recipes

**Gold Layer Cake.**—One cupful of butter, two and a half cupfuls of sugar, and the yolks of ten eggs well beaten together; four and a half cupfuls of flour, one cupful of cream, one teaspoonful of baking powder. Flavor with lemon. Bake in layers. Put the following icing between: Three cupfuls sugar, the whites of three eggs, one cupful of water; let it boil twenty minutes, and pour over the whites beaten to a stiff froth; beat constantly with an egg-beater until cool. Flavor with vanilla.

**Barbecued Lamb.**—Scrub the outside of a forequarter of lamb, removing all skin and fat. Cut it into several pieces so that it can be handled readily. Put the pieces into boiling water and simmer until tender. Salt when nearly done.

When cooked, place the meat in a baking-pan or the bottom of a roaster. Sprinkle well with flour and toss over the meat several cups of the water in which it was boiled. Season with dry or prepared mustard, plenty of Worcestershire sauce, tomato catsup, onion and about one-half cup of good apple vinegar. Brown under the blaze if a gas stove is used, or in a hot oven with other stoves. Turn and brown all sides of the meat, basting often with the sauce, adding more of the water if necessary.

Remove some of the grease from the water that was used for boiling the lamb and add to this peeled diced carrots, chopped onions and green peppers; boil tender. When nearly done, add white potatoes.

When the meat is removed from the pan, season the sauce and add a bit of thickening.

Place the lamb in the center of the platter and pile vegetables around, pouring sauce over all.

This is for home preparation and consumption and is, of course, not the same method used when meat is barbecued over pits in the ground. It has the flavor, though, and is delicious as well as inexpensive.

**Mayonnaise Salad Dressing.**—1 teaspoon mustard, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon powdered sugar, few grains cayenne, yolks of 2 eggs, 2 tablespoons lemon juice, 2 tablespoons vinegar, 1 1/2 cups olive oil.

Mix dry ingredients, add egg yolks and when well mixed add one-half teaspoon of vinegar. Add oil gradually, at first drop by drop and stir constantly. As mixture thickens, thin with vinegar or lemon juice. Add oil and vinegar, or lemon juice alternately until all is used, stirring or beating constantly. If oil is added too rapidly, dressing will have a curdled appearance. A smooth consistency may be restored by taking yolk of another egg, and adding curdled mixture slowly to it. It is desirable to have a bowl containing mixture placed in a large bowl of crushed ice, to which a small quantity of water has been added. Olive oil for making mayonnaise, should always be thoroughly chilled. A silver



fork, wire whisk, small wooden spoon, or egg-beater may be used as preferred. Mayonnaise should be stiff enough to hold its shape. It soon liquefies when added to meat or vegetables; therefore it should be added just before serving time.

**Fruit Salad Dressing.**—2 eggs, 3 tablespoons melted butter, 3 tablespoons lemon juice, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1 cup heavy cream, 1/2 cup powdered sugar, 1/2 teaspoon celery salt, 1/2 teaspoon vanilla, 1/4 teaspoon paprika, 3 drops onion juice.

Beat eggs until very light, and add gradually while beating constantly, melted butter, lemon juice and salt. Cook over hot water, stirring constantly until mixture thickens. Cool and add cream beaten until stiff, and remaining ingredients.

**Waffles.**—2 cups flour, 1 1/2 cups milk, 3 teaspoons B. P., 2 eggs, 2 tablespoons fat, 1/2 teaspoon salt. Mix well all the ingredients but fat. Add melted fat last. Bake on hot iron. Waffle iron necessary for these.

**Muffins.**—2 cups flour, 1 cup milk, 3 1/2 teaspoons B. P., 1 egg, 2 tablespoons fat, 1/2 teaspoon salt. Treat the eggs as liquid. Combine liquids. Sift in dry ingredients. Add melted fat. Bake in muffin pans twenty-five to thirty minutes.

**Gingerbread.**—2 1-3 cups flour, 1 cup molasses, 1 cup sour milk, 1 teaspoon soda, 2 1-3 teaspoons B. P., 1/4 cup butter, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 teaspoons ginger. Add sifted dry ingredients to the liquids (sour milk and molasses). Add the melted butter. Bake in hot oven.

### HOMESPUN YARN

Strong soap is not good for linoleum.

Aunt Ada's Axioms: Amusement is to the mind what sunshine is to the flowers.

Stews, chowders, and other hot dishes may be cooked in the fireless cooker without watching them.

Children, like dogs, have so sharp and fine a scent that they detect and hunt out everything—the bad before all the rest. They also know well enough how this or that friend stands with their parents; and as they practice no dissimulation whatever, they serve as excellent barometers by which to observe the degree of favor

or disfavor at which we stand with their parents.—Goethe.

The family exists to make a small spot in which there may be a unity found nowhere else.—Spencer.

Kitchens should be painted in light enamel that will show dirt so that it may be frequently washed off.

An onion boiled with the potatoes and put through the ricer when the potatoes are mashed is good seasoning for a favorite dish.

An ounce of Mother is worth a pound of clergy.—Old Proverb.

A piece of hard toast or zwieback will satisfy in a healthful manner the baby's desire for something to chew on.

Aunt Ada's Axioms: Taking everything into consideration, the young folks seem to be raising their parents fairly well these days.

With warmer days coming, it is worth while to consider fireless cookers, and steam pressure cookers.

Place hard and lumpy brown sugar in the oven a few minutes and it will soften easily.

Aunt Ada's Axioms: We can get all the glory we need, if we can make a glorious job of our daily tasks.

A little squash left from dinner may be made into delicious custards for the youngsters who should not have pie.

Have the fire extinguishers been discharged within the year?

Aunt Ada's Axioms: Good breeding reflects equally on parents and children.

The big advantage in saving comes in investing the savings wisely. Your banker can advise you.

Letter writing is becoming a lost art. Take time to keep in touch with old friends.

Old fashioned head cheese is a good luncheon or supper dish with baked potatoes and a cabbage salad. Thin slices may be used as a sandwich filling.

## AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

BE SURE AND SEND IN YOUR SIZE

**5073. An Up to Date Model in Ensemble Style for Stout Figures with Narrow Hips.**—Bengaline or kasha would be good for this design. It consists of a one piece straightline dress that may be finished with short or long sleeves and a tunic with open fronts. The tunic may be omitted, or finished separately from the dress. The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. The width at the foot of the dress is 1 1/2 yard. To make this stylish model for a 40 inch size will require 5 yards of 54 inch material if made with long sleeves. To make with short sleeves will require 4 1/2 yards. The Tunic alone without sleeves requires 1 1/2 yard.

**5083. A Youthful Frock.**—Plaid gingham, flannel or linen could be used for this model. The collar and facing may be rolled as in the small view, or closed to the collar edge. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires 3 1/2 yards of 40 inch material. To trim with contrasting material as illustrated requires 1/4 yard 40 inches wide. The width of the skirt at the lower edge with plaits extended is 1 1/2 yard.

**5076. A Simple Pleasing Design.**—White broadcloth with embroidery in black floss and facings of black satin is here shown. One could make this in cotton rep, or in unbleached muslin, with any desired color or trimming in contrast. The Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4 1/2 yards of 32 inch material. The width at the foot is 1 1/2 yard.

**5065. A Neat "Apron Frock" for the Tiny Tot.**—Green and white printed voile with trimming of white lawn is here depicted. This model is also attractive in chambray, linen, pongee and gingham. The Pattern is cut in 5 Sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. To make the Frock as illustrated for a 4 year size will require 1 1/2 yard of 27 inch figured material and 1/4 yard of plain material. One may have either pocket, the "chick," or the kitten.

**5089. A Practical Undergarment.**—This model has waist and body portions joined together with a band that may be of jean, or drill to give firmness for buttons. The straps from the shoulder are to reinforce the garment and also to hold buttons. The Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 6 year size requires 1 1/2 yard of 36 inch material.

**5068. A Neat and Simple Suit for the "Small Boy."**—Checked gingham, poplin, pique, linen and flannel may be used for this model. The smock closes at the right side of the front under a facing or trimming band, as illustrated. The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4 year size requires 1 1/2 yard of 36 inch material with 1/4 yard of 36 inch contrasting material for collar and facings.

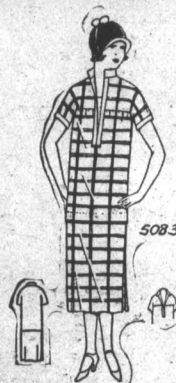
**5069. A Popular Three Piece Skirt.**—Stripped flannel was used in this instance. The model is also good for sports satin, silk, charmeen or kasha. The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches waist measure with corresponding hip measure, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 inches. A 31 inch size will require 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material. The width at the foot is 56 inches.

