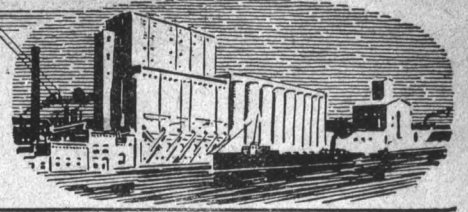


The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan



VOL. XII, No. 18

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1925

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



"OUR HIRED MAN"

In this issue:—Legislature Ends Eventful and Stormy Session—Farmers Divided On Federal Grades For Beans—How Pontiac Business Men Helped Club Boys Produce Better Potatoes

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The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

The Only Farm Magazine Owned and Edited in Michigan

Published Bi-Weekly at
Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1925

Entered as 2nd. class matter, Aug. 22, 1917,
at Mt. Clemens, Mich., under act Mar. 3, 1879.

Legislature Ends Eventful and Stormy Session

Wayne Wins 7 More House Seats and 2 More Senators in Reapportionment Battle

Kipling in his immortal Recessional sang:

"The captains and the kings depart,
The tumult and the shouting dies,
Still stands thine ancient monument,
A pure and contrite heart."

We feel like paraphrasing this verse to read:

The solons and stenogs go home,
The lobbyist is seen no more,
It's lonesome in the Capital halls,
Where man a bill has met its doom.

It has been a never-to-be-forgotten four months for those of us who have watched the developments in the Legislature at Lansing during the session just completed. The climax to much legislative jockeying, brow-beating, log-rolling and vote-swapping came when the House by a 57 to 33 vote passed the Wood bill giving Wayne two additional senators and making corresponding decreases in the representation from the rural districts.

Granting Wayne these two additional Senate seats means that the Detroit interests will have six more members in any future constitutional convention. The Legislature had previously passed the bill raising Wayne's House membership from 14 to 21.

Pressure of the most relentless and compelling kind swung member after member over into line. The House committee on apportionment, which for weeks had been divided 8 to 4 against this bill finally gave way and reported it favorably by an 8 to 4 vote. In other words four of these representatives who had boasted so loudly that nothing could ever make them support the Wood bill changed their minds for some mysterious reason. The same fate befell their colleagues on the floor.

Members Hear from Home

When the Wood bill first emerged from the House committee the administration and Wayne members boasted that it would pass easily, but when the voters out over the state heard what was brewing, the members soon began to be flooded with telegrams and telephone calls urging them to stand fast against any such proposal. This put the members in an awful pickle—especially those who feared to incur the displeasure of the Senate or who had good reason to believe that unless they behaved themselves the governor would veto some of their pet bills.

There is no question but that the measure which was used as the greatest lever in securing votes for re-apportionment was Representative Bryant's bill for a new normal school in the upper part of the lower peninsula. However, after many votes had been secured by this bait, House members woke up to the fact that Senate amendments to this bill which had been approved by the House, had seriously jeopardized the desired school. For instance, one amendment gives the governor the final say as to the choice of the site of the new institution, while another amendment provides that "the appropriation herein made shall become available at such times and in such amounts as the State Administrative Board shall direct". It is feared that the Board could hold up the funds entirely if they saw fit.

New Sanitarium Authorized

Another bill which was used to a somewhat less extent as a re-apportionment lever was Senator Brower's bill appropriating \$500,000 for a new state tuberculosis sanitarium to be located upon some site approved by a legislative committee. The Livingston people op-

By STANLEY M. POWELL

(Lansing Correspondent of The Business Farmer.)

posed this bill, as they desired the Howell institution enlarged, rather than the erection of a new sanitarium. Representative Gardner from Livingston was expected to vote for re-apportionment and so the Brower bill was side-tracked by the administration, but when Rep. Gardner voted against re-apportionment the administration immediately saw to it that the new sanitarium bill was passed.

This bill had once been defeated but for some reason or other, as hinted above, it was finally passed 66 to 10. One of the factors in this changed attitude of the representatives was no doubt the distribution to each member of the last issue of THE BUSINESS FARMER with the editorial "The Crying Need for 900 Beds" marked in red.

Resentment because of the methods employed to browbeat and induce many members into supporting the re-apportionment bill rankled in the hearts of many of the House members. When the final vote on the bill was announced, Rep. David H. Brake of Fremont arose and moved that "we present to the Administration this Capitol and all that goes with it and that the Legislature then adjourn for a period of twenty years".

The same sentiment prompted Senator Bernie L. Case of Ithaca to introduce a resolution providing for a constitutional amendment to abolish the Legislature entirely. Senator Case declared that "The Legislature is an unnecessary expense as long as the Administrative Board, headed by the Governor, is virtually in control of the State".

In addition to the squabble over re-apportionment there were many other interesting controversies to enliven the closing hours of the 1925 Legislature. As usual a large portion of the time was devoted to reaching final agreement between the Senate and the House regarding many of the more important appropriation bills. It will be several days before anyone knows exactly just how much money the Legisla-

ture has appropriated and what the consequent state tax will be. It is predicted that it will amount to nearly \$20,000,000 for each of the next two years.

Farmers' Requests Granted

In view of the heavy tax burden which will face the farmers of the state during the next two years, it will no doubt be of some small satisfaction to them to know that among these requests which were allowed by the tens of millions, the few rural appropriation bills were passed at the desired levels. Among such measures that received final approval are Representative Espie's bill providing an emergency appropriation of \$100,000 to allow for the carrying on of bovine tuberculosis eradication campaigns for the balance of the fiscal year; Representative Brake's bill setting aside \$50,000 of state funds for the State Department of Agriculture for inspection service and for enforcing grades and standards of Michigan fruit and other farm produce; and Representative Warner's bill allowing \$25,000 for combatting and suppressing the European corn borer.

The Legislature also dealt rather kindly with M. A. C., or rather with the Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science. A total of \$1,041,000 was allowed for new buildings for the next two years, the largest item being \$600,000 for a new chemistry building. The House finally agreed to the Senate amendments which provide \$775,000 for operation and maintenance and agricultural extension work.

Economy and other reasons led the House to defeat by a vote of 35 yeas to 55 nays Representative Green's bill which would have made the Lieutenant-Governor a member of the State Administrative Board at a salary of \$4,000 per year. It is declared that Governor Groesbeck opposed this bill and it was indicated in the debate on the floor of the House that many members were unfriendly to it because Lieutenant-Governor Welsh, who two

years ago was Speaker of the House, had criticised the members most vigorously and even harshly because of their failure to pass the reapportionment bill at the 1923 session.

Railroads Win Sympathy

The much criticised railroads came in for a little sympathy at the hands of the Legislature, when after prolonged debates and controversy, the House approved Senator Karcher's bill to permit railroads to supplement their steam train passenger service with motor busses. It is common knowledge that practically every railway in Michigan is paralleled with one or more privately owned bus lines which during favorable seasons of the year take quite a large portion of the passenger traffic. The railroads with their big investment, high taxes and stringent regulations have been seriously handicapped in competing with the bus lines which had relatively small investments and taxes and could vary their service quite readily or discontinue it entirely on short notice. Passage of the Karcher bill is expected to pave the way for radical changes in transportation policies in the more sparsely settled districts of Michigan.

The manufacturers of lanterns and vehicle lights will rejoice when they learn that the Legislature has passed a bill requiring all vehicles travelling on all highways between one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise to display a light. The old law merely applied to trunk line highways and village streets. Besides extending the provisions of the law to all highways, the newly passed bill increases the penalty for violation to \$25 or 30 days in jail.

The members of the Legislature overcame their self-conscious modesty sufficiently to pass a resolution providing for submitting to the voters a constitutional amendment which, if ratified at the polls, will increase the pay of the members of the Legislature from \$800 to \$1,200 per two year term.

Mania for Changing Names

The Legislature of 1925 has established quite a record for itself in the matter of changing the names of the state institutions of Michigan. First it was the Michigan Agricultural College which they determined to rechristen. It will be remembered that attempts to call this institution the Michigan State College proved abortive, but that finally the designation Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science was adopted. This of course meant practically the same as the name first suggested, as few will ever bother with the final five words in this tongue-twisting and memory-wrecking cognomen.

Next in line for renaming came the two state institutions for unfortunate and wayward boys and girls. It was proposed to call the Industrial School for Boys at Lansing the State Technical School for Boys. Finally, however the bill was amended and the name Boys' Vocational School adopted. In a similar way, the name of the Industrial Home for Girls at Adrian was changed to the Girls' Training School.

It seems rather remarkable that now we no longer have a distinctively agricultural college, that the East Lansing institution should continue to be controlled by a State Board of Agriculture. Pretty soon someone will think to suggest that this body of men and women should be called the Board of Control of the Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science.

WHEN the fifty-third regular session of the Michigan Legislature came to a close Saturday our law makers departed for their homes knowing that they had passed over 300 new laws and appropriated over \$100,000,000 for all state purposes during the next two years. The appropriations by the Legislature during this session probably will be the largest in the history of the state, but present indications are that the demands of the state will be taken care of with only a small increase in the taxes. Bills passed that were of greatest interest to the farmers were as follows:

The Espie bill to authorize the employment of a county veterinarian to supervise tubercular cattle inspections and shipments.

The Warner appropriation to suppress the European corn borer.

The Thomas measure to exempt farm produce organizations from the anti-trust acts.

The Brake bill to provide for research work in connection with the diseases of bees.

The Kirby bill to fix standard grades for grapes.

The Espie bill to include poultry as livestock under the state protective laws.

The Leland bill to fix standard grades of potatoes.

The Butler bill to prevent the sale of unwholesome and adulterated milk.

The Butler bill to prohibit adulteration and fraud in the sale of butter and cream.

The Leland bill to fix standard grades of small fruits.

The MacKinnon bill changing the name of the Michigan Agricultural College to Michigan State College.

The Baxter bill providing a two-cent gasoline tax.

The Evans weight tax bill taking the place of the former weight and horsepower automobile license law.

Farmers Divided On Federal Grades For Beans

Strong Fight Put Up by Jobbers at Lansing Meet to Have Bean Growers Oppose Government Inspection

By MILON GRINNELL

THE meeting to discuss federal grading of beans held at Lansing on April 24 brought out a crowd of about 200, with less than half of them farmers. Those opposed to the grading of beans by the U. S. Department of Agriculture were out in earnest to win their point, while farmers who approved of federal grading, although less in number, were strong in their support of what they thought best. Although a vote at the conclusion of the meeting indicated that the majority present did not want federal grades and grading this will not prevent the Secretary of Agriculture from establishing them if he believes they are needed.

Lloyd S. Tenny, assistant head of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, was in charge of the hearing and opened the meeting by telling about how federal grades operated, and the opposition the Department had met when they installed them on cotton and other products. He stated the greatest opposition was where questionable practices exist.

When asked about the cost of grading and where grading would take place he said that he believed the cost would be about \$3 or \$4 more per car than under the present system, which would bring the cost up to around \$14 per carload as the average cost of grading by the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Association was estimated at \$10. The grading would take place at important terminal markets or at certain points where the number of cars shipped warranted it. Mr. Tenny declared the grades and grading would not be compulsory, one need not use them unless he so desired. W. A. Wheeler, of the Department, the man who has charge of federal grading and grades then took the floor and the grades, one by one, were carefully explained. In conclusion he said that these were not final but would be changed in any way to make them more suitable.

At the conclusion of Mr. Wheeler's remarks Mr. Tenny arose and announced that the meeting was open for discussion. The first man to oppose the Department and its grades was W. I. Biles, of Saginaw, chief spokesman of the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Association.

"I am against federal grades and grading because it would be a duplication of the work already being done in the state," was the tone of his opening remark. He explained how the integrity of the Michigan bean jobbers was unquestioned, over 16,000 carloads of beans having been shipped from this state and accepted at their destination without question, and he felt that an organization doing its work as efficiently as this should be allowed to continue without outside interference.

J. N. McBride, well known farmer living near Burton, wanted to know if Mr. Biles would object to the Department of Agriculture doing the grading if they would take

over the grades now used by the Michigan jobbers. Mr. Biles said he would.

McBride Defends

"It is intolerable," said Mr. McBride, "that a private individual or organization should assume the right to pass on these things and say to the government 'Here you, keep your nose out!' It is the farmers that are being regulated but not by the government."

He then asked Mr. Biles what percentage of the beans shipped out of Michigan were officially inspected and was advised about 35 per cent.

"You fellows claim to be inspecting Michigan beans when you are not," declared Mr. McBride. "Why you are not even doing the job half way. What becomes of the other 65 per cent? You claim that federal grades and grading would not handle the matter satisfactorily, but I claim that they would be able to grade more than 35 per cent."

Some of the jobbers informed Mr.

McBride that during the last few years they had had only a small number of their cars of beans inspected officially, doing their own inspection work and had been very successful in having their cars accepted. The representative of one string of elevators advised that his firm had done all of its own inspecting for the last five years and if anyone could prove that they had ever had a car rejected during that period they would give them a car of beans.

Mention Hay Grades

Several times during the discussion the opposition mentioned the hay market in Michigan, stating that the U. S. Department of Agriculture had established grades on hay and the market was practically nil. They expressed fear that the same thing would happen to the bean market if federal authorities took charge of the grading. Mr. Tenny replied with the statement that if the bean market is in the

same position that hay was federal grades are needed and needed bad.

"If you fellows want to discuss hay grades we will go to the mat with you on them," said Mr. Tenny. "Our hay man is right here and we will be glad to have him discuss them with you. We made a careful study of the matter, over a period of years, before we established federal hay grades and we knew what we were doing. If you fellows have the interest of the bean business at heart I would advise you not to refer to the federal hay grades in the same breath with the grading of beans."

No further reference was made to hay grades after that.

Farmer Price of Saginaw, who has been identified with most of the real farm movements in the state, arose in defence of grading by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, declaring that the present system was as satisfactory to him as it would be to allow a criminal to choose his own jury when appearing in court for trial.

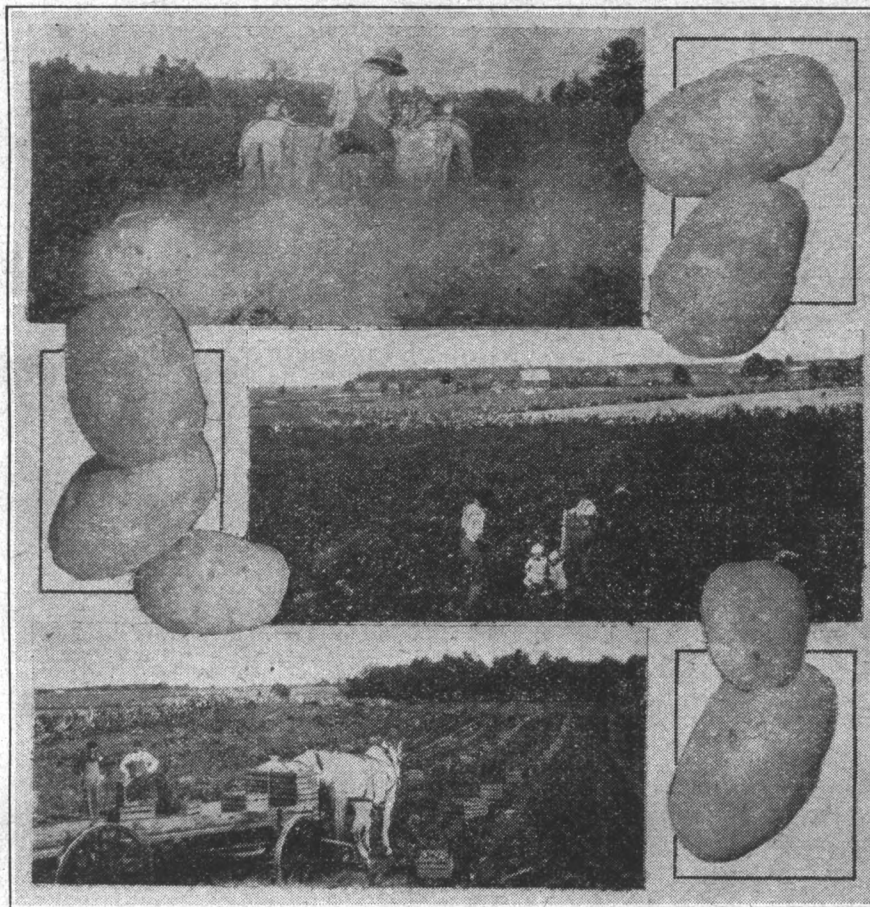
Must Take Up Grades

Up to this point the general discussion had been confined almost entirely to the matter of the government doing the grading instead of the jobbers and Chairman Tenny asked that the meeting now take up the grades themselves. A representative of an elevator firm jumped up and requested that a vote on federal grading be taken before discussing grades, and another jobber immediately seconded the motion. Chairman Tenny said he was willing that a vote be taken at the conclusion of the meeting but he could not consider the motion at that time.

The meeting was called at the request of the Secretary of Agriculture, not only for the discussion of federal grading but of the grades themselves, he said, and if he was to entertain the motion at that time it was evident that the vote would be to reject federal grading. Then the question "Shall we discuss these proposed grades or not?" would no doubt follow, and naturally the answer would be "No" if they had rejected federal grading, which would partly defeat the purpose of the meeting.

After a short discussion of the grades, which included remarks from the canners, brokers, jobbers and farmers, the vote was finally taken; each man giving his name, address and business. The final count showed those opposed to government operation of the bean grades in the lead, with several of the farmers voting with the jobbers. Growers were alone in their support of federal grades.

"Before we came to this meeting we were well aware of the opposition in Michigan," said Mr. Tenny just previous to the vote. "You have done nothing that we did not expect, so you need not feel bad about it. However, this meeting was to get you on record and I am pleased to have this vote taken."



OVER 300 BUSHELS OF CERTIFIED SEED TO THE ACRE

Harry Hansen, of Edmore, raised 6 acres of certified seed potatoes last year and harvested 1,830 bushels. The potatoes were planted June 3 in check rows 34 inches apart, cultivated 5 times and sprayed 5 times. The picture at the top shows him operating his sprayer, applying the spray underneath and on top at the same time. The middle picture was taken in August when the field was in bloom, and the one at the bottom at harvest time, between the 18th and 24th of October. We would like to hear from other farmers who are in the 300-bushel class.

How Pontiac Business Men Helped Club Boys Produce Better Potatoes

By H. C. MOORE

Extension Specialist, Michigan Agricultural College

THE Kiwanis Club of Pontiac did a most noteworthy thing this past year when they co-operated with the Oakland County Club leader in furthering boys' potato club projects.

Through the efforts of Mr. Geo. H. Kimball, Jr. club-leader and Mr. S. S. Shelton, chairman of the Kiwanians, 100 bushels of certified White Rural seed potatoes were secured from Schoolcraft County and given to 100 club boys. Each boy who received a bushel of the seed agreed to give a bushel of his potato crop to some boy who did not have good seed. Following this plan the boys became active agents in promoting the growing of better potatoes in Oakland county.

A unique feature of this better potato project was the "follow-up" work done by the Kiwanians. Each Kiwanis club member "adopted" a boy and saw to it that his boy made

a success of the project. This follow up work was accomplished by taking a keen personal interest in the boys' endeavors. Visits were made by Kiwanians to the boys' potato patch during the summer and first hand information was obtained of the work being done. The boys were thus made to feel that the interest taken in their endeavor was genuine.