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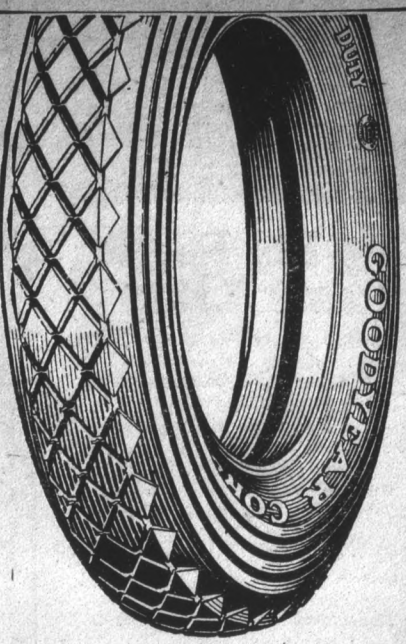
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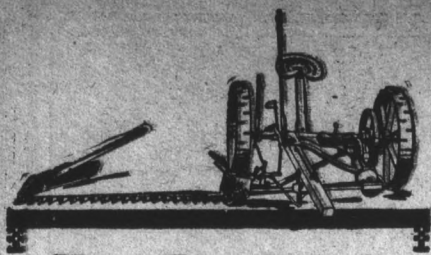
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### SPRING

Spring certainly is a dandy time, The songs of birds and brook combine; Among the bushes by the brook, Where boys and girls quite often look; The pussywills begin to peep, When awoken from their winter sleep.

The meadows then begin to green, And flowers in the woods are seen; When days are calm and wind just right You often see boys flying kites, Chasing it over the road and fields, Just coming home in time for meal.

In the evening when the sun is set And all the birds are safe in nests The air a solemn stillness holds Except the croaking of the toads The farmers coming from the fields, And little children are put to sleep.

— By Marie Slemin, Owosso, Mich.

DEAR girls and boys: Our buttons have arrived and everyone in our office has remarked about how nice they are. Some of them even wished they were small again so they could join our club and get a button. In our February 14th issue I stated that all who entered the contest to help us choose a motto, colors and design for our pin would receive one of the pins soon as they were made and all who helped by sending in a letter at that time may expect to receive a letter from me in the near future containing a button. You will then be on our membership list here in my office. All of the other girls and boys will have opportunities to win buttons. I am going to give away four buttons within the next week.

I will give one button to the girl or boy who sends me the best letter; the girl or boy sending the best story; the girl or boy sending the best poem; and the girl or boy sending the best drawing, to reach me by May 2nd. Remember it must be original, and be sure to send your complete name, address and age. If you already have a button I will send you a surprise package.—UNCLE NED.

### OUR GIRLS AND BOYS

Dear Uncle Ned:—Well here I am again and hope my welcome isn't worn out. I guess this letter is the last one I've got to write to-night. Now really I've been writing one and one-half hours, and just finished. I think I've been doing pretty well. I have 11 letters and 2 cards written. I guess I've got my correspondence caught up at last. It certainly takes time. This has been a nice warm, sunny day. I have heard the blue-birds and meadowlarks singing today. It seems so good to hear them sing again. I am so glad that our club is progressing so nicely. It will be a boost to our page. I am awfully tired tonight so will close. Thanks so much cousins for writing to me. From everybody's friend.—Helen Kinison, Kalkaska, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have enjoyed the Children's Hour very much. I read it every issue. I also read the M. B. F. through every time it comes. The crossword puzzles in the paper are very interesting. I generally can work them out.

I am 5 feet 6 inches tall and have brown hair. I am 13 years old and am in the ninth grade. I go to the Lincoln Consolidated school. You probably have heard of it. This year so far I have nothing less than a "B" in my studies. Every Friday this term but two or three our school has had basketball games. They have won quite a few of them. We are very proud of the team.

I take violin lessons. It is very much fun. I have to practice quite a lot but I get time to read a lot too. Last year I read nearly 1000 books. Can anyone beat that? Your want-to-be niece.—Virginia D. Stabler, Rt. 1, Willis, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am 14 years old and am in the 8th grade. I go to school most everyday and am working hard so I can pass the examination this spring. I am planning on attending high school if I pass. I live on a farm but do not have time to do but a few chores mornings and nights on school days. But during vacation I do quite a lot on the farm.

Uncle Ned, don't you think these last few days have been real spring-like? All kinds of birds are coming back from their homes in the south and are singing so merrily. The wild ducks and geese are making their way back north again. I guess these are sure signs of spring. I guess I had better close and write the answers to the questions in the contest.

I have never been fortunate enough to win a prize and would be very surprised if I did. Best wishes to Uncle Ned and the Children's Hour.—Arthur Brannan, Rt. 1, Elm Hall, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Just a few lines this morning to let you know I have not forgotten you. I wrote once before and in my letter requested that boys and girls of my age would write me and that I would answer all letters I received. Well, Uncle Ned, I got letters, bushels of them. I heard from 27 of your merry nieces and nephews and such interesting letters they all were, but I want to tell you I answered one once and some more than once. One or two quit writing, but the rest all wrote. I got some very interesting snapshots from the cousins who wrote. I had lots of spare time then but things changed, I went to work, so you see all my spare time was taken up, and I got no chance to write letters, so the cousins who read this letter, if printed, in the Children's Hour, especially the ones who wrote and the ones whose letters I did



not answer, I wish to apologize to and heartily thank them for their letters, and this will make them all understand my silence.

Well Uncle Ned in spite of my work, I still keep pretty close watch of the M. B. F. and the Children's Hour with every paper your columns get more interesting.

This is a beautiful day, just like a summer day. I saw seven robins in our catalpa tree about two weeks ago. Sure makes one think spring is near at hand, at that it is.

Maybe you and the cousins have forgotten me so I'll describe myself again, as much as I hate to. Am 5 feet 1 inch tall, brown hair (bobbed) and brown eyes. Must close. I remain as ever.—Sybil Rowley, Rt. 1, Box 95, Ionia, Mich.

## Story of My Year's Work in Garden Club

By SYLVIA KILPONEN, Gogebic Co.

(1924 State Club Champion)

I HAVE had so many good times since I joined the garden club. I always waited for the club meetings and wanted to learn so many new things about gardening. My garden is 1404 square feet. I took the best of care and tried to weed it as often as it really needed weeding. I planted the following 9 vegetables: corn, cucumbers, pumpkins, beets, carrots, peas, beans, potatoes and onions. I liked to work in the garden very well and hardly did a day pass that I didn't remember to visit my garden, weed it and cultivate it. Then it looked so nice several times I had to water the vegetables because the rainfall wasn't enough.

The frost many times made me scared. I thought often that surely all my vegetables would be frozen, but the frost didn't seem to find my vegetables and the garden. Many of the vegetables grew up very nicely, and I was eager for the fair

Dear Uncle Ned:—I wrote once before but I guess Mr. Waste Basket got it. I always read the Children's Hour, and like it very much. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. I like to work the cross-word puzzles. I like to get letters but do not like to write them. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. Well I guess I will describe myself. I am twelve years old and my birthday is the 17th of June. I am four feet six inches in height. My hair is light brown and is bobbed. I am in the sixth grade at school. There are only two pupils in my class. We had our examination last week. My lowest mark was eighty and I was ashamed of myself. There are twenty-four pupils in our school. I live on a two-hundred acre farm. Do you like to live on a farm, Uncle Ned? I do. My pets are a dog, a kitten and a calf. I call the calf "Blossom", it is black and white. The kitten's name is "Pussy Grey", it is grey. The name of my dog is "Buff". I think it is a good plan to have a club. The motto I had in mind is, "We will try to do the best we can." The girls of our neighborhood are going to have a sewing club.

I suppose you all thing I am too old for a playhouse but I have one. My father has a small building that he does not use. I like to sew and knit and do any other handwork. I like to make quilts with animals on the blocks. I suppose I should not be talking about sewing because if any of the boys read it they will not be interested in it. I remain your want-to-be niece.—Anna S. Leurs, North Street, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I thought I would write to you this nice spring day. How are you? I am feeling fine I think. I will go horse-back riding this P. M. as I haven't for quite a while, and it, being my favorite sport I think I'd ought to go horse-back riding more often than I do. But when I go to school, and in the winter I have to stay in town, I do not get a chance to.

Aren't you glad, Uncle Ned, that spring is here again? I am for I like spring best of all seasons I think. The birds coming back from the south, the grass springing up after a thunder shower in the night and going to the woods for flowers and then the pussy willows about the first signs of spring. And then maple sugar; I think we all like that.

I think that the Club's motto and colors are good and if the members stand by it, it will be a success.

In my other letter I let you guess my age and birthday but there was not any that guessed both correctly and just a few that guessed either my age or my birthday correct so I will tell you. I am 17 years old and my birthday is July 8th. Have I a twin if so I would like to hear from him or her. I also would like to hear from some of the boys and Supposed to be 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

Well Uncle Ned I must close for this time as the waste-basket I am sure will have a good interview with this and if this should escape it I don't want to crowd out some letters that probably would be more interesting than this so will close my everlasting chatter. Your loving niece.—Ruth L. Brown, R. F. D., Hillsdale, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I think it would be nice to have contests every month and give prizes to the best ten. You could send out pins the first time anyone got a contest right and send prizes after that. I think it would be nice to have some two colors on the pins and have each color stand for some certain thing. I also think it would be nice to start a fund. With it we could help some crippled children or something. I am a boy ten years old, about four and one half feet tall and in the fifth grade. Well, good-bye.—Herman King, Grand Ledge, Michigan.

days to come. I had planned to bring some of my garden things to the fair. The day soon came and sure enough, I was there with my work too. To my joy I received some prizes, and I made up my mind then that I would surely join the club again next year.

I had a very nice time at the fair and enjoyed every day. I saw so many nice things there and was very glad to think that some of my things were among them too.

The frost had got my pumpkins, corn and cucumbers badly and I couldn't bring them to the fair. Next year I hope that I may have a garden twice as large as I have now. I will be so glad to care for it and all by myself. I liked the garden club meetings very well, also the songs and yells.

I learned so many things about the garden too. I will look forward to that day again when the garden club will be formed and will try to attend every meeting.



# SOILS AND CROPS

Edited by C. J. WRIGHT, Cass County

Contributions Invited—Questions Answered

## GERMS THAT AFFECT FARMING

In our previous articles we talked of Humus, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Potash, Potash, Phosphoric Acid, Nitrogen, Iron Sulphur, Magnesium, Lime, etc. but did not mention those invisible workers of the farm that some times handicap man's efforts to raise certain kinds of crops.

There are many kinds of these germs or bacteria that man has not been acquainted with as yet, but he has isolated certain ones and made a study of their habits. About the first of this family that man became acquainted with was the yeast germ, but it was only in the last 200 years that this was enlarged upon. Louis Pasteur, the man that found a cure for hydrophobia, was accountable for it. He also proved that all forms of life must have a germ to begin with and that there was no such thing as spontaneous creation. He also showed that these germs were capable of being transmitted in every conceivable way but conditions for their growth and development must be right. Now when you come down to see how bacteria or germs apply to farming we must understand that germs are necessary for the decay of plant food, for the rotting of manure, for the fixing of nitrogen in the legume plant from the air, for the souring of ensilage, and for the beginning of all plants and animals. So it must be conceded as one great part of farming whether we know about them or not.

You might say that Dad and Grandad and their kin before them farmed without knowledge of these things and it is all folderal to bother about such things now. And I would like to say in answer, that had Dad and Grandad known about these things and used their knowledge there would not have been need of the great effort and expense that is being made at the present time to make the farm that Dad and Grandad lived on raise enough to keep the present owner out of the almshouse.

We admit that things were successful as far as dollars went but in 90 cases out of 100 they did it to the disadvantage of the present soil owner. And to restore what they took out of the soil is at best a slow and hard process yet it can be done, and is being done by a great many people and more would like to do it, if they had the grit and ambition.

There is one group of these germs that I would like to bring to the readers' attention and that is the bacteria that is necessary to have in the soil to grow successfully clover, beans, peas, vetch, sweet clover and alfalfa.

In most localities and on most of the soils of Michigan the clover bacteria is present, so that it is not necessary to add it in the form of soil or cultures, but the bacteria for alfalfa, sweet clover, vetch, and can peas in the most of cases must be added to the soil through some method and after they are added the soil must be in the right condition for their growth and development. Some of these germs are very partial to a sweet soil or one with plenty of lime in it. Alfalfa and sweet clover bacteria are the big fellows, some of the bacteria of clovers, especially Alsike and Mam-

moth will grow where it is quite acid but they do better, without exception, on a limed soil. We could get along very well without these germs if it were not for the fact that by their presence we can get 1/2 of the nitrogen that that plant uses from the inexhaustible supply in the air at the lowest possible cost, and without them clover becomes one of our biggest robber crops, more so than wheat or corn.

This bacteria can be supplied in the form of soil from a field where the crop has been grown and where bacteria is present, and there was a time when soil was sold at very high prices to bring about this result and some figure it is the only way yet. But at present and for some time past the Bacteriological Department of the M. A. C., and other places have been making a pure culture for the different legumes and furnish enough of it to treat a bin of seed at a cost of 25c and at present it is the cheapest way to inoculate if not the best. It must be borne in mind that direct sunlight kills these germs very rapidly and one must use caution to cover the seed as fast as sown so as to avoid the sunlight or sow on a cloudy day. We have had some trouble in the past in breaking (the agar or substance the bacteria feeds upon in the bottle) fine enough to mix with the seed so it would feed through the drill opening in a seed drill so I came upon this scheme. I take a common linen handkerchief or piece of fine cheesecloth and lay it over the top of the basin, then break up the substance in the bottle with a lead pencil or stick and pour it in a pile in the middle of the cloth that is over the basin, then rinse out the bottle and pour this on the pile, then I gather the four corners of the cloth together and commencing at the top twist the cloth towards the bottom forcing the jelly like substance thru the meshes of the cloth breaking the jelly very fine, then rinse the cloth out in the basin and adding 1 tablespoon of sugar, and water enough to make about a teacup one-half full of liquid, then I put the seed in a wash tub, pour the liquid over it and mix thoroughly rubbing the seed between the palms of the hands. When you get through the seed feels slightly damp and sticky from the sugar but it will run through the drill or seed-er without trouble. You can use up to a cup of water to a full bushel of seed but use less on smaller amounts. This saves time in drying the seed and keeps the sunlight away from the seed.

We could write ages on the different germs that affect farming but one thing at a time is plenty, so we do not become muddled. Lots of people say "I can't remember bacteria, humus, nitrogen, phosphorus, potash, oxygen, etc., I get the cart before the horse" but if you are interested these will become terms of your knowledge such as hay, corn, water, and corn fodder are now.

## CHECKING QUACK GRASS

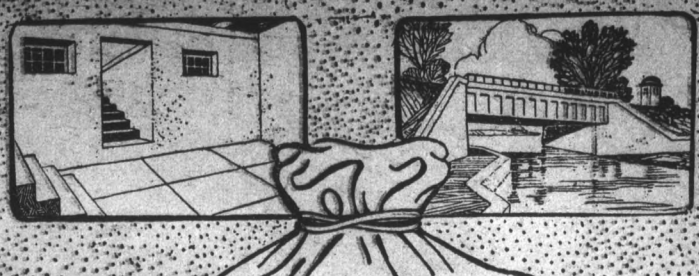
I have a field of eight acres in which quack grass has quite a start and wish to sow it to barley this year. It was put into corn last year. Would plowing and dragging tend to spread the quack grass more than if I would just disc it? Is there any way except digging up the roots to destroy this quack grass?—N. F., Shepherd, Mich.

THOROUGH cultivation is the most practical method of eradicating quack grass except when the quack covers only a small area and this area may be covered with tar paper, boards, or a very thick covering of straw.

It is not likely that you will be able to check the quack grass very materially if you are able to plant the field to barley. In order to check the quack it will be necessary to cultivate the field rather intensively over a period of time while if the field is sown to barley the barley should be sown as early in the spring as possible.—C. R. Megee, Associate Professor of Farm Crops, Michigan Agricultural College.