Special training was given the boys in identifying diseases, roguing out undesirable plants, spraying and hill selection of seed by representatives of the Michigan Agricultural College. This training consisted of field meetings and actual demonstrations of the various cultural practices that make for successful potato growing. As far as possible each boy had his plot ex-

amined by the potato specialist and was given timely instructions on its care.

The success of this co-operative project was evidenced last November when 96 of the boys entered peck samples of their potatoes in a show held at Pontiac. The percentage of those who carried through their project was exceptionally good, and the general high quality of the exhibit showed clearly that the boys used care in selecting their entries and appreciated good quality potatoes.

Ray Chamberlain of the Addison was awarded fifteen dollars and was presented with a gold watch and chain by Mr. Leslie Readmond, President of the Kiwanis Club. Mr. Readmond had "adopted" Ray as his boy and he was highly elated

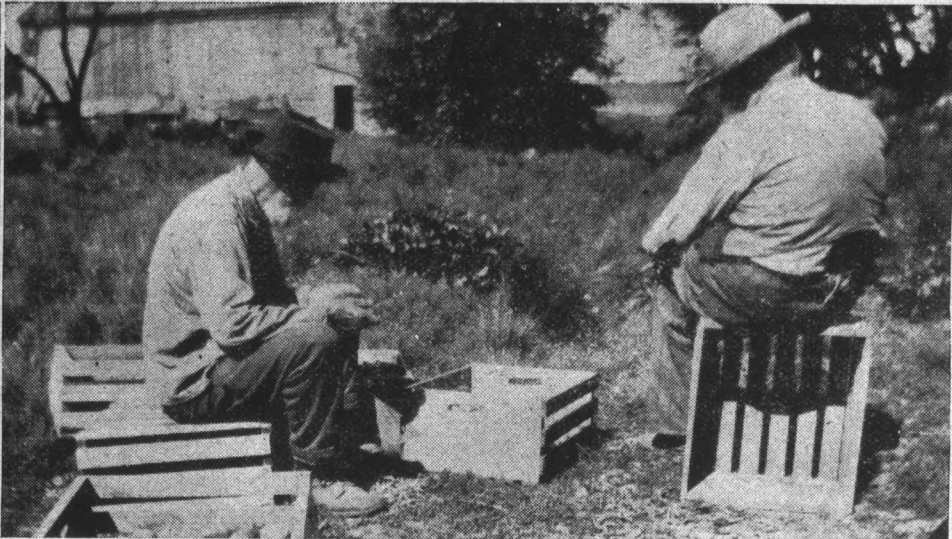
over his boy's success. Young Chamberlain's potato plot yielded at the rate of 400 bushels per acre. Practically all the boys who planted certified seed beat their dads growing spuds. At the State Potato Show held recently at M. A. C. Chamberlain's exhibit of White Rurals was awarded first prize for this variety in the Boys' and Girls' Club Exhibit.

The results accomplished by the united efforts of the Oakland County Boys' Potato Clubs and the Kiwanians of Pontiac are far reaching. They stand for more than merely the production of better potatoes—they are a big factor in promoting a better understanding between the farmer and the city dweller and in developing worth while traits in the boys. Similar projects could well be emulated by commercial clubs and farm boys' clubs throughout the state.

THRU OUR HOME FOLKS' KODAKS



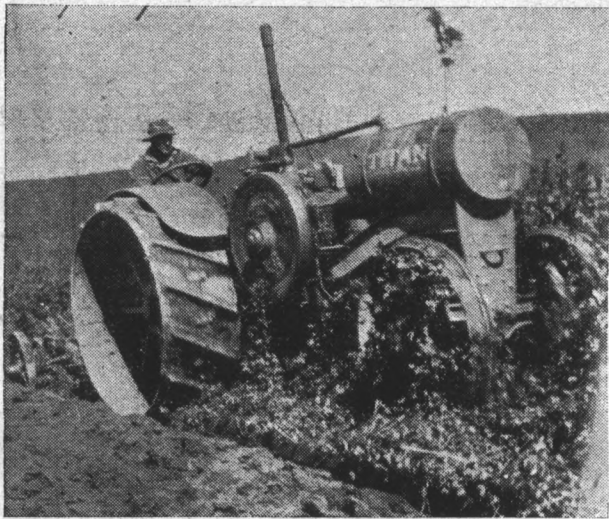
A PEACH AND A MELON.—Betty, daughter of Mrs. E. A. Biastock, of Coloma, helps fill the basket.



DISCUSSING POLITICS AND CUTTING SEED POTATOES.—“This is a picture of my father and my husband’s father, taken without their knowing it,” writes Mrs. Willard Hollenbeck, of Brown City. “They have been neighbors for 50 years.”



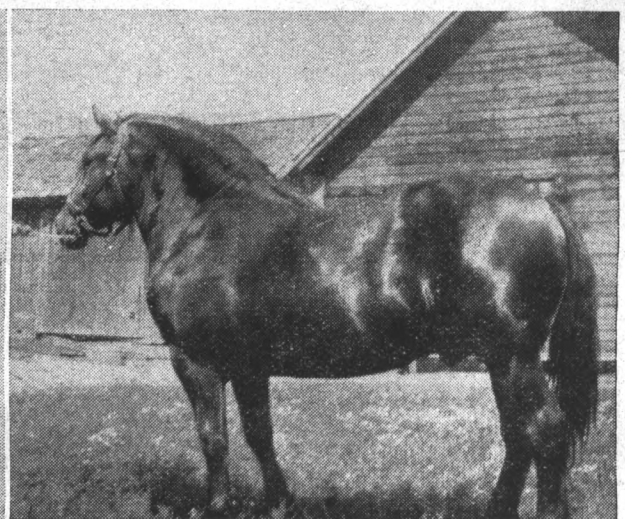
A FOX PUP.—Mrs. E. W. Bullard, Highland, holding a 7 weeks old fox pup.



TURNING UNDER CLOVER.—Mr. A. Eikey, of Traverse City, sent to us this picture showing him with his tractor plowing under a fine stand of sweet clover. You must feed the soil if you want it to feed you and Neighbor Eikey is doing his share of the work. We believe he will get a crop that will pay him for his trouble.



MEET DR. BUTTERFIELD, FOLKS.—This is Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, President of M. A. C., according to Mrs. Annie C. Nye, of Lapeer. It was taken about the time he decided to become a great educator. Note his serious expression.



THIS KIND IS FAST DISAPPEARING.—Good work horses are getting scarce and it is predicted that within five years there will be an acute shortage. The farmer who is continuing to raise colts is wise and will profit. This fine horse is a registered Percheron belonging to Earl Hackett, of Bronson.



GOING FOR A RIDE.—Charlotte and Kenneth Behrens love their pony and like to take long rides. They are grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Stidd, Jenison.



ISN'T SHE JOLLY?—This is Grace, granddaughter of our own Rev. David F. Warner.



THE COW TESTER VISITS GREENWOOD FARM.—LeRoy Heilman, tester for the Wastenaw-Saline Cow Testing Ass'n. arriving at the farm of C. D. Finkbeiner, Clinton.



A CANFUL.—“Not for sale,” writes Mrs. G. Kaltenbach, of Suttons Bay.



FIVE OF A KIND.—This well matched, five-horse team is being driven by Edw. Schirmer on the Bywater Farm, near Memphis, Mich. It is seldom that one sees five horses as near of a size and color.



“ONE OF OLD JOHN BROWN'S LITTLE INDIANS.”—Son of F. W. King, of Hastings.

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.)

SOLD FOR TAXES

Please explain the working of the tax sales law. How long has the owner to redeem his property after being sold for taxes and how much can the buyers charge more than they buy it for at the sales?—C. J., Birmingham, Mich.

THE owner of property sold for taxes could redeem it any time until the first Tuesday in May in the year following the sale, in which case he would have to pay the purchase price plus interest and costs.—Legal Editor.

REFUSES TO PAY AMOUNT OF CHECK

If A writes B a check on bank and deposits no money to pay check can A be made to pay the same? If so, how would one proceed?—F. McG., Watervliet, Michigan.

B COULD sue A and force him to pay the amount of the check. It is a criminal offense to do this, and A could be reported to the prosecutor.—Legal Editor.

PAID MORE INTEREST THAN AMOUNT OF PRINCIPAL

If A buys a farm of B on contract and pays interest until he has paid more than the amount of the principal can they foreclose and take farm back?—F. P., Harrison, Mich.

IF you are in default in your payments on the principal, the seller could foreclose your contract even though you have paid more interest than the amount of the principal.—Legal Editor.

IS SHE AMERICAN CITIZEN?

I am a natural born citizen of the United States, but when I went to register last summer, I was told that I could not vote because my husband was a Canadian. I do not really understand this law and if you could explain it to me, I would be very grateful.—M. W., Vanderbilt, Mich.

AN American woman who married a foreigner prior to September 22nd, 1922, assumed the citizenship of her husband. If he afterward became naturalized she would thereupon also become an American citizen. The law was changed so that an American woman who has married a foreigner since

September 22nd, 1922, does not assume the citizenship of her husband. She would, therefore, retain her citizenship since that date even though her husband were a foreigner.—Clare Retan, Deputy Attorney General.

CANNING AND SELLING FRUIT

I would like to can fruit and sell it to customers I can get in a nearby city. Would I have to secure a license? If so where should I get it and how much would it cost?—Reader, Allegan County.

THE law reads "All persons, firms, corporations are prohibited from engaging in the business of canning or preserving fruits and vegetables for sale without first having been licensed to do so by the Food and Drug Commissioner, Commissioner of Agriculture, of the State of Michigan." The cost of the license is \$25.—Managing Editor.

CHILDREN KEPT AFTER SCHOOL

Has the rural school teacher a right to keep children after school until dark because they whispered? My child walks two miles to school and it would be after dark on the road. The school house is located on a trunk road. I feel it is too much to ask a small child of seven years to come home on such a road after dark.—A.K., Quincy, Mich.

THE question of discipline rests with the teacher in the absence of rules and regulations made by the school board. The teacher has the same right to punish the child that the parent has and the child is under the authority of the teacher from the time the child leaves home in the morning until he returns in the evening. There is no other law governing this point.—Isabele M. Becker, Asst. Supt. Rural Division, Dept. of Public Instruction.

BIBLE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Is it a state law that the Bible must be kept, read and taught in the public schools of Michigan?—D. C., Fremont, Michigan.

There is no such law on the statute books of this state.—Clare Retan, Deputy Attorney General.



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A remarkable record of rat extermination is reported to Imperial Laboratories of Kansas City, Mo., by H. Stenfort of Redford, Mich., who says: "I was overrun with rats—seemed to be several hundred of them. Dog, ferret, traps, all failed. Tried Imperial Virus, and was rid of them all in short order. 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, 1605 Coes 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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What the Neighbors Say

Contributions Invited

POLLUTION OF MICHIGAN WATERS

DEAR EDITOR: Without being asked I will express my opinion in regard to pollution of streams and lake waters of Michigan. Our fresh waters are no more fit for drinking without filtering. Also public highways are unnecessarily strewn with unsightly and contaminating sewage, etc., by locals as well as transients who should be civilized to the "Golden Rule" instead of endangering the lives and health of those who are working and trying to keep them clean.

Will someone give an immediate preventative of such filthy use?—E. B., Benton Harbor, Mich.

SYSTEM OF POLITICAL BUNK

EDITOR: I am writing you because I am interested not only as a farmer but in the M. B. F. as a farm magazine. We want to see it the biggest in the country and to attain this perfection it must loosen up its corset strings. The subscribers are the paramount factor in the success of a farm home or any specialty publication and should be allotted space where they could exchange ideas uncensored by commercial interests.

Give the farmers light and they will work out their own salvation. In the past the M. B. F. has worked the farmer as a conditional rather than the fundamental factor. Stud-

ents not instructors, recipients of Grace not benefactory. Well, this is enough of that. Let us get to taxes.

They who control our finance control the price of products, make the laws and do not pay the taxes. All the wind-jammer, fake reformers, politicians, cooperative and other parasitic junkers are getting fat on surplus crops, short crops and the like. Profiteering propagandists, while the Press like Paul holds their coats, while they fleece the farmer. We will give a two-year subscription to the M. B. F. to any one who will give an American reason why Uncle Sam borrows money from an international or any other money trust, or can show that the administration is not in contempt of the constitution and especially the Declaration of Independence, for paying tribute to the aforesaid trust.

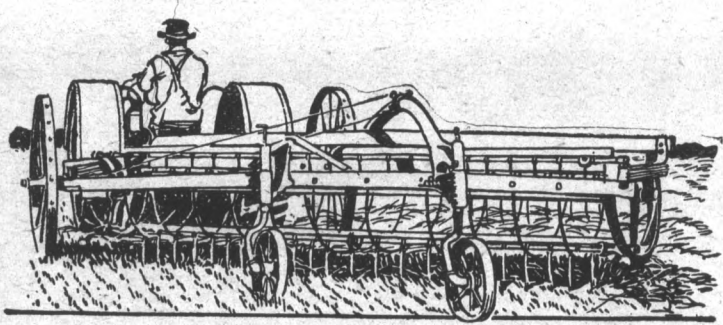
It is not the railroads that are the enemies of the farmer, it is the system of political bunk that is the "unseen" power that causes chaos in the marketing of crops. There are four factors in the problem. Production, collection, transportation and distribution. Cooperation of those four is the solution of the problem. Any Godfather organization that butts in is parasitic. It is these grafters who keep the railroads and other factors upon whom the producer depends on the defensive instead of cooperative. This condition was, is and ever shall be until the farmers are awakened to a sense of destination between friend and foe.—J. C., Shelby, Mich.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE BUSINESS FARMER



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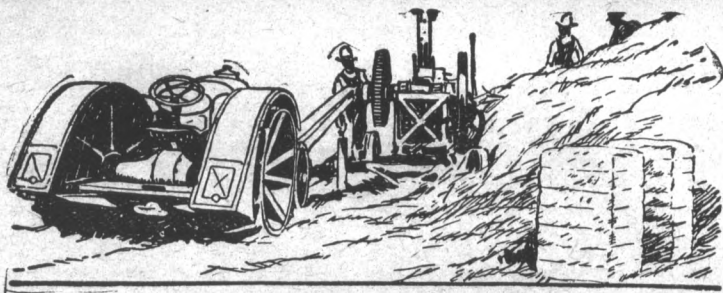


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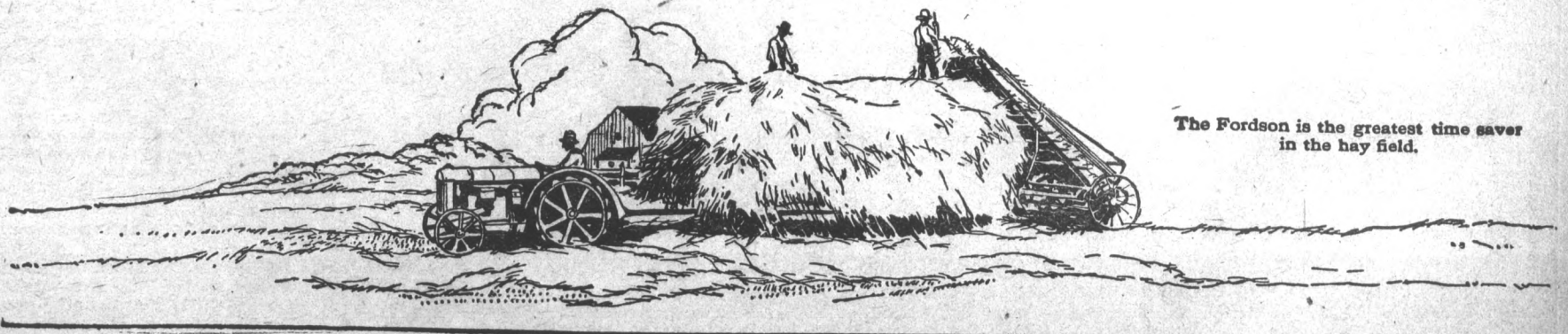
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Broadscope Farm News and Views

Edited by L. W. Meeks, Hillsdale County

Shelling Seed Corn

WE have been shelling our seed corn. Experience has taught us it pays to shell it by hand, and we shell each ear separately in a pan. This corn is then inspected as to brightness, size and type of kernel and if it is ideal it goes in the box with choice seed. If it is fairly good it is put in the grade. Where it is not even of fair quality we throw it in the pail.



L. W. MEEKS

Some fields we work away from home are too rough for the check row planter and these we plant by hand. We always grade our seed corn whether it is planted by hand or machine. I believe this is quite essential for the successful operation of any type of planter.

About the first thing a farmer should learn, and become familiar with, is his machinery. The scarcity of labor and scientific farm practice compel the modern farmer to possess up-to-date machinery. What a failure some farmers are when they try to operate modern machinery. I once saw a farmer trying to cut corn with a corn binder. From the field where I was at work I could see he was having trouble, and I thought, "Now is a good time to let my horses rest, while I go over and see what troubles my neighbor." He informed me the binder would not run. I requested him to start his team a few feet, which he did. "Why," I said, "the drive chain slips." "Well," he replied, "I know it, but I can't help it. I have the tightener clear up and yet the chain is too loose." I suggested he could remove a link or two of chain and he was so surprised; said he had known all the morning that chain was too loose, but that as the tightener was clear up he didn't see how he could fix it.

The Check Rower

Of all the modern farm machines up-to-date farmers are called to operate I believe the check row corn planter has caused more trouble, and been discarded by more farmers, than any other machine. Yet what a practical tool it is when properly managed.

A check rower is not very complicated machine when one becomes familiar with its principles. Of course, there are a few parts which must be properly adjusted, and a poor adjustment at any one place will mean unsatisfactory work.

To begin with, have the planter clean. No machine will be at its best when covered with mud, rust or old dried grease. See that the forks and rollers on the check heads run and work easily. Be sure to have the plates in the hopper bottoms properly placed, and be positive they are the right size for the corn you are to plant. This can only be determined by actual testing. This test should be made before entering the field. The seed corn must be graded to an even size. No plants will drop accurately, if the seed is uneven in size. A one dollar grading screen will answer for this purpose.

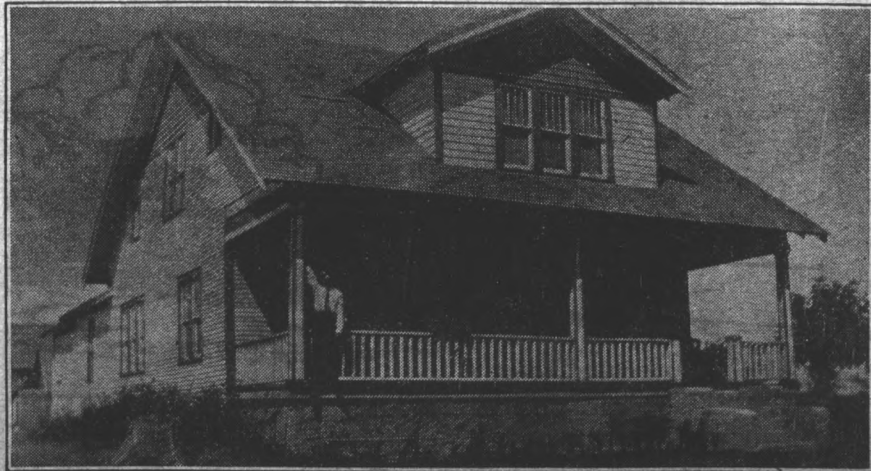
It is best, when starting a field, to begin on the long "bouts" first if the field is not of uniform size. One can take up chain (or wire) better than he can let it out. Use one straight end of the field to place the starting stake on, and keep the stake in line on this end of the field. Let the other stake, on opposite end of the field come where it may. Do not try to keep it lined up. After stretching the wire across the field give it a good moderate pull and then release it, then pull again very moderately and stick the stake. Always have the top of the stake lean out away from the field. The tension on the wire has a good deal to do with correct checking. Too many get the wire too tight. The wire should not be very tight. It should lie easily on the ground, not far from the planter in front or behind.