## ANSWER TO CROSS-WORD PUZZLE NO. 12

B	R	E	A	T	H	H	O	N	E	S	T
O	I	L	B	O	R	E	R	V	O	W	
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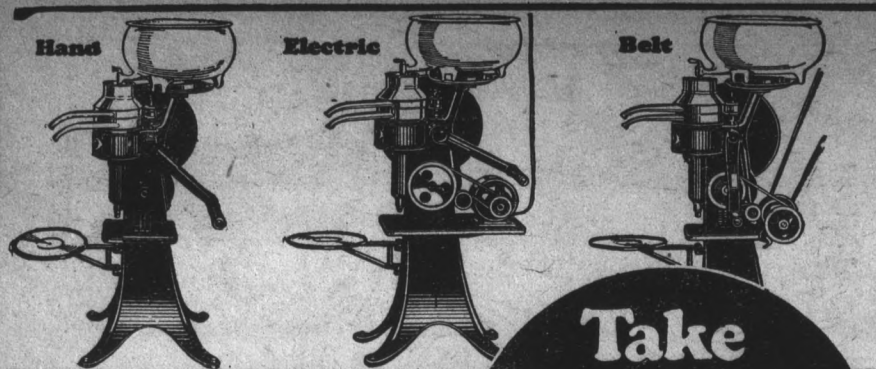
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## DAIRY AND LIVESTOCK

### FEEDING ALFALFA

Is alfalfa hay harmful to horses if fed three times daily? Especially so, if fed to mare in foal? I am feeding it regularly to one in foal. Should I feed other hay or straw part of the time?—H. S. Wellston, Mich.

**A**FTER a year of experimental feeding of alfalfa hay to horses, as an exclusive roughage, we feel certain that we can recommend its use. We feed it three times daily to one horse in each of our teams and in practically every case the horse receiving alfalfa kept in just as good health, maintaining his weight and did his work as efficiently as the horse receiving timothy hay and oats. We fed the alfalfa with ear corn as the grain ration. Our brood mares are kept almost entirely on alfalfa hay. We consider it one of the most valuable feeds we can get hold of. However, many horses relish a change and variety in food and your horses will probably do as well if you give them timothy hay or oats straw as a part of the ration.—R. S. Hudson, Farm Superintendent, Michigan Agricultural College.

### PEA SILAGE FOR DAIRY COWS

Will you please give value of pea silage for dairy cows and other stock? What other feed would be good to balance the ration?—J. L. Caro, Mich.

**P**EA silage contains 1.6 per cent digestible protein and 15 per cent total digestible nutrients. Corn silage contains 1.1 per cent digestible protein and 17.7 per cent total digestible nutrients. I would consider a good pea vine silage about equal to corn silage in feeding value as it is a little higher in protein and a little lower in total digestible nutrients. I assume you are figuring on refuse from pea canneries as this is what most pea vine silage is made from. As to other feeds that would be proper to feed with a pea silage I would say that any ration that was fed with corn silage would probably be fed with pea vine silage.—J. E. Burnett, Associate Professor of Dairy Husbandry, M. A. C.

## VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

### HARD TO MILK

I have a cow that is hard to milk in one teat only. The other three are easy. This one is larger than the rest but there is nothing wrong with it only that it milks so hard. I got a teat dilator but have never used one before. I find by inserting the dilator that the opening into the teat is very small and so far have been unable to use the teat dilator the full length. It hurts the cow and she starts to kick. I have inserted it far enough so the teat started to bleed a little. Then by the next time to milk came a little scab was formed over the hole closing it up entirely. Is it advisable to use this dilator? Inserting it the full length which is about one inch? Should I leave it in the teat from one milking to another until the teat is dilated enough to stay, and will not bleed any more, and is healed up from forcing the dilator in. The hole seems to be very small and also forms a spray when milking.—A. J., Burr Oak, Mich.

**S**OME authorities recommend the use of teat dilators for this trouble. They are sterilized thoroughly by boiling and inserted into the teat and kept in place by winding some adhesive tape over the end of the teat. The dilator is only removed at milking time. I think a much better treatment is to slit the sphincter muscle in the end of the teat with a teat slitter. This will cause the teat to immediately milk easy and no after treatment is required. The operation should be performed by a qualified veterinarian as it is important to cut only the sphincter muscle. If too large a slit is made in the end of the teat, it will very often cause the teat to leak continuously.—John P. Hutton, Associate Professor of Surgery and Medicine, Michigan Agricultural College.

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High quality stock. Delivery 100% live and strong guaranteed. Chicks every week. Eight weeks and 3 mo. Pullets Barred and White Rocks, Reds, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, White and Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas, Anconas, White, Brown and Buff Leghorns. Send for Chick or Pullet Circular with price list.

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From pure bred, high quality, heavy laying, tested flocks. Great Winter Layers. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid. Leghorns, 50, \$7.25; 100, \$14; 500, \$67.50. Barred Rocks, Reds, 50, \$8.50; 100, \$16; 500, \$77.50. Anconas, 50, \$7.75; 100, \$15; 500, \$72.50. Mixed Chicks, 100, \$10; 500, \$50.

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Dear Sir: Please discontinue our ad in paper as we are all sold out. It is certainly a fine way to sell produce, just put an ad in The Michigan Business Farmer and see them go. Yours truly, A. J. Brewbaker, Elsie, Michigan.

**M. B. F. Gets Results**

## Harry Vetch Says

HE IS SOURED ON POLITICIANS

DEAR EDITOR: Ain't it funny when spring work comes on and you get to riding all day on the disk or seeder how your head gets to wool-gathering about things a long way off? You get so you drive the team and work the levers more or less automatic and a lot of other things get to going over and over in your mind. Anyway, that's how it is with me, and most of the bright ideas I ever had was worked out while I was doing something else. And I suppose a whole lot more than weren't so bright.

And I been thinking while the horses lugged along about how queer politicians are. It was in the papers about this here man Warren wick Pres. Coolidge wanted to be the head lawyer for the U. S. govt. Of course, I hadn't never heard of him before and dont know any about him exept what the papers printed, but the more I mulled it over the funnier it got. Now if I was hiring a lawyer to boss the lawing for 110 million people I would aim to get a real good lawyer, and it looks as if Cal wanted to hire that kind too. Now when a big corporation hires a lawyer they don't pick out some dub that has been petering along all his life threatening to sue somebody so they will pay up a bill for 10 or \$15. You bet these coporations hire a smart fellow, and the riskier the deals they get into the smarter he has to be, which maybe is why the sugar trust had been hiring this man Warren. So when Cal picked out Warren it looked like he was figuring on fighting the devil with fire.

But the Senate wick is full of politicians seemed to have a different idea. I always had a sneaking notion that politicians were mostly chaps not quite good enough to be real successful at some regular job. And so they have what the high-brow professors call an inferiority complex. And when Pres. wanted Mr. Warren they knew down in there hearts where they wouldn't admit it that he was out of their class. So they bucked like he was a burr under the belly band. Anyway they got there way and was spared the humiliation of having a real first-class man in Wash. D. C.

Of course there may have been more to it than that, but that is the way it looked from what the papers told. Anyway it spoke well for Warren that the Pres. wanted him, and the Mich. politicians didn't want him, wick spoke better.

And then I got to wondering whether us farmers aint something like the senate. After a hard tussle we finally got organized into a farm burro or a grange or something. We get up against a real hard job with a lot of ticklish work in it and we ought to have the smartest man we can find to do it. Then just when we are ready to hire that kind of a fellow a lot of folks rear up on their hind legs and say he won't do because he did some clever work for somebody else before we got after him. And they kick up such a rumpus that it works like a filly buster in the senate and the smart man we needed goes on working against us instead of for us.

If we had the same crazy notions about our every-day farming we would be afraid to hire a man who had done extra good work for a neighbor last year for fear if he come to work for us he might put poison in the swill or jab a pitch fork into a horses eye. Wich reminds me of a fellow from down east telling about the town council where he lived. He said that individually they were fine fellows but collectively they were a bunch of darn fools.

Hoping this finds you the same I am, Yours truly, HARRY VETCH.

The closer the farmer is to his market, both in actual distance and actual contact, the better off he is.

Jabbing the reins or continued tapping with the whip will soon teach the young colt to be an old loafer.

An empty stanchion gives more money and less work than comes from feeding the poor cow that would stand there.



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### The Springtime Conditioner

SPRINGTIME is the time that farm stock are out of fix. A long winter diet on dry feed—woody timothy hay, corn fodder and other roughage—tells in ill condition; blood out of order and worm pestilence.

Give their systems a spring house-cleaning with a course of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic.

It will put your cows in trim for summer milking. Excellent for cows at calving. Feed it before freshing. It will relieve your brood sows of constipation, all hogs of worms. It will put your young stock, calves and shoats, in fine condition for summer gains.

Fit your team for spring work with a course of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. It gives them strength and endurance. You can feel it on the lines.

Excellent for mares in foal, and ewes at lambing time.

25-lb. pail, \$2.25; 100-lb. drum, \$8.00

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REMEMBER—When you buy any Dr. Hess product, our responsibility does not end until you are satisfied that your investment is a profitable one. Otherwise, return the empty container to your dealer and get your money back.