Plant once across and get the corn planted to the right depth. The next, or second time across the field stop the planter some eight or ten rods out from the end of field, and behind the machine about two chain joints (called buttons), dig in carefully and find the corn. Many think the corn should be under the buttons but it should be at least three and sometimes four inches back of the button. This is because the chain must have some slack in it. This slack is always forced in front of the planter. Thus you see if there are four inches of slack in the wire, the buttons will be out of line eight inches each time, because the slack is carried first one way and then the other. Now by planting the corn four inches behind the button each way you will line the corn up in fine shape. Right here is where so many fail.

How can the corn be properly spaced behind the button? It is done by an adjustment where the tongue, or pole, fastens on the frame in front of the planter. Notice on one frame bar the pole is plain bolted, while on the other bar of frame it is adjustable to raise or lower the pole as the dropping may suggest. It will be seen that a pole properly adjusted for one team, will not be properly adjusted

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 R. W. GAUST'S FARM, AT REED CITY. This fine semi-bungalow is owned by R. W. Gaust, of Reed City and was built five years ago.

for a different sized team, or sometimes a different harness.

If the corn is found under the button or quite near it, the front bar of the frame should be lowered, which is accomplished by adjusting the pole on the frame bar. If the corn is too far back of the button this front frame bar should be raised, which is done by lowering the pole.

All modern planters have a lower valve in the corn conductor tube. This valve drops the corn while the button is in the check fork. Thus it is seen when this conductor tube changes its angle it drops the corn under the button or back accordingly as the angle is changed. A little experimenting with this adjustment and the corn can be dropped where you want it, and if you keep the tension on wire about the same your corn will be checked evenly.

In driving to the end of row do not drive too near the stake, leave four rows from the stake to be drilled off after the field is checked.

It is wise to tie a piece of cloth or string to the fourth button from stake and never let that button pass through the check fork. Do not try to line up the first four or five rows of corn from stakes, because as the planter nears the stakes it changes the tension on the wire more or less. These four rows will not be far out of line and can be cultivated all right, but do not test the dropping on them. It is well to mark occasionally where the hill nearest the stake is planter. Then when drilling off the ends one can tell where to drive.

Given good one hundred per cent test of seed corn, properly graded, a modern planter, and a team which does not walk too fast, and one should have a perfect stand of even corn if these instructions are followed. Before storing the planter, clean it. If it has been properly oiled and it is dusty, there will be a quantity of greasy dirt adhering to it. This can be easily washed off with a little kerosene before it becomes dried. Clean off the shoes or disk furrows and smear them with wagon grease. If you have only room to house one implement, let that implement be your check row corn planter.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

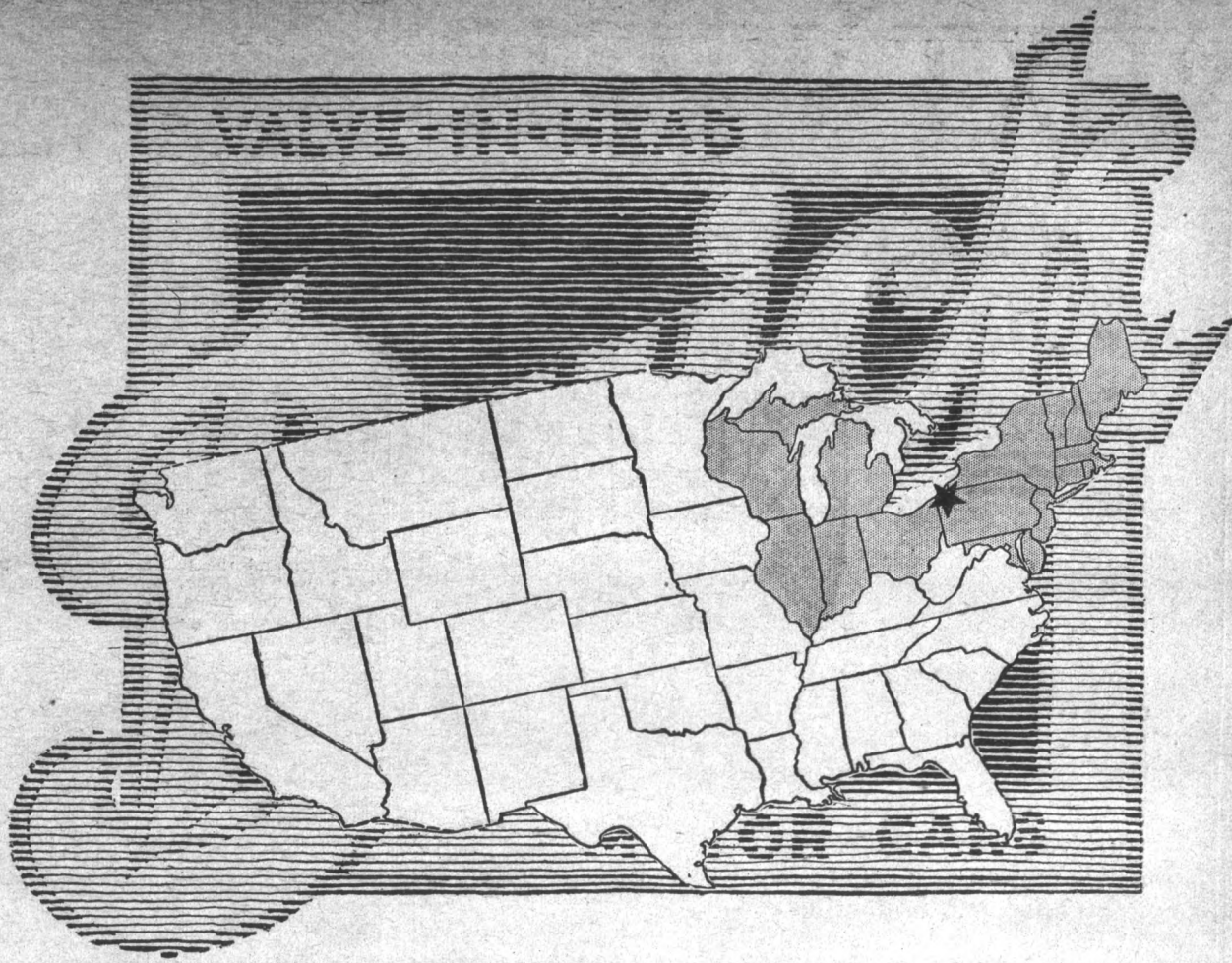
By JAMES W. H. WEIR, R. E.

RADIO CALL LETTERS NOT CRAZY MAN'S WORK

WHERE do radio broadcasting stations get their call letters and who originates the combinations? In the United States, of course, the Department of Commerce assigns the call letters, but if you think that Mr. Hoover's staff includes some fantastically-minded person who arranges these letters to suit his own fancy you are all off the trail. These combinations are governed by the International Telegraphic Union of Berne, Switzerland, which keeps all records and formulates regulations governing these call letters.

As a result of this conference on August 1, 1914—just four days before the outbreak of the great war, a series of call letters was allotted to various nations. Under this, all combinations beginning with N and W as well as the call letters from KDA to KZZ were assigned to the United States. The letters from AAA to AZZ or all of the three letter combinations of any key letters, number 676.

In the United States the N series is reserved for the navy, and the call letters from WUA to WVZ for the army. This, however, with the addition of a fourth letter in the call series, optional for any government under national agreement, leaves about 30,000 possible call letter combinations which the United States may allot to non-governmental stations. As far as possible the Department of Commerce assigns W call letters to stations in the eastern half of the country and K letters to those on the other side of the Mississippi river. Amateur and experimental stations are given call letters that do not conflict with the international system. In Washington there is a set of charts which at a glance shows all call letters and to whom they have been assigned.—The Utah Farmer.



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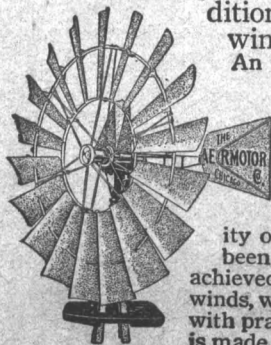
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The Auto-Oiled Aermotor has behind it a record of 10 years of successful operation. In all climates and under the severest conditions it has proven itself to be a real self-oiling windmill and a most reliable pumping machine.



An Auto-Oiled Aermotor, when once properly erected, needs no further attention except the annual oiling. There are no bolts or nuts to work loose and no delicate parts to get out of order.

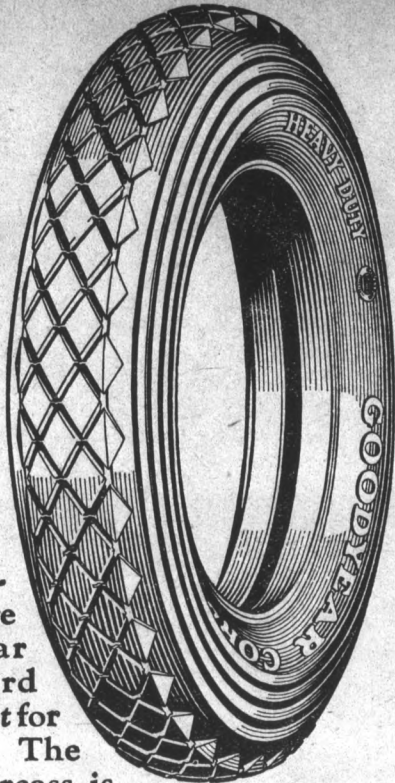
There are no untried features in the Auto-Oiled Aermotor. The gears run in oil in the oil-tight, storm-proof gear case just as they did 10 years ago. Some refinements have been made, as experience has shown the possibility of improvement, but the original simplicity of design has been retained while greater perfection of operation has been achieved. The Aermotor is wonderfully efficient in the light winds, which are the prevailing ones. The self-oiled motor works with practically no friction, and the wind-wheel of the Aermotor is made to run in the lightest breeze. It is also amply strong to run safely in the strongest winds. In any condition of wind or weather you may be sure that the Auto-Oiled Aermotor will give you the best of service. It is made by the company which established the steel windmill business 38 years ago.

AERMOTOR CO. Chicago Kansas City Dallas Minneapolis Des Moines Oakland

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GOODYEAR

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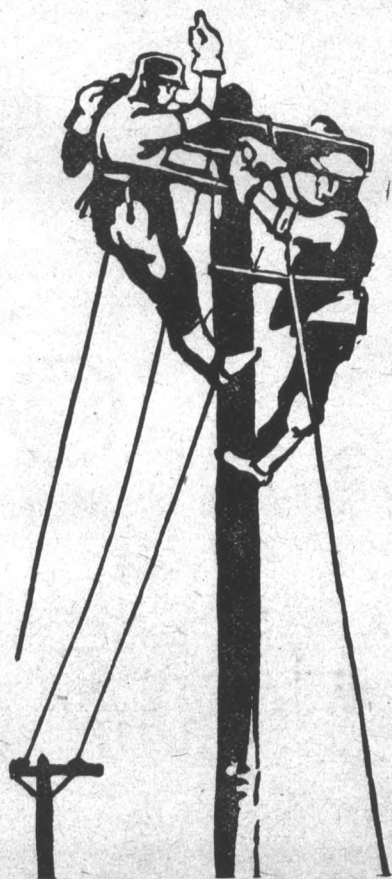
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The Indian Drum

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

Copyright by Edwin Balmer

(Continued from April 25th issue).

HE went swiftly around the block to his own house and let himself in at the front door with his key. The house was warm; a shaded lamp on the table in the larger library was lighted, and the rooms had been swept and dusted. The Indian came into the hall to take his coat and hat.

"Dinner is at seven," Wassaquam announced. "You want some change about that?"

"No; seven is all right."

Alan went up-stairs to the room next to Corvet's which he had appropriated for his own use the night before, and found it now prepared for his occupancy. His suitcase, unpacked, had been put away in the closet; the clothing it had contained had been put in the dresser drawers, and the toilet articles arranged upon the top of the dresser in the cabinet of the little connecting bath. So, clearly, Wassaquam had accepted him as an occupant of the house, though upon what status Alan could not guess. He had spoken of Wassaquam to Constance as his servant; but Wassaquam was not that; he was Corvet's servant—faithful and devoted to Corvet, Constance had said—and Alan could not think of Wassaquam as the sort of servant that "went with the house." That Indian's manner toward himself had been noncommittal, even stolid.

When Alan came down again to the first floor, Wassaquam was nowhere about, but he heard sounds in the service rooms on the basement floor. He went part way down the service stairs and saw the Indian in the kitchen, preparing dinner. Wassaquam had not heard his approach, and Alan stood an instant watching the Indian's tall, thin figure and the quick movements of his disproportionately small, well-shaped hands, almost like a woman's; then he scuffed his foot upon the stair, and Wassaquam turned swiftly about.

"Anybody been here to-day, Judah?" Alan asked.

"No, Alan. I called tradesmen; they came. There were young men from the newspapers."

"They came here, did they? Then why did you say no one came?"

"I did not let them in."

"What did you tell them?"

"Nothing."

"Why not?"

"Henry telephoned I was to tell them nothing."

"You mean Henry Spearman?"

"Yes."

"Do you take orders from him, Judah?"

"I took that order, Alan."

Alan hesitated. "You've been here in the house all day?"

"Yes, Alan."

Alan went back to the first floor and into the smaller library. The room was dark with the early winter dusk, and he switched on the light; then he knelt and pulled out one of the drawers he had seen Spearman searching through the night before, and carefully examined the papers in it one by one, but found them only ordinary papers. He pulled the drawer completely out and sounded the wall behind it and the partitions on both sides but they appeared solid. He put the drawer back in and went on to examine the next one, and, after that, the others. The clocks in the house had been wound, for presently the clock in the library struck six, and another in the hall chimed slowly. An hour later, when the clocks chimed again, Alan looked up and saw Wassaquam's small black eyes, deep set in their large eye sockets, fixed on him intently through the door. How long the Indian had been there, Alan could not guess; he had not heard his step.

"What are you looking for, Alan?" the Indian asked.

Alan reflected a moment. "Mr. Sherrill thought that Mr. Corvet might have left a record of some sort here for me, Judah. Do you know of anything like that?"

"No. That is what you are looking for?"

"Yes. Do you know of any place where Mr. Corvet might have been likely to put away anything like that?"

"Ben put papers in all these drawers; he put them up-stairs, too—where you have seen."

"Nowhere else, Judah?"

"If he put things anywhere else, Alan, I have not seen. Dinner is served, Alan."

Alan went to the lavatory on the first floor and washed the dust from his hands and face; then he went into the dining-room. A place had been set at the dining table around the corner from the place where, as the worn rug showed, the lonely occupant of the house had been accustomed to sit. Benjamin Corvet's armchair, with its worn leather back, had been left against the wall; so had another unworn armchair which Alan understood must have been Mrs. Corvet's; and an armless chair had been set for Alan between their places. Wassaquam, having served the dinner, took his place behind Alan's chair, ready to pass him what he needed; but the Indian's silent, watchful presence there behind him where he could not see his face, disturbed Alan, and he

twisted himself about to look at him. "Would you mind, Judah," he inquired, "if I asked you to stand over there instead of where you are?"

The Indian, without answering, moved around to the other side of the table, where he stood facing Alan.

"You're a Chippewa, aren't you, Judah?" Alan asked.

"Yes."

"Your people live at the other end of the lake, don't they?"

"Yes, Alan."

"Have you ever heard of the Indian Drum they talk about up there, that they say sounds when a ship goes down on the lake?"

The Indian's eyes sparkled excitedly. "Yes," he said.

"Do you believe in it?"

"Not just believe; I know. That is old Indian country up there, Alan—L'arbre Crouche—Cross Village—Middle Village. A big town of Ottawas was there in old days; Pottawatomes too, and Chippewas. Indians now are all Christians, Catholics, and Methodists who hold camp meetings and speak beautifully. But some things of the old days are left. The Drum is like that. Everybody knows that it sounds for those who die on the lake."

"How do they know, Judah? How do yourself know?"

"I have heard it. It sounded for my father."

"How was that?"

"Like this. My father sold some bullocks to a man on Beaver Island. The man kept store on Beaver Island, Alan. No Indian liked him. He would not hand anything to an Indian or wrap anything in paper for an Indian. Say it was like this: An Indian comes in to buy salt pork. First the man would get the money. Then, Alan, he would take his hook and pull the pork up out of the barrel and throw it on the dirty floor for the Indian to pick up. He said Indians must take their food off of the floor—like dogs."

"My father had to take the bullocks to the man, across to Beaver Island. He had a Mackinaw boat, very little, with a sail made brown by boiling it with tan bark, so that it would not wear out. At first the Indians did not know who the bullocks were for, so they helped him. He tied the legs of the bullocks, the front legs and the back legs, then all four legs together, and the Indians helped him put them in the boat. When they found out the bullocks were for the man on Beaver Island, the Indians would not help him any longer. He had to take them across alone. Besides, it was bad weather, the beginning of a storm."

"He went away, and my mother went to pick berries—I was small then. Pretty soon I saw my mother coming back. She had no berries, and her hair was hanging down, and she was wailing. She took me in her arms and said my father was dead. Other Indians came around and asked her how she knew, and she said she had heard the Drum. The Indians went out to listen."

"Did you go?"

"Yes; I went."

"How old were you, Judah?"

"Five years."

"That was the time you heard it?"

"Yes; it would beat once, then there would be silence; then it would beat again. It frightened us to hear it. The Indians would scream and beat their bodies with their hands when the sound came. We listened until night; there was a storm all the time growing greater in the dark, but no rain. The Drum would beat once; then nothing; then it would beat again once—never two or more times. So we knew it was for my father. It is supposed the feet of the bullocks came untied, and the bullocks tipped the boat over. They found near the island the body of one of the bullocks floating in the water, and its feet were untied. My father's body was on the beach near there."

"Did you ever hear of a ship called the Miwaka, Judah?"

"That was long ago," the Indian answered.

"They say that the Drum beat wrong when the Miwaka went down—that it was one beat short of the right number."

"That was long ago," Wassaquam merely repeated.

"Did Mr. Corvet ever speak to you about the Miwaka?"

"No; he asked me once if I ever heard the Drum. I told him."

Wassaquam removed the dinner and brought Alan a dessert. He returned to stand in the place across the table that Alan had assigned to him, and stood looking down at Alan, steadily and thoughtfully.