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Are from champion Tancred and Tom Barron White Leghorn foundation stock. Records 265 to 302 eggs. Headed by males from International Egg Laying Contest winners. Bred and hatched by experts. Most modern equipment in Michigan. Hand picked and inspected—no weaklings. Will grow and make you a profit. Also Sheppard Anconas, Park Strain Barred Rocks; 8-week-old pullets, 100% vigorous delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. We pay postage and our prices are right. Our catalog tells the story—it's free—write for it now.

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From Greatest Brood-to-Lay Strains Tancred—Hollywood—English—Ferrals (Dr. Heasley Bred) Strains. Also Dr. Heasley's Famous "Egg Basket" Strain Buff Leghorns.

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Official International Egg Contest Records up to 254 Eggs. Few can equal our PRICES. No one can beat our QUALITY. Before ordering your 1925 chicks send for our CATALOG. Our LOW PRICES will astonish you. Over 20 years experience assures your satisfaction.

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**Brown Leghorns**  
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Males from 298-304 egg ancestry; hens from 260-289 ancestry. Every chick strong and healthy, broods making uniform flocks that average high in egg production. 100% safe arrival guaranteed. In short, we sell you profits—how much do you want?

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ZEELAND, MICH., BOX 1



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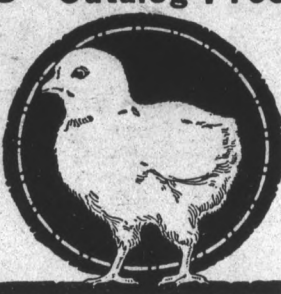

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**100% Live Delivery—Postage Paid**

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write Now. White Leghorn and Barred Rock pullets after May 1, at low prices.

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Foreman Strain Barred Rocks	\$10.50	\$20.00	\$95.00	\$185.00
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Mixed Chicks, 50, \$6; 100, \$12. Mixed all Heavies, 50, \$6.50; 100, \$13.				

For Delivery after June 15th deduct 4c. Order direct from this advertisement in perfect confidence.

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### Stock all pure bred and blood tested for bacillary diarrhea

Barred Rocks	100	500	1000
R. I. Reds	\$15.00	\$72.50	\$145.00
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Anconas	13.00	62.50	125.00
	13.00	62.50	125.00


Order direct from this Adv. or write for catalog and price list. We guarantee 100% live delivery. Postage prepaid. Ref. Dundee State Bank. Buy Blood Tested chicks this year and be pleased.

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English S. C. White Leghorns	\$3.25	\$6.00	\$11.00	\$52.50	\$105.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.50	105.00
Barred Rocks, S. and R. C. Reds	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
Mixed Assorted, 25, \$2.50; 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8.00.					

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**HUNDERMAN BROS., Box 37, Zeeland, Michigan.**


## TYRONE POULTRY FARM

Let us sell you your 1925 Chicks from pure bred, select White and Brown Leghorns, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Black and White Minorcas, White, Buff, Golden and Silver Wyandottes, White and Buff Orpingtons, Black Spanish, Light Brahmas, etc. Of leading strains such as Barron, Parks, etc.

**3000 CHICKS GIVEN AWAY TO OUR CUSTOMERS DURING 1925.**

We guarantee 100% Live Delivery. Postpaid. Reference: Commercial State Savings Bank. Before ordering Chicks elsewhere, get our special circular containing our low prices and particulars about the 3000 PRIZE CHICKS.

**TYRONE POULTRY FARM, Dept. 21, Fenton, Michigan.**



## Pure Bred Baby Chicks

### \$8.00 per 100 and Up

We are now booking orders for MAY and JUNE CHICKS, from our HIGH-GRADE WHITE LEGHORNS and ANCONAS. These Chicks are from EXTRA SELECTED hens mated to males from TANCRED and SHEPARD. We insure OUR CHICKS for one week. Write for our catalog and prices before you buy, we can save you money.

**W. D. WYNGARDEN**  
R. 4—Box 5, Zeeland, Michigan.

## Poultry Department

**NO MORE THIN SHELLED EGGS**  
**EDITOR:** I noticed in a recent issue of your paper that some one was having trouble because of getting thin shelled eggs.

A thin or soft shelled egg in a nest is always liable to start hens eating eggs and that is a habit that is hard to break.

For a number of years I tried different things with little success. About twenty years ago some one told me to keep dry wheat bran before my hens and the thin shells would disappear.

I tried it and a thin or soft shell is very rare in my poultry house—hardly twenty thin shells in twenty years. It is a very simple remedy and one who has never tried it will be surprised at the amount of bran the hens will consume. Be sure that they don't run out of bran and always feed it dry. Wet bran will cause bowel trouble and dry bran will go a long way toward curing it.—C. H. Snedecor, Lena-wee County.

### CHICKS DYING

I got forty-two chicks out of my incubator two weeks ago and bought one hundred more at the hatchery. For a few days they got along all right then they had the diarrhea, that is some of them, and I lost about eighteen. They seem to get smaller and lighter and have no strength, stand around, and get sleepy. I feed them some stale bread soaked in water and squeezed out again. I have them in a shed under the brooder and have the floor covered with sand and hay chaff. They have plenty of water. First I feed some sour milk.—A. H., Ann Arbor, Mich.

THE description of the symptoms would justify the following suggestions. First, a few of the chicks should be examined to find whether or not bacillary white diarrhea is present. The symptoms given are not entirely diagnostic, and if the disease is not bacillary white diarrhea, some change might be made in the feed.—H. J. Stafseth, Associate Professor in Bacteriology, Michigan Agricultural College.

### PREVENTING DISEASE IN YOUNG TURKEYS

1. Never feed on the ground where food may be left to ferment, sour or mold.

2. Never overfeed, especially of egg mash.

3. After the poults are two weeks old, in good weather let the hens take them. They do not need coddling, but they do need protection from weather, beasts of prey, etc.

4. Keep the poults and their coops free from lice. Use insect powder to dust them.

5. For a tendency to bowel trouble, feed boiled rice. Bowel trouble indicates improper feeding or exposure to dampness, cold, or both.

6. Do not permit poults to run over ground which chickens, pigs, ducks, geese, etc., have made filthy. Plow up the ground or keep the poults yarded away from it.

7. When the poults have been chilled or seem droopy and need a tonic, make it as follows: Boil a pint of milk containing a shake of red pepper, add a tablespoonful of alcohol, then beat up a raw egg and add to the mixture. Use this to moisten the bran mash. A little finely chopped lean meat may be added.

8. Use plenty of fine-cut green food in all rations as an aid to digestion.

9. Be especially watchful of the poults at about six weeks of age when they "shoot the red", that is, begin to grow the protuberances on the head and neck. There is danger of the blood flowing back upon the heart and becoming stagnant; the intestines then become clogged and inflammation and diarrhea follow. The following treatment will prove helpful: Mix one tablespoonful of red pepper and two tablespoonfuls of wheat middlings with water and make into four pills. Bake hard. Give one pill three times a day to a full-grown turkey, or a smaller pill in proportion to the size of the fowl. Follow with a tablespoonful of castor oil for the old turkey or a teaspoonful for a young poult.

10. Call the turkeys home to roost by feeding them a little grain every night.

## White Diarrhea

Remarkable Experience of Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw in Preventing White Diarrhea

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

"Gentlemen: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 687, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail.—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa."

### Cause of White Diarrhea

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

### Never Lost a Single Chick

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

### Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. Ethel Rhodes, Shenandoah, Iowa, writes: "My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chick business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."

### You Run No Risk

We will send WALKO White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of WALKO (or \$1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Leavitt & Johnson National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stand back of our guarantee.

**WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 687, Waterloo, Iowa.**

Send me the [ ] 50c regular size (or [ ] \$1 economical large size) package of Walko White Diarrhea Remedy to try at your risk. Send it on your positive guarantee to promptly refund my money if not satisfactory in every way. I am enclosing 50c (or \$1.00). (P. O. money order, check or currency acceptable.)

Name .....  
Town .....  
State ..... R. F. D. ....

Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains about two and one-third times as much as small.—(Adv.)





## FANCY STOCK at RIGHT PRICES.

**BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS**  
**ANCONAS**  
**WHITE WYANDOTTES**

Order from this list.

White Leghorns, (270-300 ancestry)	\$13.50 per 100
Sheppard Anconas (300-egg strain)	\$13.50 per 100
White Wyandottes (Evergreen strain)	\$18.00 per 100
Odds and Ends (Broilers)	\$10.00 per 100

Shipped by parcel post. Safe arrival guaranteed.  
**Reliable Poultry Farm and Hatchery**  
R. R. 1, Box 48, Zeeland, Mich.



## High Grade Stock At Prices You Can Afford to Pay

Bred for Eggs, not for show feathers.  
Every chick from our farm is of proven  
egg laying strain.

**ENGLISH BARRON LEGHORNS**  
**ARISTOCRAT BARRED ROCKS**  
**BROWN LEGHORNS**

### ORDER FROM THESE PRICES

Grade	AA	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns					
Pedigreed males	\$8.50	\$16.00	\$75.00	\$145.00	
Barred Rocks					
Aristocrats	9.50	18.00	85.00	165.00	
Grade A					
White Leghorns	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00	
Barred Rocks	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00	
Brown Leghorns	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00	
Broilers					
Heavy			12.00		
Mixed			9.00		

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Catalog free.  
Now Booking Orders for Pullets for May 15 Delivery.

**Great Northern Poultry Farm**  
Zeeland, Michigan, R. R. 4, Box 57



## \$502 Net Profit In 3 Months From 250 B. F. White Leghorn Pullets

That's what Mr. I. Wade of Fennville, Mich., made in three months time from pullets raised from chicks he bought of us last spring. You can make big money with our profit making chicks.

## CHICKS CHICKS

Our stock is strong, healthy, free range, Tancred and Tom Barron White Leghorns, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Parks' Barred Rocks, the best blood lines in the country. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed, postpaid. Big, fine catalog free.

### 8 to 10 Weeks Old Pullets

WRITE FOR PRICES

**Brummer-Frederickson Poultry Farm**  
Box 26 Holland, Michigan

**CHICK FEEDERS and SOUR MILK FOUNTAINS**  
The "SELF-SERVE" Chick feeder holds 12 qts. of mash. Can't clog. Chicks cannot contaminate feed. May be used out of doors. Price \$1.50 plus postage. Sour Milk Fountain holds one gallon; non-poisonous. Chicks can't wade in trough. Easily washed and will not clog when milk thickens. Price—\$1.60 plus postage.  
Ask your DEALER or order direct. Catalog free.  
**IRA P. HAYES, Dept. A, Eckford, Mich.**

## THERE'S NOTHING ROTTEN IN DENMARK.

(Continued from Page 9)

can make such a statement about. We were told that there were comparatively few wealthy people in Denmark, but many told us emphatically that there is positively no poor man or woman in this city of 600,000 people. It is no wonder that Copenhagen is the mecca of all the Danes as it is. The city of Copenhagen is the tall that wags the dog—and the dog seems perfectly willing to be wagged by such a fine city.

In the custody of some representatives of the Danish Department of Agriculture, we set out early on our first morning in Denmark to see something of the rural districts. The thatch roofed cottages and efficient gardens scattered over the hills and farms make the Island of Seeland a place of wondrous beauty, and mark it at once as a land entirely capable of justifying the world reputation of Denmark as one of the world's leaders in agriculture.

The farm of Mr. Worm, near Copenhagen, is typical of the older and better farms in that vicinity. It contains about 260 acres and is worth about \$250 per acre. On that farm alone sixteen men are kept busy the year around. Wages for unmarried men were about \$1.00 a day plus the use of a cottage and space for a small garden. A number of farm apprentices were also kept on that farm of Mr. Worm. These young men are carefully supervised in their day by day work in practical farming and are paid only barely enough to live on.

The picturesque cobbled courtyard flanked by the thatch roofed barn, with a stork's nest adorning the gable's peak, the barns as clean as a house itself and the whole scene buzzing with activity demonstrated that thing which is called the charm of Denmark.

Something of Denmark's agriculture and especially her cooperation in marketing will be discussed in the next installment.

### THE FRUITFUL LIFE

(Continued from Page 11)

we are made to feel a new power and are conscious of new energies. Then follow long suffering, kindness, goodness toward men. Do we need such broad shoulders on which to carry the burdens of others? Love is to suffer long; is to have the touch of kindness, and the honest open face of goodness.

And now follow "faithfulness" to the inner demands of the Spirit; "meekness" in bearing the easy yoke of Christ; and "self-control" in every relationship of life.

These, then, are the fruits that are to grow on the tree of life. "The wind bloweth where it listeth and thou hearest the sound thereof, but cannot tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth; so is every one that is born of the Spirit." We do not understand the hidden source of the Spirit's productive energy. But, "By their fruits ye shall know them." We can understand this. And our text is addressed to our understanding and faith. If you have these fruits on your tree, you have the glorious certainty of a life, attractive and abundant. "Against such there is no law."

Mother Nature hates bare land and she'll cover it with some kind of vegetation. It's up to the farmer to say whether it will be scrubby undergrowth or money-making timber.

Ncle Ab says that the future of farming as far as you are concerned is about nine inches above your neck-band.

Give your boy a colt; both will grow in more ways than one.

\*Most any wet day when a farmer can't do much else is a good day to drive fence-posts.

If one horse carries his head too high or drives more freely than his mate, adjusting the coupling reins will make a difference.

### FREE BOOK ABOUT CANCER

The Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana, has published a booklet which gives interesting facts about the cause of Cancer, also tells what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the management of any case. Write for it today, mentioning this paper. (Adv.)

## HOLLAND HATCHERY

HEAVY WINTER LAYING STOCK PRODUCED BY MICHIGAN'S OLD RELIABLE HATCHERY

Pioneer Breeders and Hatchers, operating the best Hatchery in the State. Pure-bred TOM BARRON and AMERICAN WHITE LEGHORNS, Anconas, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds. Strong, well hatched chicks from Hoganized free range stock. By insured Parcel Post Prepaid to your door. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. 17 years experience in the business and giving absolute satisfaction to thousands.

## SPECIAL MIDSEASON BARGAIN OFFER

Laby Chicks in assorted lots at \$75.00 in 1000 lots, or \$8.00 per 100. Quality of stock and live delivery guaranteed. Write or order at once to get benefit of this low price. Valuable Illustrated Catalog Free.

Holland Hatchery and Poultry Farm, R-7-B., Holland, Michigan

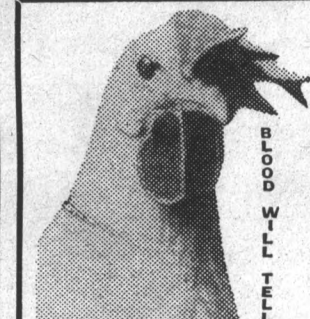


## Has Ordered From Many and Finds Lakeview's Best

Mrs. Robert Snodden, of Fillion, Mich., writes: "The 150 Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rock chicks I received June 1, 1924, were the finest looking chicks I ever saw. I raised 148 to maturity. I have ordered chicks from many poultry farms, and never have had the satisfaction I have had with the Lakeview Poultry Farm."

That is a comparative test. The reasons for the results are manifest. Highest grade foundation stock. Most careful breeding methods. Experience in hatching, which enables us to avoid mistakes and be sure of vigorous as well as egg-bred chicks. No matter how high the breeding, a chick will not grow into a profitable hen unless it is properly hatched and is strong. Our catalog tells many useful things regarding poultry. It's free.

**LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM,**  
R. R. 8, Box 3, Holland, Mich.



Bred for Size, Type and Eggs since 1910.

## English Type White Leghorns

The Deep Bodied Hens With the Large Combs That Produce the Large White Eggs.

The chicks we offer you this year are from extra selected hens, sired by males out of hens that laid 270 eggs in 365 days, these males being sired by a male from a 300-egg hen. The price asked for them is very reasonable. They will bring you bigger profits and absolute satisfaction.

You will be benefitted by our 15 years experience hatching and shipping chicks. Our stock grows up uniform in size, has great vitality and brings big returns in our customers' hands. Let us mail you our catalog with prices. 100% live arrival guaranteed.

### Nine Weeks Old Pullets in May

**WOLVERINE HATCHERY**

H. P. WIERSMA, Prop., R. R. 2, Box 98, Zeeland, Mich.

## WASHTENAW Baby Chicks

### 100 Per Cent Live Delivery

Chicks that are lively and healthy from pure-bred carefully selected stock. One-fifth down books order. Good poultry judges say our flocks are unusually good. Order today.

	25	50	100	500	1000
Bd. Rocks, .....	\$4.25	\$8.00	\$15.00	\$72.00	\$140.00
R. I. Reds, .....	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
Wh. Rocks, .....	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00
Wh. Wyandottes, .....	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00
Wh. & Br. Leghorns, .....	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00

Ref: Farmer's & Mechanic's Bank, this city.  
**WASHTENAW HATCHERY,**  
Route 5,  
Ann Arbor, Michigan.