"Do I look like any one you ever saw before, Judah?" Alan inquired of him.

"No."

"Is that what you were thinking?"

"That is what I was thinking. Will coffee be served in the library, Alan?"

(Continued in May 23rd issue.)

Uncle Ab says that staying in an organization is more important than getting in; and doing something for it, when you are in, beats them both.



MAN AND HIS WORTH

A NON-SECTARIAN SERMON BY

Rev. David F. Warner

TEXT: "What is man that thou art mindful of him? And the son of man that thou visitest him? For thou hast made him a little lower than God, and crowned him with glory and honor." Psalms 8:4, 5.

THE other day my neighbor drove a bunch of fat cattle to market. They were sleek and fine. He was proud of them? And why shouldn't he be? Those cattle were the outcome, on his part, of mindfulness in good care and regular feeding. But most farmers these days are making hogs and cattle the subjects of diligent study. Pedigrees, balanced rations, temperament, and rapidity of growth, are given much attention. But, as for the farmer, himself, not yet has he and his destiny been given a due amount of thought and concern. If you should hear, some day, your faithful horse saying to himself, "Now, I am an old horse. I know I am getting frailer every day, and I want to be a good horse, for what shall my end be?", then you would give the old servant just a bit more attention because of that spark of moral something in him. But you have it in YOU. In other words, you are a man and imaged like God. You are required to be mindful of your end, even as He is.

"The proper study of mankind is man," said Pope. And more and more, it seems that the scientific study of the day is confined to the study of man. This is hopeful. Though, few practical folks will be much interested in the scientific proposal that we came up from the simplest form of cell life, successfully through the various forms of vegetable and animal life. At least, we shall be content to leave to our highly cultured neighbor to concentrate on that. I am sure I do not know the short or long process of our coming to being. But it is really satisfactory to me to recall, as far back as I can go, that my progenitors were human beings. But yet, the other day I met a wanderer in the highway, and I asked, "Where did you sleep last night?" He said to me, "In a tree." (He was afraid of dogs.) And I fell to wondering again, whether at some remote past time, we really were arboreal creatures climbing around in tree-tops. But why think backwards? Let us go forward.

Thomas Edison is reported to have said recently that the individual is not immortal, but that he is made up of millions of little intelligences that are. Well, that's something. Or, is it nothing? Is my identity to be obliterated? Now the author of our text probably knew nothing about so-called scientific reasoning. But he did know and say that man was made just a little lower than God, and God crowned him with glory and honor. Faith says this is much more satisfactory. Here we are told what man is and not so much how he came to be what he is; where he is going rather more than where he came from. It is the psalmist's estimate of the inherent worth of man that should make the individual man live rationally and holily, even for his own sake. But, it will help him to live also for his brother's sake. Therefore, this conception of the worth of man is destined to purge life of meannesses and friction and bring in a sure solution of our social problems.

"Then let us pray that come it may,
As come it will for a' that,
For a' that, and a' that,
It's coming yet for a' that;
When man to man, the world o'er,
Shall brothers be for a' that."

Apparently, the psalmist is in the out-of-doors in the night time. Of course, it is David shepherding the sheep on the hills. And, the while, he is studying the deep silences and great splendors of the heavens. They spoke to him of the God who fashioned them. Ah, "The heavens declare the glory of God." And the thought of it all, carried for a moment, the idea of man's littleness and insignificance. "What is man

that thou art mindful of him?" But, "that thou visitest him" is the evidence, that man, though little, is to be made the medium of a divine glory more wonderful than that of the heavens. The psalmist saw the Ideal Man on the way. Cf. Heb. 2: 6-10. But He is come. He lived and lives. And because this ideal has been realized in One Man, it is to be fulfilled in all men; that is, "whosoever will." Jesus Christ makes man and the Father close of kin. We are the children of God and may share his life and blessings if we seek to know him. The psalm starts out in an adoring wonder of the heavens, but ends with man as the veritable mystery of the universe.

"Behold the man," said Pilate. And everywhere in the scriptures we find a man looking at us. "Search the scriptures for they testify of me." Well, there is a first chapter in the scriptures on this study of man. There it is said that God made him in his image. Made out of "the dust" but he became a living soul". Now, however this was, it is the last and best word on man's

creation. And lots of folks believe that Adam started out with a high state of intelligence. He knew, he thought, he planned. Anyway, his correspondence with God was highly significant. By reason of it, he was to have dominion in the earth. But was he morally fit in his own sake? This was to be tested. He was given a work to do. It may be said that we all have inherited this splendid birthright. Be suspicious of the man that will not soil his hands with honest toil. A friend wrote to me he was in trouble. I gave him one good reason for it. Of course, he had no religion. (Was he a real man?) But he would not buckle down to hard work. No wonder he had the dregs. Pity the man who does not know the enthusiasm of happy labor. But Adam lost out. The test was too hard. He got tired hoeing in the Garden. He would rather sit in the shade of that splendid tree and eat of its tempting fruit. He wanted the diversion of an illegitimate pleasure. Folks yet play with sin and justify themselves by saying, "The Devil is loose." One fatal day God appeared and Adam is ashamed. But it is too late. The image is marred and the glory lost. How about you, friend? This possibility of Godliness inheres in every man; only, God wants a fellowship, willing and whole hearted. Hence, our daily testing to find out whether we are willing or no. "You are worth just how much good you are." You are

a man not by reason of your feet, hands, appetites, or passions; but because of your God-like possibilities. Man is the raw-material that God is working on and in to bring about a redeemed humanity. And every willing soul is a co-worker with him in the grand adventure to till sin out of the human race. Let us fight and be brave. Let us "Quit ourselves like men", for God would crown us with glory and honor.

But we had started to say that the Scriptures reveal an Ideal Man. But, he was made so by the acid test of trial and suffering. No wonder He said, "He needed not that any should testify of man, for He Himself knew what was in man." He was tempted in all points as we are. We see why he can sympathize with us so deeply. He knows the disease of our hearts. But, he knows also that there is some good there. Whatever Jesus taught about the foulness of man, he did not teach that he was totally depraved. He sanctioned and he fanned the good. His teaching and life have a distinctly optimistic tone. And so, he was known as the "friend of sinners", and stood with outstretched arms, saying, "Come unto me." He lifted up into a higher life the fallen woman. His last earthly act was to extend mercy to a penitent thief. But he did not countenance sin. He did not overlook the wasteful life of the prodigal. (Continued on Page 17)

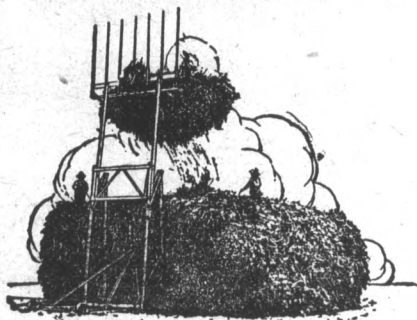
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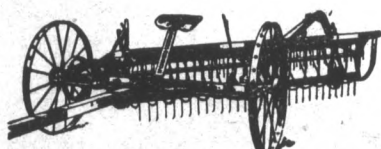
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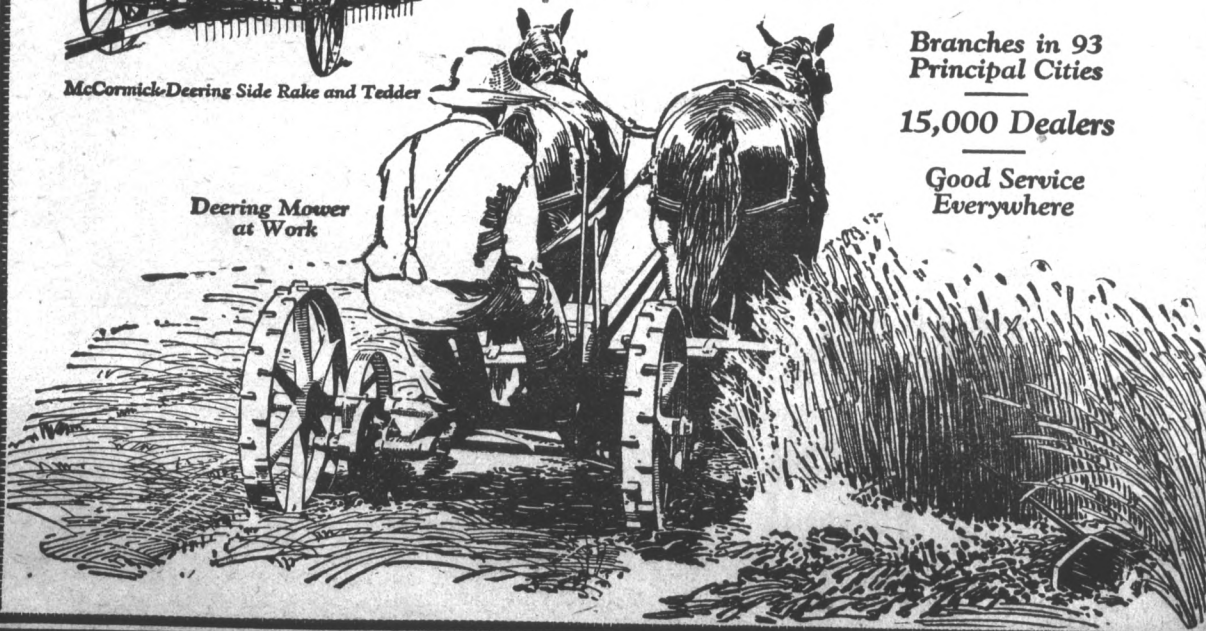
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The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1925

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

DETROIT OFFICE—1308 Kresge Building
Represented in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis by
The Stockman-Business Farmer Trio.

Member of Agricultural Publishers Association

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations

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Published Bi-Weekly

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RELIABLE ADVERTISERS

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

"The Farm Paper of Service"

GRADES FOR MICHIGAN BEANS

WE were greatly disappointed over the small group of farmers, compared to the number of bean growers in Michigan, who attended the meeting on bean grades at Lansing week before last. Dealers were there from all sections of the state, organized to fight federal grading to the last ditch, and the growers as a whole also should have taken a real interest no matter which way they intended to vote.

While the vote taken at the end of the meeting indicated that about 50 per cent of the farmers present stood with the jobbers we cannot believe that at this meeting there was a true expression of the feelings of the growers in general. Indications were that the majority of the farmers attending had received most of their information from their local bean jobbers.

We are inclined to agree with Mr. Price, of Saginaw, who said "The present system is as satisfactory as letting a criminal pick his own jury." Let's all have a finger in the deal instead of letting the jobber run the whole show. The farmer raises the beans and the consumer buys them, but the jobber tells the farmer what he can get for the beans and the consumer what he will have to pay. As the old saying goes "There is a nigger in the woodpile."

INVISIBLE DIVIDENDS

AFTER an inquiry covering one hundred farms in three counties of Indiana the Department of Agriculture concludes that farm land pays more tax in proportion to its earnings than other real estate pays. This conclusion is not surprising, for all real estate is taxed according to valuation, and farm land is always valued higher than its capacity to earn cash dividends will justify. In most parts of the country farm lands are selling now at prices out of proportion to the cash dividends they will pay on the investment. Good farmers, who are competent business men, buy them on such a basis and prosper in spite of what financiers unfamiliar with agriculture call excessive cost. The reason is evident to farmers if not to others, and it lies in the ability of the farm to pay other dividends than cash to those who live on and operate it. While such dividends are invisible to the financier and to the economist, they are very real to the man who owns and lives on the farm. They account for the fact that farm land regularly sells beyond the values set by financiers or others who cannot realize the invisible returns. But there is a limit to what these unseen dividends will cover, and those who have paid extravagant prices for land realize that fact. As long as farmers are willing to pay for land more than its cash earnings justify so long will their valuations be high and their taxes high from the standpoint of earning capacity.

SHORTAGE OF HORSES SOON

WITHIN the next five years there will be a real shortage of horses and mules, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, unless there is an increase in the number of colts. A study made by the Department reveals that the largest age group of horses is now the 8 and 9 year old group, this making up about one-fifth of the total; on the other

hand colts under one year make up only 3 per cent and colts 1 year old only slightly over 2 per cent. If horse production were on a replacement basis colts under 1 year would be the largest group. Even though tractors and trucks are taking the places of many horses more colts should be raised than at present to supply future requirements.

"NATE" SIMPSON PASSES ON

WHEN on April twenty-eighth, Nathan F. Simpson, died at Jackson, Michigan lost one of the men who during the past twenty years have made a reputation for our state which brought world-wide attention.

It was for his innovations in penal regime which he inaugurated while warden of Michigan State Prison at Jackson, that Mr. Simpson gained this recognition. It was he who abolished the closely-cropped hair, the striped suit and the ball and chain at Jackson. It was he who defied the political bosses of the state, by abolishing contract labor. Who made a success of the first binder-twine plant behind prison walls and thus saved millions of dollars for the farming industry of Michigan.

Nathan Simpson went on the theory that criminals were sent to prison not only to be separated from society, but to teach them to be useful citizens when they returned. His prison farms on which prisoners were allowed to work when their records were spotless, are today famous for the remarkable transformations which they have made in men, no less than for the economies and superior products which they have produced.

In 1912, Mr. Simpson was appointed a member of the State Commission and served in that difficult position in a manner which was never questioned for its justice or integrity.

Only two months ago when Warden Hurlburt resigned, Mr. Simpson was appointed as Manager of State Industries at Jackson and returned to take over the direction of the largely augmented capacity of the prison plants.

And at that spot where he had made his name best known, "Nate" Simpson, laid down his life's-work and passed on, but his work will go on and his name will be remembered and revered, not only by those who knew and called him "Nate" but by the thousands of men and women who will have him to thank for the change in their lives wrought by the penal code he advanced.

To have left so definite mark on the future of civilization is reserved for but few men and Nathan F. Simpson is one of those in our generation of whom Michigan may be justly proud.

FOURTH OF JULY PICNIC

IT is being advocated by the American Farm Bureau Federation that all county farm bureaus hold picnics on the Fourth of July this year. This is a mighty good suggestion and we hope that it will not be restricted just to county farm bureaus. Let the Grange, the Farmers' Club, the Gleaners, or any other farmers' organization hold an old fashioned picnic and get-together. The women, both young and old, can have a good visit, while the young men try to beat their dads at a game of ball or horseshoes. Put on contests for all and leave out the speeches. Make it a day that will be remembered for the next year. With a big chicken dinner and all the trimmings the women will have to take care of the men or they will "bust" themselves eating. Better wrap a pinch of soda in a paper and put it in your pocket before you start out that morning, Dad.

NURSES FOR RURAL DISTRICTS

MICHIGAN has now taken step with her sister states of this nation which permit County Boards of Supervisors to employ county public health nurses. It is not so long ago when we might have been inclined to pass lightly over such a measure as just another "good thing" which might have but little merit for hard-pressed and heavily taxed farmers.

A little study and analysis of the work, costs and savings connected with county public health nursing is very revealing. Few people realize that, on the average, about 10 per cent of the children in our schools are classed among the repeaters; that is, children who are required to do a grade a second time. Experience has shown that most of the children who repeat a grade are suffering from some kind of physical defects, the majority of which are correctable. It costs our taxpayers about \$70 a year in school costs to keep a child in school.

There can no longer be any question that county public health nurses, properly trained in their work, do remarkable things for the health

of children, often within a few years cutting down school repeaters by half. The saving in school expenses alone brought about by county public health nurses more than offsets their cost. In addition, the humanitarian value of the nurses' work needs no comment, and the counties will do well to look into the merits of this form of human health conservation, not only from the standpoint of school costs, but of future citizenship and the health and welfare of the America of to-morrow.

THE FARMER'S PRICELESS ASSETS

WE have been watching with the utmost interest the official statements of our new United States Secretary of Agriculture, William M. Jardine. His observations regarding efficient production and orderly marketing are not new or startling. Many students of agricultural problems, including among their number President Coolidge himself, have voiced similar sentiments repeatedly.

But we like what Secretary Jardine had to say in a recent interview on the relative attractions and rewards of farm and city life. After summing up the appeal which might lure a man to be a city dweller, Mr. Jardine declares:

"Yes, the city has arguments on its side.

"But so has the farm. The farmer inclines to think much of his difficulties; little of his advantages.

"The city man makes more than the farmer but it costs him more to live, perhaps so much more that, in the end, the farmer is financially better off.

"And the farmer is his own master, living in his own house on his own land. He has his own vegetables, his own flowers, his own snowdrifts, his own fresh air, his own birds. For these things the city offers no substitutes to the average man.

"The point I make is that the farmer, in considering his grounds for discontent, shouldn't forget his compensations."

Yes, indeed, the farmer has some precious things which his city cousin cannot buy at any price. When we begin to look at these things and to realize that people of other classes have their own particular problems and disappointments, we shall no doubt waste less of our energy in that profitless practice of self-pity and enjoy a somewhat larger measure of satisfaction and contentment.

HOPEFUL

TESTIFYING before an examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission recently Dr.

David Friday, late president of the Michigan Agricultural College, stated that cattle prices are now tending upward after several years of depression. He expects gradual improvement, with the peak of it in 1928; then a reaction with a new low level in 1935. Robert A. Cooper, of the Federal Farm Loan Board, has been making a tour of investigation in the principal cattle states. He says that liquidation is now over, that values have reached "an irreducible minimum", and that the cattle supply is below rather than above the official estimates. Cattle loans hereafter he thinks will be "safe and sound", and the industry can be financed without any trouble. All of which is comforting to a business which has had some severe jolts since the war, and we hope it is true. But we have learned by experience that it doesn't pay to get too hopeful of the cattle business while the country is in a position to produce a large supply of other meats.

JUDGING RADIO PROGRAMS

TOO often, when judging radio broadcast programs, especially music, amateur critics do not take into consideration the difference in reception of the various radio sets. It is too often assumed that everybody listening in hears the same sounds, which is by no means the case.

A few grains of dust in a tube socket, a loose connection in the wiring, an unfortunately directed aerial, or batteries too nearly discharged, may turn a fine performance into what sounds like a poor one.

In one Middle Western state alone, 7,500 farmers have installed radio receiving sets.

TOO MUCH HASTE

SUCH friction as has occurred in clearing areas of bovine tuberculosis is due largely to the haste with which the work has been done. The veterinary staff in charge of the testing has had to work fast—too fast for proper conference and understanding with cattle owners. A little less haste, a little more time for observation and explanation, would result in better feeling as well as in better work. There should be no rude hurry in so important a matter, particularly when success depends largely on the spirit back of it.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

DO YOU KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT THIS FIRM

WE have had several letters about the Lansing Loom Company, a concern at Utica, New York, that is selling rug weaving looms. Have any of our readers had any experience with them? If any of you have, we will appreciate your writing to us.

AUTOMATIC BOOKKEEPING REGISTER COMPANY

"About four years ago I purchased some stock in the Automatic Bookkeeping Register Company, of Kansas City, Missouri. They claimed they had a valuable invention in an automatic bookkeeping register, also some other valuable inventions that were money makers, but I have failed to receive any dividends yet. I have written to them several times but they have never answered my letters. Now I wish you would look them up and find out what they are doing."

THE only information we can find anywhere in reference to the Automatic Bookkeeping Register Company is that the property was sold in 1922. They are not rated in Dun's. The last market inquiry we find was in March, 1924, when 500 shares of this stock were offered at 50 cents a share by broker in Denver, Colorado.

RAISING DOGS

"Raise dogs for us. We supply stock and buy pups you raise at \$25 up. Send \$1 for dog manual, photos, contracts."

ONE of our readers sent to us an advertisement of a Wisconsin concern containing the above wording and wanted to know what we thought of the proposition. We had to tell him that we could not recommend it because we do not believe it would work out with any degree of satisfaction. With the buyer in Wisconsin and the seller in Michigan the chances are there would be some controversy over every shipment. The seller might feel that he should receive a better price while the buyer might be of the opinion that he was already paying too much for the dogs. Perhaps the scheme would work out fine where both parties lived in the same locality and deliveries made in person but we would not go into a deal of this kind where one resides in another state and all business transacted by mail, even though the other party might be a friend of many years standing. I am afraid the friendship would not stand the test.

MANHATTAN MUSIC COMPANY

MOST of our readers receive letters from companies having some "work-at-home" scheme and many write to us about most of them. The latest one to come to our attention is the Manhattan Music Company, of 1367 Broadway, New York City, and they want people to address and mail circulars and music, promising a profitable income weekly. "No experience is required. No personal canvassing is necessary."

They claim "For every copy of music addressed and mailed by you, you are allowed 10c per copy or \$5.00 for 50 copies. For example if you send out 200 copies, you earn \$20.00 plus an allowance of an additional 5c on each copy that

The Collection Box

The purpose of this department is to protect our subscribers from fraudulent dealings or unfair treatment by persons or concerns at a distance. In every case we will do our best to make a satisfactory settlement or force action, for which no charge for our services will ever be made, providing:

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

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

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

Report Ending May 1, 1925

Total number of claims filed	2660
Amount involved	\$26,622.88
Total number claims settled	2477
Amount secured	\$24,267.00

you mail to cover mailing expenses which includes stamps. Postage never exceeds 2c for circulars and music, thus leaving you an additional profit."

Upon receipt of your application, plus \$2.00, they will send the "complete outfit". After you send out the first 200 copies of music as per instructions they state they will return your \$2.00.

We wanted more information about the company and their methods of doing business and wrote to them requesting full information regarding their proposition. Their reply was:

"For your information we will state that we have been in business for nearly six years and we are music publishers. We have never had any law suit or litigation of any kind."

Why be so brief about the matter? Why didn't they give us some real information regarding their business and reliability?

MICHIGAN MERCHANTS ASS'N

"Will you please tell me if there is an insurance company by the name of Michigan Merchants Association, and where is its headquarters?"

WE are advised by the State Department of Insurance that the Michigan Merchants Association is not an insurance organization, but an association organized to grant to its members certain detective and protection services, and in addition a small amount of burglary and hold-up insurance. We understand that the association has discontinued business and moved from its original quarters to quarters unknown.

GET IT DOWN ON PAPER

WHENEVER an agent attempts to sell you something keep in mind that there is the possibility that he may make some misstatements to secure your order. It may be intentional and it may not be, but in either case the average company or school will not be responsible. So it is best to insist that all claims be in writing and approved of by the company or school he represents. Oral statements are difficult to prove because it is your word against his, but written and signed statements are different.

Read all of the papers you sign and then believe that you will receive only what is promised you in these papers—if you know the company or school to be reliable—and do not sign any papers unless you are sure that you understand the responsibilities you are assuming and know the concern to be as stated. It's easy to spend a dollar, but a hard job to earn another.

DAVIS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY

"Can you give me any information regarding the Davis Sewing Machine Company, of Dayton, Ohio? I own stock in the company."

THE latest information we have is that the charter of the Davis Sewing Machine Company, of Dayton, Ohio, was cancelled upon certificate of the Tax Commission of Ohio filed with the Secretary of State February 14, 1925.

KEEPS HIS TEN DOLLARS

DON'T know what ye would do without THE BUSINESS FARMER. Have taken it and read it from cover to cover for four and one-half years, ever since we have been in Michigan. Have read single items that were worth twice its yearly cost.

"I have had two letters from John J. Black for farm listing, and thanks to your paper I will save \$10.00."—Charles Malone, Crawford County.

Enclosed find one dollar for one year to THE BUSINESS FARMER for renewal as it is the best paper I know of, but I am one of these poor old devils that has a big tax and money is somewhat not very plentiful.—Forrest Lewitt, Sanilac County, Michigan.

We have taken your paper a long time and would not be without it.—Geo. Joslin, Oakland County, Michigan.

First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bonds

There is plainly evident among thrifty farmers a definite disposition to concentrate their security investments in the safe first mortgage bonds sponsored by this house.

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AN OLD PAL OF MINE

By Berton Bellis

There is a heap o' meanin',
In the name of pal—
There's a lot of sunshine,
In that style of gal,
She ain't always a harpin'—
About a lot of things,
She's just the kind of friend,
That happiness brings.

Talk about companionship,
Honest, kind and true,
Why, if a fellow'd listen,
She'd make a King of you.
She ain't no 'ax to grind—
And has no selfish end;
Just the old fashioned kind,
A real honest friend.

Ain't lookin' for your money,
And other things beside—
Ain't always a "loop-hole-in'"—
For a chance to be your bride.
But trusts in God and friendship—
And knows goodness is real—
And at the game of life,
Always gives you a square deal,
Accept my kindest wishes!
This sort of a friend,
For you'll still be—
That old Pal o' mine,
When we reach the end.

JACK BROWN'S BOWLEGS

I CAME past Mrs. Brown's this morning and her little boy, Jack, was playing out in the yard. You know, he's so bow-legged he'll never grow up to be a full-sized man. Isn't it awful the way mothers let their children walk too soon?" Mrs. White had run in for a few minutes to pass the time of day with Mrs. Fulton.

"You know," Mrs. Fulton responded, "I used to think children got bow-legged because they were encouraged to walk too soon, but I saw a picture in a magazine last month of some dogs so bow-legged they could scarcely stand. I read about them, and it said that their legs had become bent like that because they didn't get enough calcium and phosphorus in their food. It also said that crooked legs and bad teeth in children were usually caused by not having enough of those minerals in the food. So I guess Mrs. Brown isn't feeding Jack right."

"Well, if that is true," said Mrs. White, "what foods should she give Jack so he'll get this calcium and phosphorus?"

Mrs. Fulton could not answer that question. She had not read about the foods. She had been too much interested in the dogs to think about much else. But they got out the magazine and found that five food groups would give Jack practically all the calcium and phosphorus he needed. If his mother would give him a pint of milk a day, that would provide for three-fourths of the calcium and half the phosphorus. Vegetables came second in importance. If rightly chosen they would furnish 7 per cent of the calcium and 10 per cent of the phosphorus needed by a child like Jack. Vegetables differ a lot in the amount of minerals they contain, so the article said, but they figured out that if Mrs. Brown would use greens, celery, and carrots, in addition to potatoes, she could feel sure that vegetables were doing their part in supplying Jack with the necessary minerals. The addition of one egg a day to his diet would also help considerably in furnishing these minerals. Fruits, too, were listed as important sources of calcium and phosphorus.

"Of course," said Mrs. Fulton, "everyone nowadays knows a child needs oranges, or prunes, or some fruit like that."

The other foods that they found important in minerals were the whole-grain cereals, such as oatmeal and graham bread.

"Now, isn't that simple," said Mrs. White. "They are all foods that we use right along. I guess we'd better take this magazine over and show it to Mrs. Brown. She probably doesn't know that Jack's bowlegs are caused by the kind of food he eats."

GROUND CHERRIES

GROUND cherries or husk tomatoes are fruit which seems to be little known although they are unexcelled for preserves and make fine pies.

The fruit which grows in a husk, is the size and shape of a cherry and a deep yellow when ripe. It is full of pulp and very small seeds.

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS: The other day, during housecleaning time, a sparrow flew through an open window into our dining room. Then instead of turning about and flying out the same way it came in, it became excited and flew wildly about the room, apparently unable to find a way out. It would fly blindly into one wall and then into another until I thought it would kill itself. Finally, after about twenty minutes, it discovered the window and winged its way out into the sunlight.

As I stood and watched that sparrow I exclaimed "What a foolish bird!" but the more I thought about it the more I realized how some humans are like this bird.

Everything was torn up while I cleaned, and there were so many things for me to do that I did not know just where to begin. I started at one thing, then discovered something else that I thought should be done first, and just started this when it occurred to me that other work was more important at that time. I kept this up until I was beginning to get a real case of "nerves"—and then the sparrow flew into the room. Yes, how like the sparrow I had been, tiring myself out foolishly.

I think many do their daily tasks this way. No organization about their work. Most large businesses nowadays have efficiency experts. We housewives should be our own efficiency experts. Plan your work. Use your head to lengthen your life.

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

Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor

Bushes grow about a foot high and have spreading branches. Seed may be obtained from any reliable seed house and once sown in a garden will come up from year to year. Sow in a row and cultivate as you do vegetables.

If you have never raised any, try them and you will have added to the value of your garden and a pleasing variety to your fruit store.—B. O. R.

BETTER HOMES

OF all the weeks and days set aside during the year for some special purpose the majority of us are most interested in Better Homes Week, May 11-17. The Bureau of Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture offers the following questions to assist the housewife to judge how her living room and its furnishing measure up in terms of comfort and convenience to the needs of the family:

Is the size of the living room ample for the needs of the family and is it well proportioned? Can it be enlarged by throwing two rooms together or can the proportions be improved by rearranging the furnishings?

Have walls and woodwork a suitable finish, pleasing to the eye, easy to clean and keep in condition, and of a color that rightly influences the lighting of the room?

Is the finish or covering of the floor durable, attractive, in keeping with the room as a whole, and convenient to clean?

Are the heating and ventilation such that the room is comfortably warm in winter and cool in summer with plenty of fresh air?

Are the windows screened against insects injurious to the health and comfort of the family?

Is the lighting both by day and

night adequate, rightly placed, and so arranged as to prevent glare?

Do the furnishings of the living room provide for the needs of all members of the family?

Do the color, design, and finish of the various pieces of furniture suit the character of the home and of the room?

Does the grouping of the furnishings suggest their use, conform to the standards of artistic arrangement, give a pleasing appearance to the room as a whole, and make cleaning and care easy?

Is the coloring of the room restful without being monotonous, and harmonious without following a stilted scheme?

Do the pictures, ornaments, and small furnishings, give the room a "lived-in" look and add to its beauty and comfort?

Such points mark whether the living room is liveable. With some changes they can be applied to other rooms and will suggest improvements to make the house more healthful, suitable, comfortable, and convenient in terms of the family needs.

FISH

SPRING may be the time when a young man's fancies lightly turn to thoughts of love but it is also the time when every member of the family from grandpa to the baby becomes possessed with an appetite for fish and a keen desire to catch some.

Did you ever serve them baked? If not, you've missed something.

Clean as for frying but leave each fish whole and fill it with any good dressing used with fowls. Flour each and sprinkle with salt. Place in a spider or bake pan with ½ cup melted butter or meat fryings. Put a spoonful of the grease over each fish, cover and bake in a

Begin Your Fly Swatting Campaign Now

"NOW or Never" should be the motto of every housewife, in these balmy days of spring, in regard to killing house flies, one of the most annoying, disagreeable, and unsanitary household insects and a carrier of typhoid fever and other diseases. Several little known, but cheap and entirely practical, ways of combating this pest are possible.

On the farm, most of the flies breed around the barns. This fact can be capitalized in poisoning them. An effective poison can be made and painted or swabbed on the side of the barn. Flies will then be killed in enormous quantities. A good poison can be made for this purpose by mixing one tablespoonful of lead arsenate, white arsenic, or Paris green into one pint of syrup.

Fly traps are also effective if the proper bait is used. The most at-

tractive bait for a fly trap is bread and milk slightly sweetened with brown sugar.

Of all the poisons for killing flies, formaldehyde is probably the best of all. By diluting a cup of milk with a cup of water, sweetening with a little brown sugar, and adding two tablespoons of ordinary commercial formaldehyde, a very attractive and highly poisonous dope is made for flies, but it should be kept away from children. By placing this in saucers and adding a small piece of bread, many flies will be lured to their death.

An effective, self-feeding poisoner can be made by filling a glass tumbler full of the same poison, then placing a piece of blotting paper on a saucer and inverting the saucer over the tumbler, and finally holding the saucer down tightly, quickly turning the tumbler over, the solution will feed out into saucer.

moderate oven about 40 minutes. Then uncover and increase heat to brown fish on both sides.

Fish eggs are very good if rightly cooked. Allow 2 hen's eggs and 2 tablespoons of cream to the eggs of one fish. Beat eggs well and stir in fish eggs and cream. Salt to taste and fry in plenty of fat which may be meat fryings or butter.—B. O. R.

Personal Column

To Clean Lace Curtains.—I am sending a recipe for cleaning lace curtains that I think is very good. I have used it for years and am convinced that the life of lace curtains can be very much lengthened by washing them this way.

After shaking out all the loose dirt cover curtains with cold water. Take one cupful of good soap chips, and a large tablespoonful of borax and dissolve in two cups of boiling water. Take from the stove when dissolved and add a half cup of kerosene. Make a thick, hot suds with part of the mixture and boiling water. Squeeze curtains from cold water and dip one at a time in the hot suds. The dirt will simply run out. Put through second lighter suds, rinse in hot water and put on stretchers. With two large pans this can be easily done and save the curtains from much wearing. This mixture is sufficient for four pairs of curtains.—Mrs. D. McL., Hart, Michigan.

—if you are well bred!

Masculine Delinquents.—The men at any dance are the activating principle. The more men there are congregating in smoking-room or on verandas, and dodging the dancing obligations their acceptance of the invitation laid upon them, the duller and more stagnant the dance will be. It is the Host's business to keep an eye on these delinquents and tactfully "drive" them out on the floor without wounding their sensibilities.

The Runner's Bible

Commit the way unto the Lord: trust also in him and he shall bring it to pass. Ps. 37:5.

Seek ye first the kingdom of God. (Matt. 6:33). Set your mind upon the limitless power which is at hand. Be patient and be assured that the Spirit in you leads to but one goal—your peace and happiness. If you set your mind upon things of the earth—the chaotic material world, you will have to have much strength to keep from being discouraged, from fretting and becoming impatient, all of which will weaken your faith and make obstructions in your path to success.

Recipes

Lady Cabbage.—Boil a firm white cabbage for fifteen minutes, changing the water for more boiling water from the teakettle; boil until tender, then drain and set aside to cool. When cold, chop fine and add 2 well-beaten eggs, 1 tablespoonful of butter, pepper and salt, 2 tablespoonfuls of rich milk or cream. Stir well and bake in a buttered pudding dish until brown. This looks very much like cauliflower and is quite good.

Little Fruit Cakes.—One cupful each of citron, raisins, figs, and dates, all seeded, and chopped fine; 4 eggs, 3 cupfuls of sugar, 2 cupfuls of butter or drippings, 1 cupful of molasses, 1 heaping teaspoonful each of cinnamon, cloves, and mace. Mix well together; add 1 teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in ½ cupful of water, and 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder sifted with ½ cupful of flour to make it stiff enough to roll out. Roll half an inch thick; cut in rounds, and bake in a moderate oven.

Sour-Cream Cookies.—Two eggs well beaten, 1 pint thick sour cream, 2 cupfuls sugar, and 1 level teaspoonful well sifted flour. Mix stiff enough to handle nicely; roll moderately thin; cut out, and bake a light brown in a quick oven.

English Spiced Cookies.—Two eggs, 1 pound of butter, 3 pounds of light brown sugar, 1 cupful of milk or water, 1 teaspoonful of ground cinnamon, 1 teaspoonful of ground cloves. Flour to make it stiff enough to roll out. Cut with a round cutter; put a raisin, or piece of citron, in the center; bake in a quick oven.

Chocolate Cookies.—One cupful of butter, 1 of sugar, 3 of flour, 4 eggs beaten separately—the yolks with the sugar and butter, the whites to a stiff froth; 1 teaspoonful of baking powder. Roll thin. Mix 4 tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate in a cupful of sugar; put on a plate, and lay each cake on the mixture before baking. Or add 1 cupful of grated chocolate to the dough while mixing. These cookies improve with age.

Rubber Ginger Snaps.—Take 1 cupful of molasses and let it come to a boil. Then beat together 1 egg, 1 cupful of sugar, and 1 tablespoonful of ginger. Add 1 tablespoonful of soda to the molasses, and mix with the egg and sugar

thoroughly, also adding 1 tablespoonful of vinegar. Mix with enough flour to roll (thin); cut in rounds, and bake.

Wafers—One cupful sugar, butter size of an egg, and cream them together. Beat 3 eggs without separating, add to the butter and sugar; add flour until it will drop from the spoon or a little thicker than cake batter; flavor with vanilla. Grease irons well.

Crullers—Three eggs, 1 tablespoonful of butter, 1 large cupful of sugar, 2/3 cupful of sweet milk, 1 scant teaspoonful of soda, and 1 heaping teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Mix soda with milk and cream of tartar with flour. Flavor with cinnamon and nutmeg, stiffen with flour and bake in hot lard.

WOMEN'S EXCHANGE

If you have something to exchange, we will print it FREE under this heading providing: First—it appeals to women and is a bonafide exchange, no cash involved. Second—it will go in three lines. Third—you are a paid-up subscriber to The Business Farmer and attach your address label from a recent issue to prove it. Exchange offers will be numbered and inserted in the order received as we have room.—MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR, Editor.

126.—A large package of assorted flower seeds for a live dahlia bulb or baby chick. Mrs. D. E. McLaren, Hart, Michigan.

HOMESPUN YARN

Aunt Ada's Axioms: Common sense is a big part of many of life's recipes.

Aunt Ada's Axioms: Your own living room is the real center of the world.

A little brown or maple sugar on the hot breakfast cereal offers a welcome change.

Plants which grow the year around should be repotted as their growth requires.

Wash your windows the easy way with a piece of chamois skin fifteen to eighteen inches square wrung out of warm water. Dry with the same chamois wrung from clean water.

Disappointing cracks in the tops of cakes may be caused by too hot an oven. The crust sets rapidly and must break when the cake rises.

Several strips of bacon laid across a chicken while it is being roasted improves the flavor.

OUR BOOK REVIEW

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

Fifty Famous Farmers.—By Lester S. Ivins, Head of the Department of Agriculture, Kent State Teachers College, Kent, Ohio, and A. E. Winship, lecturer and editor. In the list of famous farmers discussed in this book will be found: farmer inventors; creators of better plants and animals; leaders in rural economics and social life; soil experts; administrators of agriculture; secretaries of agriculture in cabinets of presidents. Two Michigan men included in the list, who won fame in other states and have returned in recent years to the state of their birth, are Kenyon L. Butterfield and Eugene Davenport. It is a valuable book for the farm library. It is published by the MacMillan Company and the price is \$2.00.