## PROGRESSIVE CHICKS

Sturdy, strong, vigorous Chicks from good, pure bred, bred-to-lay flocks on free range. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

	50	100	500	1000
Buff and Brown Leghorns, Anconas, .....	\$6.50	\$13.00	\$60.00	\$130.00
Barron Strain White Leghorns, (Select) .....	7.00	14.00	65.00	140.00
Barred Rocks, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, .....	8.00	16.00	70.00	150.00
Mixed Chicks for broilers, .....	5.25	10.00	45.00	

Reference: Zeeland State Bank. Order right from this ad in full confidence of getting what you want. Free Circular.  
**PROGRESSIVE POULTRY FARMS, Box F, Zeeland, Michigan.**

## BUY NOW

Large vigorous, peppy chicks that will completely satisfy you.

	100	500
Barron Strain S. C. W. Leghorns	\$10.00	\$45.00
Barred Rocks	12.00	55.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	12.00	55.00
R. C. R. I. Reds	13.00	60.00
Anconas and Brown Leghorns	11.00	50.00
Broilers Mixed	8.00	35.00

Eggs for hatching Half price of chicks. Pullets \$1.25 each. Order now direct from this Ad. We give you service. We positively guarantee to satisfy you. 100% alive delivery guaranteed.

**CO-OPERATIVE FARMS, Box 8, Zeeland, Mich.**

## YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

Our 15 years of work and experience in breeding and hatching Chicks qualifies us as DEAN in the Poultry Industry College. We own and operate a real Poultry Farm of 20 acres, not merely a Hatchery. Our Free Catalog will give you an excellent idea of this Farm—Get it now. We have specialized in White Leghorns for many years. Chicks at following prices. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns, Extra Quality, .....	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$14.00	\$67.50	\$130.00
Barred Rocks, Reds, Anconas, .....	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
White & Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, .....	5.00	9.00	17.00	80.00	155.00

Ref. Royal Oak Savings Bank. Order direct from this ad in full confidence.  
**DEAN FARM AND HATCHERY, Box 22, Birmingham, Michigan**

## High Grade Chicks

Produced from splendid flocks of the best strains. Bred-to-lay and carefully inspected and selected. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices on 50 100 500 1000

	50	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas, .....	\$6.50	\$12.00	\$57.00	\$110.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, .....	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
White Rocks & Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, .....	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
White & Buff Orpingtons, Buff Wyandottes, .....	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00

Mixed Chicks, 100, \$11.25 deposit books your order for future delivery. Reference: First State and Savings Bank.

**THE HOWELL HATCHERY, Dept. 58, Howell, Michigan**

## OUR PURE BLOOD

Tested Chicks. Can ship at once. Rush your order at reduced prices. Barred and White Rox, Reds, Black Minorcas, 14c each. White and Silver Wyandottes, Orpingtons, 15c. White and Black Langshans, Light Brahmas, 18c. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Heavy broilers, 20c. May chicks \$1 per 100 less. June chicks \$2 less. Add 35c extra if less than 100 wanted. Hatching eggs. Bank reference. Free catalog of 20 varieties.  
**BECKMANN HATCHERY, 26 Lyon St. Grand Rapids, Michigan.**

## STAR QUALITY CHICKS

It pays to buy the best and Star Quality can't be beat. S. C. White Leghorns, selected high grade hens mated to Pedigreed Tancred Cockerels bred from hens with records to 295. CHICKS, 50, \$7.50; 100, \$14; 500, \$65. Select Barron White Leghorns, culled for heavy egg production. CHICKS, 50, \$8; 100, \$11; 500, \$50; 1000, \$95. Order direct from this ad at once for quick delivery.  
**STAR HATCHERY, L. Tinnott, Prop., Box T, Holland, Michigan.**



# MARKET FLASHES

## Demand Off As Hogs Touch High Point

Expert Believes Cattle Prices Have Reached Bottom and Looks For Higher Prices in Near Future

By W. W. FOOTE, Market Editor.

FOR many weeks there has been large speculation in grain, led by wheat, on the Chicago Board of Trade, and ruling prices covered and still cover an unusually wide range. The early remarkable boom sent the price of wheat up to around \$2.06 per bushel, and the talk was that it was going to sell later at \$2.50, but it did not do that, as heavy selling and a smaller legitimate and speculative demand intervened and sent the price down to around \$2.40. The moderate reactions took place which sent May wheat up to \$1.52, that price comparing very favorable with other years, although owners were disappointed. Just what the future will bring forth is naturally a disputed matter, but supply and demand must settle the question, and just now many bread-eaters in importing countries are eating less flour breads and substituting other foods, Germans, for instance, substituting potatoes. All the cereals have had great falls from the high time of the season. May corn sells around \$1.06, May oats at 41½ cents, and May rye at \$1.10, with oats lower than a year ago, owing to the large visible supply. The crop situation in wheat is certainly bullish, the April government report indicating a crop of only 474,000,000 bushels of winter wheat, comparing with last year's harvest of about 590,000,000 bushels. Farmers last fall put in 6.5 per cent more wheat than in the autumn of 1923, and much wheat was winter killed, the latter result being that large areas of land were turned over to oats. The Department of Agriculture reported the April condition of wheat at 68.7, the lowest for that month except in 1917. Deficiency of moisture was the cause of the poor crop showing. Corn and rye have shared in the wheat rally. Plenty of grain is in sight, and the oats visible is up to 58,107,000 bushels, comparing with 22,319,000 bushels a year ago.

### Hogs Bring High Prices

Farmers bringing hogs to the Chicago market have shown some disappointment in a number of instances recently because prices were some lower than a week earlier, but they stood far higher than in most former years. The far greater part of the swine came to market unusually early, owners being apprehensive of much lower prices, and this resulted in big falls in values. Then things changed, and meager market supplies brought around greatly advanced prices. But in the meanwhile all descriptions of fresh and cured hog products had gone so high that their consumption was curtailed and it is therefore difficult to put hogs much higher. Recently the top for hogs in the Chicago market stood at \$13.10, while a year ago hogs sold at \$6.60 and the best light bacon lots are both market toppers. For the year to late date combined receipts in seven leading western packing points amount to 9,439,000 hogs, comparing with 10,949,000 a year ago. In the Chicago market eastern packers buy a large share of the best light hogs. Recent receipts averaged in weight 230 pounds, equaling the heaviest in five months, but nine pounds below the five year average. Notwithstanding far smaller receipts of hogs last week than one and two years ago, prices declined and closed at \$10.75 to \$12.80, top being 45 cents lower than a week earlier.

### Fewer Cattle Feeding

The number of cattle on feed for market April 1 in the corn belt states was 88 per cent of the number on feed at the same date last year, according to the estimate of the United States department of agriculture. The decrease from last year is about the same for the two

groups of states, those east and west of the Mississippi.

The estimate by states is as follows: Ohio, 80 per cent; Indiana, 80; Illinois, 80; Michigan, 95; Wisconsin, 100; Minnesota, 85; Missouri, 80; Iowa, 85; South Dakota, 80; Nebraska, 80; Kansas, 100.

To the extent that marketing of all cattle indicate the number of cattle grain fed for market, the estimate of Dec. 1, 1924, of only 86 per cent as many on feed as on Dec. 1, 1923, seems to have been to low. Marketings of all cattle from the corn belt states from Dec. 1, 1924, to April 1, 1925, were about 94 per cent of the number for the same period of the previous year. The receipts of well-finished steers at Chicago during this period ending April 1, 1925, were the largest in five years and the average weight was the highest.

This situation may be explained as indicating an earlier finishing and marketing of cattle than are usually marketed in May and June and consequent smaller supplies later, or that many feeders, anticipating a shortage of heavy cattle the past winter because of the corn situation, planned their feeding operations to profit from this shortage, which as a result, did not develop.

The shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into the grain belt states the first three months of 1925 were only about 90 per cent of the shipments for the same period in 1924 and 80 per cent of those in 1923.

### The Cattle Outlook

Shrinkage of a million head of cattle a year in America's herds, as disclosed by government figures, understates the actual drop in the supply, it is indicated by Commissioner Robert A. Cooper, head of the federal farm loan board, in an article in the current American Bankers' Association Journal. At the request of President Coolidge, Commissioner Cooper recently made an extended tour of inspection of the western live stock states. He reports that liquidation has run its full course in this industry, which is now financially on the upgrade, declaring that war-time overproduction has been followed by decreased herds in every state west of the Mississippi river. "Cattle, undoubtedly, have struck

bottom, and liquidation has run its course," Commissioner Cooper says. "Constructive upward tendencies are much in evidence. The overproduction, which was a war legacy, found a counterpart in the past few years in decreased herds in every state in the cattle sections west of the Mississippi river.