Allas Ben Alibi.—Irvin S. Cobb, This is a newspaper story. Ben All Crisp first hove above the horizon in Bridger's Gap when they staged the big fight for a world's championship in that jerkwater Western town. And though the picture of the winner went in upside down on the front page, Ben Crisp got out a fight extra that licked the big city dailies. Thence it is but a step, as they say, to Old Ben Alibi the genius of Park Row, New York. And the step is taken when this book opens. You see before you a wonder-worker; for when a crank had tried to blow up the richest and meanest man in New York City, Crisp was the one man in New York who could stage a ruse and capture the criminal after newspapers and police had failed to find him. The story of Old Ben Alibi is the most fascinating romance Irvin S. Cobb has ever written. The price is \$2 postpaid, and the publishers George H. Doran Company.

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

BE SURE AND SEND IN YOUR SIZE

5005-5045. A Very Attractive Design.—Checked gingham and linen are combined in this pleasing model. The Blouse Pattern 5005, may be finished with short sleeves. It is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The Bodice Skirt Pattern 5045 is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 1 1/2 yard. To make this Costume as illustrated in the large view for a medium size will require 1 yard of lining 32 inches wide, for the bodice portion of the skirt, 4 3/4 yards of checked material, and 1 3/4 yard of plain material 32 inches wide.

5072. A Comfortable Morning Frock for Mature Figures with Slender Figures with Slender Hips.—Striped or figured percale, gingham or linen could be used for this design. The yester relieves the severity of the front, and helps to give an effect of slenderness to the lines. The Pattern is cut in 8 Sizes: 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56 inches bust measure. A 44 inch size requires 4 yards of 36 inch material. The width of the dress at its lower edge is 2 yards.

5082. A Charming Frock for the Growing Girl.—Printed and plain crepe are here combined. Voile, crepe de chine or gingham could be used with pipings or binding in a contrasting color. The long sleeve portions may be omitted. This Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 2 1/2 yard of figured material if made as illustrated. If made of one material and with long sleeves 3 3/4 yards will be required. With short sleeves and of one material 3 1/4 yards will be required.

5067. A Unique Rompers Style.—This design has the bloomers and smock cut in one piece, as the accompanying diagram shows. The sleeves may be omitted. One could develop this pretty model in pongee, rep or chambray. Embroidery, braid or stitchery will form a suitable decoration. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. A 2 year size requires 2 yards of 36 inch material.

5090. A Simple Frock for School or Play.—Printed voile and plain voile are here combined. This style is also pleasing in batiste, chambray and cretonne. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 1/4 yard of plain material and 2 3/4 yards of figured material 36 inches wide if made as illustrated. If made of one material 2 1/2 yards will be required.

5077. A Very Attractive Under Garment.—Fillet lace and crepe de chine are here combined. One could also use radium silk, crepe or batiste, with trimming of lace or embroidery. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 3/4 yard of lace or contrasting material and 1 1/2 yard of crepe de chine if made as illustrated of 36 inch material. If made of one material 2 1/4 yards will be required.

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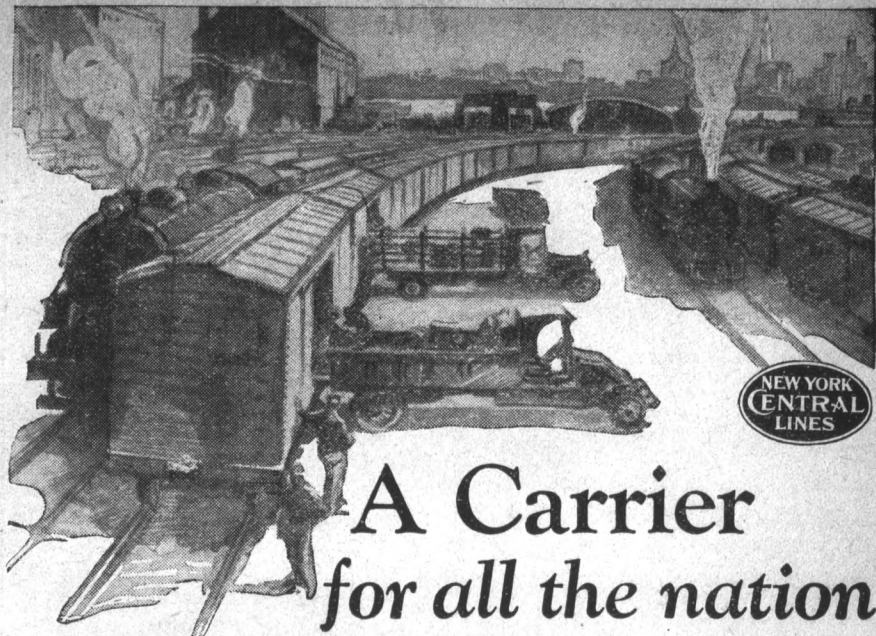
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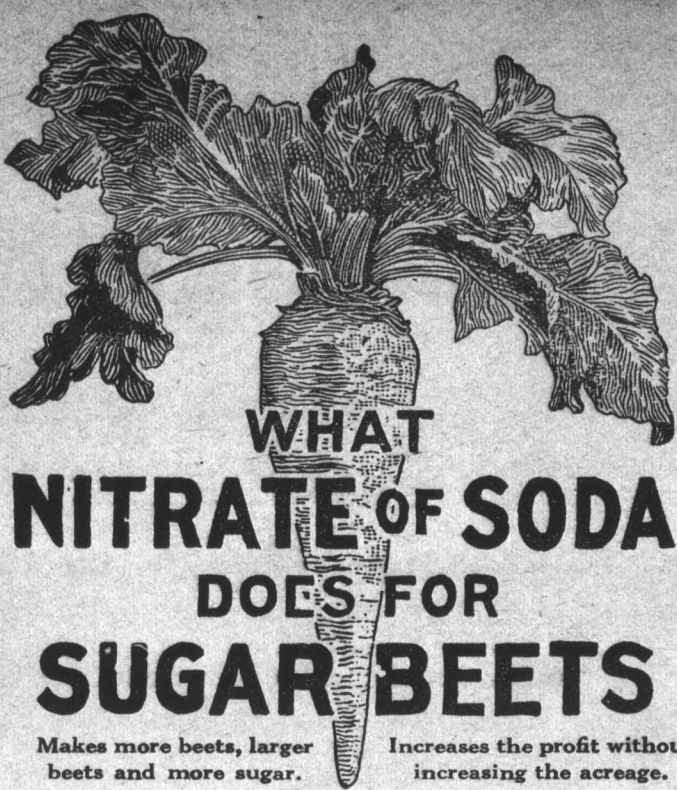
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APPRECIATION

I'm just a little farmer girl,
For brains I haven't any;
I ne'er do any one harm,
And of freckles I have many.

In summer I hoe the corn,
And plant beans and potatoes;
Then when they're ripe I eat 'em up,
Hurrah! For raw tomatoes!

In winter I sit and roast my chins;
At this one thing I'm handy,
I eat ripe apples by the peck,
Old Winter, you're a dandy.

So here's to The Business Farmer,
It is our "right hand man",
My dad's took it near a year
You bet, it's sure just grand!
—By Dorothy M. Kellogg,
Midland County.

DEAR girls and boys: Looking through an old book the other day I discovered a short article on "Obstinance and Firmness". The writer declared "Obstinance produces as much mischief in connection with the smallest matters as with those of the greatest importance. A person of obstinate disposition insists as resolutely on having his own choice in the most trifling affairs, as in those of the utmost consequence to all concerned. Firmness is a wise and noble virtue, which shows itself when the occasion is of sufficient dignity to demand it; but obstinance makes no difference in the things themselves; and those who are affected with this infirmity will, for almost nothing, carry things to the most painful and alarming extremes."

I think people get obstinance and firmness mixed, and think they are firm when they are really obstinate. Don't you believe that is true? We should all be very careful to remember the different meaning of these two words.

Do not forget that next Sunday, May 10th, is Mother's Day and show mother you have not forgotten.—UNCLE NED.

OUR GIRLS AND BOYS

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have not written to you for quite a while so I thought I would write. Now that it is warm we play ball, which is my favorite game. We usually have boys against the girls but the boys usually beat. The boys play in a field near the school house now, so we girls play by ourselves. I enclose a story which I hope you will print.—Louise Slemin, Owosso, Michigan.

Aspinet

In the southern part of Canada there lived a chief who was very brave. One day he went hunting with some braves and they saw a flock of buffalos, among them there was a beautiful fawn.

Now when the chief whose name was Sagamore, saw it he wanted its skin to make a robe for himself. So he called his braves together and told them the one that would catch it for him, could have Samoset the beautiful horse that could out-run any horse in the country. Now Sagamore had a son named Aspinet who was young and brave and was bent on getting Samoset.

The braves were eager to start. When Sagamore gave the signal they darted like arrows.

Aspinet encouraged his horse to run as he never ran before. He was soon ahead of the others, and was fast gaining on the buffalos. Two rods from the fawn, the arrow whistled through the air, the fawn fell, he had shot it through the heart.

That night there wasn't a happier brave, than Aspinet when his father gave him the horse.

One day Aspinet heard of a beautiful Indian princess, called Chewatra, the daughter of the Great Chief Corbitant. Many wonderful stories were said about her, and he wanted her for his wife. So one day on his horse Samoset went out to find her. They came to the camp the third day at sunset. Everybody was going about the camp in excitement. Aspinet asked a brave what was the matter and was told that a body of braves with the Great Chief Tokamahamon at the lead would burn the village if Corbitant would not give him his daughter for marriage.

Corbitant was very angry and would not see anyone. Aspinet thought he would see the chief if it cost him his life. So he kept on asking to see the chief until the chief got angry and let him in. He asked, Aspinet what he wanted and Aspinet told him that he would lead the braves to fight Tokamahamon. Corbitant was overjoyed. He

got all his braves together and by sunrise was ready to start.

They met the enemies at midday. A big battle followed and at the end the enemies retreated.

When they came to the camp the people met them with joy. Corbitant gave his daughter's hand to Aspinet, and they lived happily to a great old age. After Aspinet's father died he became a great chief and was loved by his people.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have written before as you know and I was very glad to receive your personal letter to me. My! doesn't it seem queer to write "1925". It does to me. It won't be long before we will be in the "30's".

I suppose a great many of the cousins have been to Port Huron but I will tell about my trip in our car. We started on Sunday morning—well it was almost eleven o'clock when we started—and as there were good roads we were soon quite a ways from Uby. At Ruth, a small town east of Uby, we stopped for gasoline. We went through Lexington, White Rock and Forrester. When we were nearly to the place where we would turn to follow the lake—Lake Huron—I saw smoke. I thought a train was a lake steamer. Such scenery on the shore road. Pretty farms had names such as "Maple Grove Farm", "Fairview", and "Clearview". "Fairview Farm" was well named for a long view of green grass with a circle of trees in the center was the chief attraction. Pretty cottages were all along the lake and most of them were inhabited.

I think this will be enough for I don't want to use up all the space allotted to the Children's Hour. Your new niece,—Lillian O'Rourke, Box 108, Uby, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—This is the first time I have written to the Children's Hour. I am in the seventh grade at school. I like my teacher very well and I like to go to school. I have light complexion and weigh 100 pounds, and am five feet tall. My age is between eleven and fifteen years. The one who guesses my right age will receive a prize and a long letter.

How many like crossword puzzles? I do for one. I have been working them. I did not know how at first but my teacher showed me.

I do not live on a farm. My father is a thresherman and has a large tractor, a separator, a beaver and corn shredder.

I have read many magazines and papers with letters in them, but I like the Children's Hour the best of all. It seems to be more interesting. I am sorry it does not come out every week and I think many others are too. Well, I hope Mr. Waste Basket does not catch me for I want to surprise my father and mother. Your want-to-be niece,—Mary M. Histed, Munger, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I like to read the M. B. F. and feel an interest in the Children's Hour. I live on a 140-acre farm. We have 18 head of cattle and five horses. I have light hair and blue eyes. I am 5 feet 5 inches tall. My age is fifteen years. My favorite authors are Zane Grey and Gene Stratton Porter. In my spare hours I do some scribbling, so I am sending you a sample. Your want-to-be niece,—Marie Slemin, Owosso, Michigan.

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Binder Twine

at attractive prices. Best quality guaranteed. Farmer agents wanted. Write for sample. THEO. BURT & SONS, Melrose, Ohio.

VERY NEAT LITTLE TRICK.

ASK SOMEBODY TO ARRANGE FOURTEEN MATCHES IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO FORM FIVE EQUAL DIAMONDS. USE ALL MATCHES AND NONE IS TO BE BROKEN OR OVERLAPPED

The Solution

SOILS AND CROPS

Edited by C. J. WRIGHT, Cass County

Contributions Invited—Questions Answered

MICHIGAN 'SOIL DOCTOR' TRAIN WELL ATTENDED

OVER 1900 samples of soil were tested in the Laboratory Car of the Soil Fertility Train which was operated through southwestern Michigan by the Michigan Agricultural College and the New York Central Lines during the first two weeks in April. This is at the rate of 75 samples at each meeting. Approximately 5,000 farmers visited the Train and consulted the "soil doctors" regarding their individual soil problems. Almost everyone started out by saying, "I do not know what is the matter with my land. I used to raise large crops of wheat, corn, and clover, but—" Almost invariably the diagnosis was "Lowered fertility, accompanied with high acid pressure and low phosphoric resistance."

Over 90 per cent of the samples tested showed a limestone requirement of at least 2 tons to the acre. Only two communities, Three Oaks and Quincy were the exceptions and even there over 60 per cent of the soils showed an acid reaction. Again and again, the prescriptions read, "Two tons of limestone, 200 pounds of acid phosphate to the acre and plenty of legumes in the rotation will make your business profitable and will bring back your former large yields."

The feature of this Train was the Laboratory Car, completely equipped to make these soil tests. It gave the farmer an opportunity to see his sample tested, discuss his problems with the soil experts, and receive a written report on his soil sample and specific recommendations. Dr. M. M. McCool, head of the Soils Department at the Michigan Agricultural College, said, "This is the only way in which our soil problems can be discussed. A sample of soil, the results of the tests, the farmer on his own ground, and the soils expert—that is the combination that gets results."

Another interesting feature of the Train was the exhibit put on by the Agricultural Engineering Department of M. A. C. A model of a home-made limestone spreader which can be built by any farmer in a few hours at little expense was shown. Plans for the same were distributed free of charge. The Musselman marl bucket, the first really successful bucket for excavating marl, was also shown in model form. Mr. H. J. Gallagher was in charge of this exhibit. Both of these devices have been developed and patented by Prof. H. H. Musselman but given to the citizens of Michigan without any royalties.

Besides Mr. Gallagher and Dr. McCool, Messrs. Geo. Graham, O. B. Price, and J. S. Hyde represented the College on this tour. Messrs. J. A. Porter and Ezra Eby, senior students, were employed to do the testing. Mr. E. J. Leenhouts, Agricultural Agent for the New York Central Lines, was in charge of the train.

CORN AND SOY BEANS

I have four acres I want to put into corn and put in soy beans in the hill. What kind of beans shall I use?—C. F., Gladwin, Mich.

FOR your section I would recommend sowing either the Manchú, Ito San, or Black Eyebrow varieties of soybeans when the beans are to be planted with corn. The soybeans should be planted at the same time the corn is planted and when the acreage is small this may be accomplished by mixing the corn and beans together in the hopper, planting the usual amount of corn and in addition four to six quarts of soybeans per acre. Since the soybeans are smooth and quite rounding it will be necessary to remix the corn and beans frequently in order that a uniform stand may be secured.

When large acreages of corn and soybeans are to be planted it is better to secure a soybean attachment for the corn planter.

The soybeans should be inoculated. Material for inoculation may be secured from the Department of Bacteriology, East Lansing, Michigan.

The price is twenty-five cents per bottle and each bottle contains sufficient material to inoculate a bushel of seed. Full directions for application accompany the material.—C. R. Megee, Associate Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

SOWING UNHULLED SWEET CLOVER SEED

Can you please tell me if unhulled sweet clover seed can be sown in the spring successfully, and what kind of nurse crop is the best? Will buckwheat do? How much of unhulled sweet clover seed is needed per acre?—E. W. Thompsonville, Michigan.

UNHULLED sweet clover seed may be sown in the spring. The amount sown, per acre, however, should be governed pretty largely by the percentage germination of the seed. Seed with the hull on is likely to give a low germination due to the fact that sweet clover contains a large number of hard seed.

The germination is materially increased by scarification. It is customary to sow fifteen pounds of scarified seed per acre while not less than twenty-five pounds of unhulled seed per acre is necessary to secure a good stand.—C. R. Megee, Associate Professor of Farm Crops, Michigan Agricultural College.

DISEASED BEANS

Could beans be used for seed from a crop that the stalks and pods seemed to rust? In some cases the rust reached the beans and left a dark spot on them. Could they be treated to any advantage?—J. S., Nessen City, Mich.

APPARENTLY the beans you referred to have been attacked by disease and there is no known way of treating the beans for it.

Careful hand picking and a very favorable growing season would eliminate a large amount of the disease. Should we have a poor growing season, and even careful hand picking, you would expect to find a large amount of disease in your beans this coming fall.

It would probably be best to get beans as free from disease as possible, in preference to your seed, if they are available.

Not knowing the variety of beans you are speaking about I can give no further recommendation.—H. R. Pettigrove, Assistant Professor of Farm Crops, Michigan Agricultural College.

MAN AND HIS WORTH

(Continued from Page 11)

gal, but covered him with shame as he deserved. He castigated the church hardened sinner. But he said he had gone out from the Father's house to bring wanderers back home. And, "As the Father has sent me so send I you".

So, here, man finds his work and worth. His mission is not to be found in a sensual life of eating and drinking. We are not to be anxious about that. It is not to be found in our feverish chasing after things. "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of things which he possesseth." It is not to be found in worldly acclaim or accumulations. "What shall a man be profited if he shall gain the whole world and lose his life?" No, man is to be judged wholly by the life he lives in communion and in co-working with God.

"The glory which thou gavest me I have given them." That is enough. The Father's house is thrown open. Every man who has gone out into the far country may return amidst sounds of music and rejoicing, to take his place in the family circle. Verily, there is a glorious future for man. This is according to the last and unsealed will and testament of our Father to his children. "Therefore, be ye abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord."

Life is mostly made up of little things. In making agriculture better, farm bureaus are doing here a little and there a little.

Zinc Insulated
American Anthony Royal
U. S. and National Fences

The Test of Time

in service on the farm under all kinds of weather conditions is the only true test by which good fence can be measured. Knowing the extra long lasting qualities of Zinc-Insulated American, Anthony, Royal, U. S. and National Fences we give this

GUARANTEE:

Our dealer will hand you with every purchase of fence our written guarantee that it will equal or outlast in actual length of service any other fence now made, of equal size wires and used under the same conditions. Any buyer who can show that it fails to do so will be supplied with an equal amount of new fence free.

Our fences have always given every user the highest degree of satisfactory service. Their quality is the result of more than 25 years of experience, with the most advanced skill of workers and progressive methods of manufacture. Improvements constantly have been added, to make them last longer and give even better service.

When you buy any of our fences from your dealer, your investment is protected with guaranteed fence service. In their making we control every process from selection of ore to the finished product. We know what our fences are and stand back of them with this unqualified guarantee, based on our past record for producing QUALITY PRODUCTS.

Confer With Your Local Dealer

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Chicago New York Boston Birmingham
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MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

"The Farm Paper of Service"

TELL YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT IT



The Bell Telephone Laboratory in 1884. From an old wood engraving published in the "Scientific American"

Winning nature's secrets

Every day that passes records some new advance in the telephone art. Constant experiment and observation are winning new secrets of chemistry, of electricity and magnetism, and of matter. Nature's unseen quarry is yielding to the researches of the laboratory that exact scientific knowledge which is among the telephone engineer's most priceless resources. The workshop of the telephone engineer is a scientific laboratory. Here he studies and experiments with principles and laws of our physical environment and sets them to aid us in our daily lives.

Forty-nine years ago the telephone was born in a scientific laboratory—a very small laboratory, to be sure, as it numbered in its personnel none but Bell and his assistant. As the Bell System has grown that laboratory has grown, and as the laboratory has grown the telephone has grown in efficiency, in distance covered, in numbers, in perfection. Countless are the milestones marking progress in the telephone art that have come from the laboratory.

Today the laboratory numbers among its personnel 3000 employees, more than half of whom are skilled scientists and engineers. Headed by a vice-president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, it is known as the Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., and forms an indispensable department of the Bell System.



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AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

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One Policy, One System, Universal Service

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 Tanager Cockerels bred from hens with records to 290. CHICKS, 50, \$7.50; 100, \$14; 500, \$65. Select Barron White Leghorns, culled for heavy egg production. CHICKS, 50, \$6; 100, \$11; 500, \$50; 1000, \$95. Order direct from this ad at once for quick delivery.

STAR HATCHERY, L. Tinholt, Prop., Box T, Holland, 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, 11c. Sheppard's Anconas, 12c. Light broilers, 8c. 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.

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Advertisements inserted under this heading for reputable breeders of Live Stock at special low rates to encourage the growing of pure-breds on the farms of our readers. Our advertising rate is Thirty Cents (30c) per agate line, per insertion. Fourteen agate lines to the column inch or \$4.20 per inch, less 2% for cash if sent with order or paid on or before the 40th of month following date of insertion. SEND IN YOUR AD AND WE WILL PUT IT IN TYPE FREE, so you can see how many lines it will fill. Address all letters, BREEDERS DIRECTORY, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

CATTLE

JERSEYS

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

GUERNSEYS

MAY — GUERNSEYS — ROSE

STATE AND FEDERAL ACCREDITED Bull calves out of Dams up to 877 pounds fat. Sired by Bulls whose Dams have up to 1011 pounds fat. The homes of bulls; Shuttlewick May Rose Secuel, Jumbo of Briarbank and Holbeck's Golden Knight of Nordland. From Dams producing 1011.18 fat, 772 fat and 610 fat. GEORGE L. BURROWS or GEORGE J. HICKS, Saginaw, W. S., Michigan.

PRACTICALLY PURE GUERNSEY DAIRY calves, 7 weeks old, \$20.00 each, shipped C. O. D. L. SHIPWAY, Whitewater, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL ready for service. T. B. tested and guaranteed. WILBUR VAN DER KOLK, Hamilton, Michigan.

BEST GUERNSEY HEIFER CALVES

\$20.00 each. EDGEWOOD FARMS, Whitewater, Wis. Registered Guernsey Bull Calves—Sired by Grandson of Imp. King of the May, for \$30.00 with papers. Also offer Registered cows and heifer calves. E. A. Black, Howard City, Michigan.

HEREFORDS

HEREFORD STEERS

56 Wt. Around 950 lbs. 60 Wt. Around 850 lbs.
68 Wt. Around 740 lbs. 80 Wt. Around 650 lbs.
142 Wt. Around 600 lbs. 47 Wt. Around 550 lbs.
52 Wt. Around 500 lbs. 58 Wt. Around 450 lbs.
Also many other bunches. Deep reds, dehorned, good stocker order. Real quality Herefords are usually market toppers when finished. Will sell your choice from any bunch. VAN V. BALDWIN, Eldon, Wapello Co., Iowa.

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

DAIRY AND LIVESTOCK

RAISING SHEEP IN MICHIGAN

Can you give me any information on sheep-raising in Michigan? Location, breed, profits to be made, if any; in other words, the good and bad features of sheep raising in the state.—J. V., Highland Park, Mich.

ANY part of the state of Michigan is well adapted to the sheep industry, it is of course, necessary that a section be selected where good crops of clover or alfalfa hay can be produced for winter feed. This, of course, takes in any part of the state except a small area of light sandy land.

The Shropshire, Hampshire, Oxford, Rambouillet and Delaine Merino breeds of sheep are all well adapted to Michigan conditions. The first three mentioned are strictly mutton breeds, whereas the last two are fine wool breeds. The fine wool breeds are harder, better shearers and longer lived than the mutton breeds. On the other hand, they do not mature as rapidly nor produce quite as good a market lamb as the mutton breeds of sheep. Consequently many grade fine wool flocks are bred to rams of the mutton breeds to produce a high grade market lamb.

Western ewes which contain a large preponderance of fine wool blood and are invariably free from parasites make an excellent foundation flock for Michigan farms. In purchasing it would be well to obtain young ewes, that is, ewes ranging in age from one to four years.

The profit made from sheep would vary. A great deal depending upon the season and care which a man gives his flock, also upon the cost of labor and value of the land which is being utilized for grazing. The careful flock master who gives close attention to details will invariably make a profit year after year, although some years will be much better than others. On the other hand the man who is rather shiftless and indifferent in caring for his stock will find that he has very little profits left.—Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Michigan Agricultural College.

BUTTER TASTES STRONG

We have a Jersey cow 12 years old and she is a good cow, makes lots of butter but her butter tastes strong. Butter comes quick and is firm and lovely butter only tastes strong. She freshened in October, seems to feel all right. Her feed is corn stalks, alfalfa hay, real good only once in a while a moldy stalk or so, corn and oats and bran and oil cake meal and salt.—Reader, Sanilac County.

THE cow's feed is probably causing the butter made from her milk to taste strong. This may be caused by the moldy feed which you state that she occasionally receives. If the cow is fed at about milking time much of this trouble may be obviated. Quite often this trouble comes when the cow is well advanced in her period of lactation but this could not be the case with this cow which you state freshened last October. It may also be caused by holding the cream too long before churning. It is a good idea when butter arrives at the size of wheat kernels to drain the buttermilk, add the same quantity of cold water, turn the churn slowly ten or twelve revolutions and then drain off this wash water. This removes the buttermilk which tends to cause butter to spoil quickly.—P. S. Lucas, Associate Professor of Dairy Manufacture, Michigan Agricultural College.

MICHIGAN JERSEY JOINS SELECT CLASS

LETTA of Glenburnie 407352, a mature Jersey cow owned by the Detroit Creamery Company, of Mt. Clemens, Mich., has completed an official 365 day test in which she produced 528.89 pounds of fat and 11,315 pounds of milk.

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.

Lacta CREAM SEPARATOR

Imported from Finland

one of the world's most famous Dairying Regions

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL



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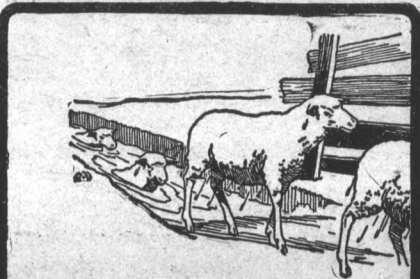
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1. The famous patented Lacta Bowl skims better than 99% Butter Fat—Lacta has never been beaten in open competition.
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5. It is so easy to start and keep running at speed that a child can operate it as well as an adult.
6. Our prices are much lower than those of far less efficient machines. LACTA is made in six sizes.
7. We give you a GENUINELY FREE TRIAL FOR 30 DAYS—NO MONEY DOWN—FREIGHT PREPAID. If satisfied you pay \$6.00 a month; if not, return at our expense.

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Dip your sheep for scab, ticks, foot-rot and maggots in a solution of

DR. HESS DIP and DISINFECTANT

Provide a wallow for your hogs. To every 25 gallons of water, add about a quart of Dr. Hess Dip. Your hogs will do the rest. Good night lice and disease germs!

Use the sprinkling can about the cow barn, poultry-house, pig-pens, sinks, closets, cesspools, wherever there is filth or a foul odor.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc.
Ashland, Ohio

SWINE

HAMPSHIRE

HAMPSHIRE FOR SALE: A FEW GILTS bred for May farrow and fall boar pigs. JOHN W. SNYDER, R4, St. Johns, Michigan.

O. I. C.

O. I. C.'s—Good Last October Boars OTTO B. SCHULZE & SONS, Nashville, Mich.



Wonderful work using Fordson Power
(or other light tractor)

Fordsons and Blizzards make a great combination for ensilage cutting. Owners say: "Couldn't keep the cutter busy." "Takes corn faster than one man can unload." "Runs smooth as grease." "Filled 7 silos last fall, easy." "More than pleased."

There are two models of Dick's Blizard that do great work on Fordson or other light tractor power. Both are big values. Model R-211 gives capacity of 6 to 9 tons per hour; R-133 cuts 8 to 12 tons. Both make even-cut silage, easily elevate to the top of highest silos, and are safe to operate.

Most for the Money in Quality and Results
Model for model, Dick's Blizzards are best made, do most work per H. P., cost least for repairs, and last the longest. 7 models, ranging from 4 to 35 tons per hr. capacity, on power of 3 1/2 to 18 H. P.

Write for Catalog
describing the full line but particularly featuring the popular sized and priced models. Also describes "Famous" Feed Cutters, which thousands of poultrymen use to increase egg production.

The Jos. Dick Mfg. Co. Canton, O.
Dept. 14
Stocks of Cutters and repair parts carried at convenient distributing points

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Boils, Swellings; Stops Lameness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is a **SAFE ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE**

Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.50 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Strains, Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. Price \$1.25 per bottle at dealers or delivered.

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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.

L-O-O-K!

Can ship chicks of high grade quality at once! Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks, 14c each. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks, 15 1/2c each. White, Brown Leghorns, 11c. Anconas, 12 1/2c. Mixed heavies, 12c. Mixed light weights, 8c. May chick \$1 per 100 less. June chick \$2 less. Order from this adv. If less than 100 wanted add 35c extra. Hatching eggs. Free circular tells about 15 first class varieties.

Lawrence Hatchery, R. 7, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

CHICKS - PULLETS

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.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION, Kalamazoo, Michigan.
Active Member International Baby Chick Association
Member Michigan State Farm Bureau

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN CHICKS FROM CAREFULLY
called stock on free range.

J. W. WEBSTER, Bath, Michigan.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE BUSINESS FARMER

HOLSTEIN BREEDERS ADOPT PREFIX NAMES

In order to advertise their herds and facilitate the naming of their animals, thirteen Michigan breeders of Holstein cattle recently adopted and registered herd prefix names with the secretary of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America. The total number of such names now recorded for American breeders is nearly 6,000. The prefix names and the names and addresses of Michigan breeders who have been given their exclusive use recently are: "Creamtop", John Oosterink, Jenison; "Lawn Oaks", J. Hartley, Gobles; "Sweetwater", Isaac J. Wolbrink, Zeeland; "Granview", Walter W. Schultz, Ann Arbor; "Kennox", John R. Rowell, Millington; "Walnuthurst", Ray Stevens, Charlotte; "Michigana", Lewis E. Colton, Monroe; "Halls Haven", Edwin Hall, Silverwood; "Avoncrest", Howard Nugent, Bad Axe; "Peterslea", J. W. Peters, Homer; "Evergreen Front", Richard D. Brower, Hopkins; "Albon", C. F. Albon, Saulte Sainte Marie; and "Schmidt", Herman F. Schmidt, Munith.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

ITCHING

I would like a little information concerning my cows. My cows have been bothered with some kind of itching. I thought it was lice and treated them for that. I can find no lice but they still lick and bite themselves. Their legs as well as their bodies seem to be affected this way. In the summertime it does not seem to bother them but just as soon as they are in the stable three or four weeks they begin again. I have been spraying the stables.—Reader.

I WOULD recommend the application of raw linseed oil applied with a body brush and brushed well in. This treatment can be repeated in two weeks if necessary. The trouble probably is coming from lice.—John P. Hutton, Assoc. Prof. of Surgery and Medicine, M. A. C.

COWS EAT BOARDS

I have two cows that eat boards from the fences, or any other kind of wood that they can get hold of. Can you tell me what the cause of this and whether there is a remedy?—W. D. Munger, Michigan.

THE cause of this perversion of the appetite is not definitely known. In some cases it has been shown to be due to spoiled forage. The symptoms are those of indigestion. I would suggest a trial of the following prescription: Pulverized nux vomica, 2 ounces; sodium sulphate, 7 ounces; Sodium bicarbonate, 6 ounces, sodium chloride, 1 ounce. Mix and give a tablespoonful three times a day.—John P. Hutton, Assoc. Prof. of Surgery and Medicine, M. A. C.

Poultry Department

PREVENTING LEG WEAKNESS

EVERY year we receive reports from every section of Michigan of leg weakness in chicks. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" and the following suggestions are offered to those who are raising chicks this year:

- Get the chicks outside as much as possible after they are five or six days old.
- Use cut alfalfa or clover for litter in the brooder house.
- Feed grain in the litter to induce exercise.
- Supply fresh green feeds, such as: Alfalfa, clover, cabbage, lettuce, sprouted oats, or spinach.
- Feed egg yolk or cod liver oil when necessary. Keep chick size oyster shell in small troughs for the chicks.
- Mix ground bone in the mash or feed the bone in a hopper.
- If degerminated corn or corn meal, or other highly milled feeds are fed they should be properly supplemented to supply needed vitamins.
- Feed a ration which includes a good source of protein such as milk or meat scraps.
- Keep the brooder house well ventilated in order to provide plenty of moisture and oxygen.

1. Easy as One-Two-Three

2. Try Let it prove how much cream it will Save

3. Trade in your old separator as Partial Payment

7 Sizes

Of course everyone who buys a cream separator wants the best; no one would deliberately buy a separator which would not skim clean or one which would skim clean for but a short time. If there is any question in your mind about which cream separator is the best, it is an easy thing to settle. Just compare a De Laval side-by-side with any other machine you may have in mind. That is enough for most people—the superiority of the De Laval is clearly apparent. But if merely seeing does not satisfy you, go a step farther and try them in actual use. Not one person out of a hundred who does this ever fails to choose the De Laval. After you have convinced yourself that the De Laval is the best, and you know how much more cream it will save, trade in your old separator as partial payment on a new De Laval. See your De Laval Agent or write our nearest office below.

The De Laval Separator Company
New York Chicago San Francisco
165 Broadway 29 E. Madison St. 61 Beale St.

De Laval CREAM SEPARATORS

Hand Electric Belt

Highest Quality Chicks At Lowest Prices

Chicks from our breeders that have been selected by expert from State University, and mated to males out of hens with official records of 251 to 284 eggs in 12 months are sure to bring you larger returns; they are doing it for hundreds of satisfied customers who have come back year after year since 1916. A SQUARE DEAL and FAIR TREATMENT IS GUARANTEED. For May 4, 11, 18 and 25th delivery, parcel post prepaid, at \$11.00 per 100; \$52.50 per 500; \$100.00 per 1000. Here is your opportunity of getting some of the best in this great poultry district at these low prices. Only Newton incubators used. Order direct from this adv. Reference Zeeland State Bank, or send for free catalog and mating list.

BUY NOW Large vigorous, peppy chicks that will completely satisfy you.

Barron Strain S. C. W. Leghorns	100	500	\$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	14.00	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.

Egg-Line White Leghorns

Tancred-Barron 250 to 330 egg record ancestry. Strong, sturdy chicks from the choicest free range matings at commercial hatchery prices. "AA" matings headed by pure Tancred males direct from Beal and Morgan.

Prices for May 12th and 19th shipment	25	50	100	500	1000
Extra Superior AA Mating	\$4.00	\$7.75	\$15.00	\$70.00	\$130.00
Superior A Mating	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	90.00

Deduct 1c per chick from above prices for June delivery. Shipped by prepaid parcel post and guaranteed to arrive in strong, healthy condition. Terms: 10% with order, balance before shipment. Ref. Zeeland State Bank. Catalog free.

J. PATER & SON, Box B, Rt. 4, Hudsonville, Michigan.

DILIGENT CHICKS DID IT

Postpaid prices on	50	100	500
Single Comb White Leghorns	\$7.25	\$10.00	\$47.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	6.75	13.00	62.50
S. C. Mottled Anconas	5.75	11.00	52.50
Mixed Chicks	4.25	8.00	37.50

Low in price, high in quality. Live delivery guaranteed. Order right from this ad, or send for our catalog; still better, visit our farm, we are located on the M-11 cement road 2 Miles North of Holland. We have pullets for sale after May 1.

Diligent Hatchery & Pullet Farm, Holland, Mich., Harm J. Knoll, Owner.

EARLY MATURING BABY CHICKS FROM PURE BRED FROM TESTED STOCK

BRED IN MICHIGAN - HATCHED IN MICHIGAN

Prices on (Parcel Post Prepaid)	50	100	500	1000
Select B. P. Rocks and R. I. Reds	\$6.50	\$12.00	\$60.00	\$120.00
Extra Select B. P. Rocks and R. I. Reds	7.50	14.00	70.00	140.00
W. P. Rocks and W. Wyandottes	8.50	16.00	80.00	160.00
"Utility" and "Eng. Barron" S. C. W. Leghorns	6.50	12.00	60.00	120.00
"Tancred American" S. C. W. Leghorns	7.50	14.00	70.00	140.00

Mixed chicks (all varieties), \$10 straight. Order right from this Ad for prompt shipment. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Pullets from 8 weeks to maturity.

MILAN HATCHERY, Box 4, Milan, Michigan.

High Grade Chicks Produced from splendid flocks of the best strains. Bred-to-lay and carefully inspected and selected.

Bred-to-lay and carefully inspected and selected.	50	100	500	1000
100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.—Postpaid prices on	\$6.50	\$12.00	\$67.00	\$110.00
White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	8.00	15.00	75.00	140.00
White Rocks & Wyandottes, Black Minorcas	8.50	16.00	77.00	150.00
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

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE BUSINESS FARMER

1,000,000 Babion's Quality Chicks



1925. Breeders of highest egg producing strains in all leading varieties. You will be greatly pleased with results obtained from our heavy layers.

100% Live Delivery Guar.—Postpaid prices	25	50	100	500	1000
English and American White Leghorns.....	\$2.75	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$45.00	\$88.00
Single and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns.....	2.75	5.50	10.00	45.00	88.00
Single Comb Buff Leghorns.....	2.75	5.50	10.00	45.00	88.00
S. C. and R. C. B. 1. Reds.....	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas.....	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Buff and White Orpingtons.....	4.50	8.50	17.00	82.00	160.00
Sil. Wyandottes, Lt. Brahmas, Langshans.....	4.50	8.50	17.00	82.00	160.00

15 other rare varieties. Mixed, all Heavies, \$11 per 100. All Light, \$9 per 100. Light and Heavy, Mixed, \$10 per 100. DUCKLINGS, Pekins, 25, \$7.50; 50, \$15; 100, \$30. White and Fawn Runners, 25, \$6.50; 50, \$13; 100, \$25. Remember Quality goes ahead of price. Consider this when you place your order and please note we guarantee 100% Live Delivery and Chicks that will please you. No Chicks shipped C. O. D. At least 10% of purchase price must come with order. Bank Reference. You cannot go wrong in ordering direct from this ad. Chicks from our EXTRA SELECT FLOCKS, \$3 per 100 higher than above prices, and Chicks from our Blue Ribbon Pens, \$5 per 100 higher. Write at once to-day.