There is a marked difference of opinion regarding the country's cattle supply, and it is claimed in some quarters that there is no actual shortage, nearly as many cattle having been marketed this year to date as a year ago. As has been the case with hogs and lambs, there have been much wider fluctuations than usual in cattle prices, with killers showing a marked preference for well finished yearlings and paying a liberal premium to get them, the heavy steers going at quite a discount. Cattle prices look high when it is recalled that three years ago beef steers were selling at \$6.25 to \$9.25 for common to prime offerings. Recent declines in prices for stockers and feeders made country buyers more ready to make purchases, some rare bargains being secured in the Chicago market. The demand for milkers and springers shows decided improvement, with the better grades of forward springers getting the most call. Some of the best heavy Holstein springers brought \$90 to \$100, but the bulk of the offerings sold for \$65 to \$80 and common backward springers are salable down to \$50. Beef steers have been selling at \$8 to \$9 for the cheaper class of light weights, inferior little steers having a limited sale at \$6.50 to \$7.95, while the choicer lots of yearling steers brought \$10.50 to \$11.75. The bulk of the steers sold at \$9.40 to \$11.50, the best heavy cattle going at \$10.25 to \$11.25, and no good steers selling below \$9.50. Butcher cows and heifers sold for \$4.25 to \$11.50, canner and cutter cows at \$2.50 to \$4.20, bulls at \$4 to \$7.75, and calves at \$5 to \$11.50. A year ago beef steers sold at \$7.25 to \$12.60. Stockers and feeders have a moderate sale at \$5 to \$8, a few going up to \$8.60.

### WHEAT

To follow the Detroit wheat market during the past fortnight made one's head whirl. When conditions in the market favored higher prices there would be a decline and when a bearish feeling prevailed the price went up. It is reported that a group of eastern dealers are in favor of lower prices and the rapid fluctuation was caused by their work in the market. Foreigners are not taking

wheat as readily as they did a few weeks ago but it is hoped that the slump in demand from this quarter will be only temporary.

### CORN

The demand in the Detroit corn market has been very inactive and a quiet tone prevails.

### OATS

An easy tone is reported in the oat market and buyers are said to be staying off the market.

### RYE

Rye has followed the trend of other grains during the past couple of weeks and what has been said about other markets would apply to rye also.

### BEANS

The Detroit bean market closed Saturday of last week with a decline of from 5 to 10 cents and the market is easy. The meeting at Lansing on April 24th will no doubt cause a change in the market, especially if it is decided to adopt federal grading.

### POTATOES

The consumers continue to take old potatoes in good quantities and prices are steady. The demand is just about equal to the offerings.

### LIVESTOCK MARKETS

Tuesday, April 21.

DETROIT.—Cattle—Receipts, 764. Market opening steady. Good to choice yearlings, dry fed, \$9.50@11.50; best heavy steers, dry fed, \$9@10; best handy weight butcher steers, \$8@9.25; mixed steers and heifers, \$7.50@8.25; handy light butchers, \$6.50@7.50; light butchers, \$5.25@6.50; best cows, \$5.50@7; butcher cows, \$4.50@5.25; common cows, \$3.25@3.50; canners, \$2.50@2.75; choice light bulls, \$5@6.50; heavy bulls, \$4.25@5.25; stock bulls, \$4@5; feeders, \$6.50@7.75; stockers, \$5.50@7.25; milkers and springers, \$45@75.

Veal Calves—Receipts, 1,194. Market \$1 lower. Best, \$11@11.50; others, \$4@10.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 424. Market 25c lower. Best lambs, \$12.25; fair lambs, \$11.25@11.75; light to common lambs, \$7@9.25; fair to good sheep, \$6.75@7; culls and common, \$2.50@4.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,424. Market prospects: Mixed and good yorkers, \$12.75@13.

CHICAGO.—Cattle—Receipts, 22,000; fed steers closing 25 to 40 cents lower, mostly 40 cents off; spots more; slow at decline; large proportion of run still in first hands; best weighty steers, \$10.85; handy weights, \$11; yearlings, \$11.25; bulk, \$9@10.50; spread narrowest of year; comparatively little under \$9 to killers; stockers and feeders scarce, firm; weighty kind at \$8 and better; bulk, \$6.25@7.50; fat she stock 15 to 25 cents off; better grades fat cows and heavy heifers showing most decline; comparatively little change on canners; strong weight kind upward to \$3.25; extremely light southwestern below \$2.75; bulls uneven, mostly steady; practical top heavy bolognas, \$5.25; vealers mostly 50 cents off; bulk to packers, \$8@9; few lots \$9.25 upward to \$10 to small killers and outsiders. Hogs: Receipts, 50,000; opened slow, around 25 cents lower, mostly to shippers and yard traders; later trade uneven, 30 to 40 cents lower; closing active, part of loss regained; few selected 270 to 300-lb averages, \$12.50; best 250 to 325-lb kind, \$12.20@12.30; bulk strong weight slaughter pigs, \$11.50@12.



Week of April 26

WARM weather for this time of year is to be expected in most parts of Michigan at the very beginning of this week. The barometer will be falling low and storms of rain, wind, hail and thunder will be in action. About Tuesday there is expected to be a change to fair weather for a short duration, storm conditions again returning during the middle part of the week.

Following these storms there will be a sudden reaction to cooler weather but by the end of the week

## THE BUSINESS FARMER'S MARKET SUMMARY

and Comparison with Markets Two Weeks ago and One Year ago

	Detroit April 21	Chicago April 21	Detroit April 7	Detroit 1 yr. ago
<b>WHEAT—</b>				
No. 2 Red	\$1.70		\$1.69	\$1.13
No. 2 White	1.77		1.67	1.14
No. 2 Mixed	1.77		1.67	1.13
<b>CORN—</b>				
No. 3 Yellow	1.15	1.11@1.12	1.05	.85
No. 4 Yellow	1.10	1.08@1.09	1.00	.82
<b>OATS—</b>				
No. 2 White	.58	.45@.46	.50	.55½
No. 3 White	.51	.39@.43	.49	.53½
<b>RYE—</b>				
Cash No. 2	1.14		1.18	.70
<b>BEANS—</b>				
C. H. P. Cwt.	5.40@5.55	6.25	5.30@5.40	4.40@4.45
<b>POTATOES—</b>				
Per Cwt.	.93@.98	.80@1.00	.93@.96	1.50@1.66
<b>HAY—</b>				
No. 1 Tim.	16@16.50	20@22	16@16.50	23.50@24
No. 2 Tim.	14@15	16@18	14@15	21.00@22
No. 1 Clover	13@14	14@15	13@14	19.00@21
Light Mixed	15.50@16	18@20	15.50@16	22.50@23

Tuesday, April 21.—Wheat steady. Corn and oats unchanged. Bean market easy. Butter and eggs firm.







# When you buy overalls

*do you reason differently  
than when you buy tools?*

It isn't consistent for a man swinging a good hammer to be wearing a cheap overall. He used better judgment when he bought the hammer.

Suppose that you do pay a few pennies more for a real Oshkosh B'Gosh Overall—those pennies are not wasted. You get them back. Every man who has worn them will tell you that Oshkosh B'Gosh Overalls give *more wear* than overalls that cost less. Never figure what *one* overall costs you. Figure up how much you have spent for overalls *at the end of the year*. You will probably be very much surprised to find that it costs more *per year* to wear cheap overalls than to wear Oshkosh B'Gosh Overalls. And you miss the comfort.

The extra heavy, eight ounce Oshkosh B'Gosh Mill-Shrunk, No-Fade Denim takes more cotton. Cotton costs money. The roominess and extra size of Oshkosh B'Gosh Overalls require more cloth and denim costs money. The bigger pockets, wider suspenders, broader bibs and legs that slip on easily over your rubbers all cost more than the other kind because they use more cloth. Yet *those* are the things that make you like Oshkosh B'Gosh Overalls.

A good hammer is cheapest in the end.  
So is an Oshkosh B'Gosh Overall.

OSHKOSH OVERALL CO., Oshkosh, Wis.

This picture is made from a photograph, and shows Vestbak overall No. 801 as it actually is. The elastic suspender back overall of 8-ounce denim is No. 101 and the coat to match either is No. 301. Order by number. Use coupon.

This is the famous "Vestbak" Overall No. 801. Heavy 8 ounce Mill-Shrunk No-Fade Denim. Extra broad back. Gives most protection and comfort.

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	Waist	Leg	

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Ages	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
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Mail this coupon to  
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