BABION'S FRUIT & POULTRY FARM, Box 51, Flint, Michigan.

DOWN'S TANCRED BARRON LEGHORNS

1882 For forty three years the name Downs has been associated with poultry. 1925 During most of this time our business has been purely local. Thru this local business we have built up a reputation for

HIGH QUALITY WHITE LEGHORNS

That has brought us results over a much larger field than we had anticipated. We now make the following prices. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid. Ref. Romeo Savings Bank, Romeo, Mich.

For Delivery May 1st to May 15th, Postpaid	25	50	100	500	1000
Tom Barron Selected White Leghorns.....	\$3.50	\$6.50	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$120.00
For Delivery May 18th to June 1st.....	3.25	6.00	11.50	55.00	100.00
For Delivery after June 1st.....	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	85.00

HONESTY IS OUR MOTTO. That is why our local business has been built up to such a satisfactory extent. Catalog Free.

W. A. DOWNS POULTRY FARM, Box 105, WASHINGTON, MICH.

Sturdy Pure Bred Day Old Chicks

PRICES SMASHED!

Chicks bred from sires of 250 to 280 Egg Strains

For delivery, May 15, to June 1. 25	50	100	500	1000	
Ex. Sel. Barron or Tancred					
S. C. White Leghorns.....	\$3.25	\$6.25	\$12.00	\$57.50	\$110.00
Barron Leghorns, Standard					
Heavy Laying Stock.....	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	90.00
Extra Selected Sheppard's					
Mottled Anconas.....	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	120.00
S. C. Mottled Anconas,					
Standard heavy laying stock	3.00	5.75	11.00	52.50	100.00
Selected Park's Bred-to-lay					
Barred Rocks.....	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00
Broilers, mixed chicks	7c each				

For delivery June and July, our prices are cut two cents per chick from above list, except broiler chicks, which will be seven cents each. Cash with order or sent C. O. D. if desired. 100% live delivery prepaid, guaranteed. Order from this ad. Get our cut prices on pullets, ready for immediate shipment. Big, valuable catalog free.

SILVER WARD HATCHERY, Box 30, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.

WASHTENAW Baby Chicks

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. Last year we were not able to supply the demand. Order early this year.

PURE-BRED, CAREFULLY SELECTED, 100% LIVE DELIVERY

Barred Rocks,.....	50	100	500	1000
R. I. Reds,.....	\$6.25	\$12.00	\$47.50	\$92.00
White Rocks,.....	6.25	12.00	57.00	112.00
White Wyandottes,.....	6.75	13.00	62.00	122.00
Wh. & Br. Leghorns,.....	6.75	13.00	62.00	122.00
Mixed Chicks,.....	10.00			

Ref. Farmers & Mechanic's Bank, this city.

WASHTENAW HATCHERY, Geddes Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Chicks and Eggs at Reduced Prices

One of the founders of the chick industry 22 years in business. An old reliable Hatchery which has been putting out guaranteed chicks for years. Our flocks are the result of careful breeding and culling over a long period. When seen our chicks recommend themselves. Dr. L. E. Heasley Egg Basket strain Buff Leghorns. White Leghorns. Headed by males 275-303 egg record breeding. Barred Rocks headed by E. B. Thompson's males. R. I. Reds headed by Whittaker's males. Buff and White Leghorns; pullets after June 1st. Write for catalogue.

MEADOW BROOK HATCHERY, Henry De Pree Sons, R. R. No. 1, Holland, 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.

BIG HUSKY CHICKS

REDUCED PRICES Great Winter Layers. Pure bred, high quality flocks. Get these good Chicks NOW when they will do the best. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas,.....	\$3.00	\$5.25	\$10.00	\$47.50	\$90.00
Barred Rocks and Reds,.....	3.75	6.75	13.00	62.50	120.00
Assorted Mixed,.....	2.50	4.25	8.00	40.00	80.00

Extra Select Stock \$1 per 100 higher. 8 weeks Pullets, write for prices. Bank Reference. There is no risk. Get our Contest Circular.

WINSTROM POULTRY FARM, Box C-5, Zeeland, Michigan.

Michigan Pedigreed Heavy Laying Strains

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.

Michigan Poultry Farm, Box 1, Holland, Mich., U.S.A.

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 SHEPPARD. We insure OUR CHICKS for one week. Write for our catalog and prices before you buy, we can save you money.

M. D. WYNGARDEN
R. 4—Box 5, Zeeland, Michigan.

BEST KIND OF BROODER

"I would like to know what kind of brooder would be best for about 150 chicks. Are the square brooders as good as the round ones? Or are the canopy brooders best, if so please advise me as to the cost of the coal or oil canopy—which is the more expensive to run? Also which is more work?"—J. S., Remus, Mich.

THE coal burning brooder stove is usually considered more satisfactory than the oil burning stove. We would recommend that one buy a 52 inch hover, which is of sufficient size to accommodate three hundred to three hundred and fifty chicks.

While you have only one hundred and fifty chicks to accommodate this season, perhaps in the future, you will be raising chicks in larger numbers, and I recommend that you buy the larger stove at this time. Perhaps the hard coal burning stove is a little more expensive and requires more work in its operation than the oil burning stove, but because of its safety, the extra trouble and expense are well paid for.

—C. G. Card, Asst. Professor of Poultry Husbandry, Acting Head of Department, Michigan Agricultural College.

CROP BOUND HEN

My trouble is a crop bound hen. Please advise me.—Mrs. F., Halfway, Mich.

THE only thing which will relieve a condition of chronic impaction of the crop is an operation. If this has a tendency to reoccur it may be secondary to some other disease which it is impossible to diagnose by mail.—H. J. Stafseth, Res. Asso. in Bacteriology, Michigan Agricultural College.

NO TREATMENT KNOWN

Some time ago we killed a fat singing hen and found one dozen eggs in different stages of fermentation but they seemed like the yolks of boiled eggs and had a purple color. The hen seemed to be well and everything else was all right. What is the cause and what is the remedy?—D. H., White Cloud, Mich.

THE disease which you refer to is due to either a ruptured oviduct or inflammation of the oviduct. The cause is not generally understood, hence, the treatment cannot be intelligently applied. Usually it is not contagious.—H. J. Stafseth, Res. Assoc. in Bacteriology, Michigan Agricultural College.

IN CULLING

CATCHING the chickens is a large part of the work involved in culling, and experience shows that any help in this direction is valuable. The best way to catch chickens for culling is to have one or more catching crates, about four feet long, one and a half feet high, and two feet wide. The crates should have wire sides, and one end should be removable. The crate is placed where the birds leave the hen-house and they are driven into it.

Another good method is to construct a small catching pen outside of each building where the birds are to be caught. Drive four stakes into the ground, one on either side of the exit and the other two stakes four feet away, each pair two feet apart. Join the stakes, top and bottom, with narrow strips of boards. Tack two-inch mesh wire around the sides and outer end. Fasten wire across the top leaving one side free. The birds may then be driven into a pen and caught easily.

For work inside the house, take ten or twelve feet of poultry wire five to six feet high, and fasten a strip of one-by-two inch material at each end. Fasten several pieces of two-by-four about three feet long to the bottom of the wire. Nail one end to the wall five feet from a corner. The other end is swung out into the room, and twenty-five or thirty birds can easily be rounded up and passed to the culler.

Do you know how much you spend for food? Keeping accounts and growing a garden help cut the cost of feeding the family; start both now.

A good colony of bees ought to give 200 pounds of honey a year.

White Diarrhea

Splendid Success of Mrs. Ethel Rhoades in Preventing White Diarrhea

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Rhoades tell it 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. 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 chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 688, Waterloo, Ia., for a \$1.00 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."

—Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, 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. C. M. Bradshaw writes: "I used to lose a great many chicks from White Diarrhea, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 688, 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.

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. 688, 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.)

Profit Producing Baby Chicks

Order Now at These Low Prices!

Prices on Best Chicks After May 20
100% LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED—POSTPAID

Breed	25	50	100	500	1000
Tancred and Tom	Chicks	Chicks	Chicks	Chicks	Chicks
Barron White Leghorns	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$85.00
Park's Barred Rocks	3.00	6.00	11.00	52.50	105.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.00	6.00	11.00	52.50	105.00
Broiler Chicks			Per 100, \$8.00;	Per 500, \$37.50	
Heavy Broiler Chicks			Per 100, \$9.00;	Per 500, \$42.50	

8 to 10 weeks old Pullets at attractive prices. Big fine catalog free. Write today. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Brummer-Frederickson Poultry Farm
Box 26
HOLLAND, MICH.

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

Baby 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

LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM

Tancred Strain WHITE LEGHORNS
Park's BARRED ROCKS
Single Comb & Rose Comb RHODE ISLAND REDS

SUPERIOR CHICKS IN ALL BREEDS

REDUCED PRICE FOR MAY 16 TO JUNE 1

Star Mating	100	500
Tancred S. C. W. Leghorns	\$12.00	\$57.50
Barred Rocks	14.00	67.50
S. C. and R. C. R. I. Reds	14.00	67.50
Utility Stock	100	500
English S. C. W. Leghorns	\$10.00	\$47.50
Barred Rocks	12.00	57.50
R. I. Reds	12.00	57.50
Mixed chicks (No culis)	8.00	40.00

On orders for less than 100, add 25c to total price. Special prices on orders of 1,000 or more. Get our catalog and quotations on large shipments.

READ THIS BARRED ROCK RECORD
Lakeview Poultry Farm—Dear Sirs: The Barred Rock chicks I bought of you last spring are the best I ever had for egg production and for market, as they weigh from 6 to 8 pounds. You may count on a larger order from me this spring, as some of my neighbors are surprised at my egg production this winter and will want some of your stock this year. My pullets started to lay at 5 1/2 months old and by January were going 70% daily.

East Amherst, N. Y. Jan. 3, 1925 John A. Neuhaus.
We guarantee live delivery and good condition.
LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM,
R. R. 8, Box 3, Holland, Mich.

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 benefited 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.

Great Northern Hatchery

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. Send for special prices for JUNE and JULY delivery. Now booking orders for pullets.

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

Wingarden Strain
WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS

Special for May 25, June 1, June 8

Selected Mating	English Type White Leghorns, Br. Leghorns, Anconas	Extra Selected Mating	English Type White Leghorns, Anconas, B'd. Rocks	Special Star Mating	English Type White Leghorns, Mated to Pedigree Sired and Hollywood Males.
EGG BRED for 19 YEARS	\$10 per 100 \$45 per 500 \$85 per 1000		\$12 per 100 \$55 per 500 \$105 per 1000		\$14 per 100 \$65 per 500 \$125 per 1000

Odds and Ends: \$7.50 per 100, \$34 per 500, \$62 per 1000

Order Direct from This Ad

Poultry profits come from flocks in which practically every hen lays steadily. Such flocks can be raised only with chicks which have known high record ancestry. This can be expected when you buy chicks from Wingarden's with 19 years of breeding for high flock averages. Read our catalog for full information.

Wingarden HATCHERY & FARMS
ZEELAND, MICH., BOX B

English Type White Leghorn Pullets, 9 weeks old, \$1.15 each. \$1 in lots of 50 or more. F.O.B. Zeeland. Ready May 15 to 20.

THEY BEAR INSPECTION

Reliable Poultry Farm

Not Cheap Chicks, but Good Chicks Cheap

We sell fine stock at reasonable prices.

BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS
ANCONAS
WHITE WYANDOTTES

Order from this list.

White Leghorns, (270-300 ancestry)	\$12 per 100
Sheppard Anconas (300-egg strain)	\$12 per 100
White Wyandottes (Evergreen strain)	\$16 per 100
Odds and Ends (Broilers)	\$8 per 100

5% discount on orders placed 30 days in advance.

Shipped by parcel post. Safe arrival guaranteed.

Reliable Poultry Farm and Hatchery
R. R. 1, Box 48, Zeeland, Mich.

CHICKS C.O.D.

Special Oversupply Cut Prices for May and June Delivery

ENG. WHITE LEGHORNS—50-\$6; 100-\$11; 500-\$50. Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas—50-\$7; 100-\$13; 500-\$60. Husky, pure bred stock. Postpaid 100% delivery guaranteed. Send 10% with order, pay balance on arrival. Order now for immediate or future shipment direct from ad.

WINTER EGG FARM, Box 21, Zeeland, Michigan.

KEYSTONE HATCHERY

QUALITY CHICKS. Hatched from heavy laying, contest winning flocks. Winners in Michigan, Connecticut, Missouri and Canadian Contests. BLOOD TESTED FOR BACILLARY WHITE DIARRHEA.

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed—Postpaid prices	50	100	500	1000
Foreman Strain Barred Rocks	\$10.50	\$20.00	\$95.00	\$185.00
Selected Barred Rocks	8.00	15.00	70.00	135.00
S. C. Reds, (Int. Laying Contest Stock)	10.50	20.00	95.00	185.00
Extra Select S. C. and R. C. Reds	9.00	17.00	80.00	155.00
Select S. C. and R. C. Reds	8.00	15.00	70.00	135.00
White Rocks and Wyandottes	9.00	17.00	80.00	155.00
Tancred American White Leghorns	8.00	15.00	70.00	135.00
Utility & Eng. Barron White Leghorns	6.50	12.00	55.00	100.00

Mixed Chicks, 50 \$6; 100, \$12. Mixed all—Heavies, 50, \$6.50; 100, \$13. If ordered direct from this Ad for delivery after May 10th, deduct 15% from above prices on the heavy breeds and 20% from the Leghorn prices. Order direct from this advertisement in perfect confidence.

KEYSTONE HATCHERY, Dept. 51, Lansing, Michigan.

\$7.81 OFFICIAL PROFIT

Per Hen in One Year

Write for my free book today. Tells how I made \$7.81 official profit per hen. Tells how you, too, can make big money with

Dr. Heasley's Egg-Bred White Leghorn CHICKS

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

PRICES REDUCED!

Order Now—Big Reduction in Price for Immediate Delivery—Get Our Free Book—and Free Catalog Now—Free Service to All Customers.

DR. L. E. HEASLEY FARMS,
Dept. 11
Grand Rapids, Mich.

CHICKS W. LEGHORN-BARRED ROCK BLACK MINORCA-ANCONA

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.

Sent by PARCEL POST PREPAID. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

PINE BAY POULTRY FARM, Holland, Michigan.

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

REDUCED MAY PRICES Our 15 years of experience in breeding and hatching qualifies us as DEAN in the Poultry Industry. We own and operate a Real Poultry Farm, not merely a Hatchery. Our Free Catalog will give you full information. We have specialized in White Leghorns for many years.

100% Live Delivery Guar.—Postpaid prices	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns, Special Extra Quality	\$3.50	\$6.50	\$12.00	\$57.50	\$110.00
Barred Rocks, Reds, Anconas	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
White and Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00

Ref: Royal Oak Savings Bank. Order direct from this Ad in full confidence. "Mem-DEAN FARM AND HATCHERY, Box 22, Birmingham, Michigan."

FARROW CHIX FOR SUCCESS

WORLD'S GREATEST SELLING CHIX

Establishing records everywhere for quick maturity, early and consistent laying. Leghorns, Minorcas, Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Buffs, Lowest prices effective. Mail postcard for free catalog.

D. T. FARROW CHICKERIES
Peoria, Ill., Des Moines, Ia., Milwaukee, Wis., Indianapolis, Ind.

I Want a Job

on your place this season. I am a pure bred chick of known ancestry, and bred to lay. Catalog. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns.

MACOMB POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY,
Halfway, Michigan.

HUNDERMAN'S CHICKS

FIRST CLASS CHICKS \$10 per 100 and up. From pure bred flocks on free range, culled by an expert. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Postpaid prices	25	50	100	500	1000
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. Ref. State Commercial Savings Bank. You take no chances. Hatched in Blue Hen Incubators. 10% down books your order. Free Catalog. **HUNDERMAN BROS., Box 37, Zeeland, Michigan.**

Chicks 8c and up. Pullets 60c and up

Pure bred, highest quality, best paying. Low prices on leading varieties. Every Fairview bird is thoroughly inspected by a poultry expert. Customers report pullets laying at three months, 21 days. Orders filled on one week's notice. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.

FAIRVIEW HATCHERY AND POULTRY FARM
Box 204, R. 2, Zeeland, Michigan.

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MARKET FLASHES

All Grains Except Oats Higher Than Year Ago

Large Receipts At Leading Points Weaken Livestock Market and Prices Fluctuate

By W. W. FOOTE, Market Editor.

FARMERS are a good deal mixed in their views regarding the outlook of the future, as is perfectly natural, considering the topsyturvy markets for grains and livestock which have taken place this year, and the outlook appears to them, just as it does to city people, quite a conundrum. Just what a course to follow in growing their crops and in feeding hogs, cattle and sheep is puzzling, but from a conservative standpoint it looks like a safe proposition to grow the usual tracts of the different grains and to own plenty of pigs, as well as enough sheep and beef and dairy cattle. We hear a great deal of talk about losing much of our foreign trade in exporting grains and meats, but we are very apt to forget that the United States is far the richest country in the world, while our population is enormous and growing at a rapid pace, in spite of the curtailment of immigration from foreign countries. Another thing to be remembered is that there are limits to the advances of commodities, and during recent months unusually high retail prices for hog products have brought about decreased consumption. The season is well advanced in middle western farming districts, being from one to two weeks earlier than usual, and grass is luxuriant. In short, it never looked more promising for farmers in early May, and this is a point that is highly appreciated. The Department of Agriculture has issued a report on cattle feeding, claiming that there is a great falling off from the number reported a year ago, but thus far this is not borne out by the number marketed. However, farmers who are engaged in preparing beef cattle for the market are not at all likely to go astray by grazing and finishing the usual number, and it seems a great mistake to allow grass to go to waste for lack of stock. A shortage of hogs looms up, and the swine industry looks promising, with market prices above those of normal years. Dairy interests are in healthy condition, and milkers and springers are having a good sale in the Chicago market.

Unsettled Grain Markets

Wheat prices have been extremely slow in becoming stabilized for many weeks and owners of this and the other grains naturally feel impatient for a substantial advance all along the line. Wheat leads off in interest, as usual. Rallies in wheat occur frequently on the Chicago Board of Trade, but the price fails to go above \$1.50 usually, that price comparing with \$1.04 a year ago. Meanwhile the visible wheat supply in the United States decreased 4,114,000 bushels in a recent week, leaving the amount in sight 49,089,000 bushels, comparing with 52,781,000 bushels a year ago. Guessing the future is a difficult thing to do successfully, but the best authorities are disposed to look for moderate advances, based on the world's supply, the good crop outlook being the main bearish factor. As for rye, the stocks are fast disappearing, the visible supply having been lowered around 9,000,000 bushels in a short time, leaving it at 13,856,000 bushels comparing with 20,092,000 bushels a year ago. Near the close of the week bullish crop reports sent prices soaring, with May wheat at \$1.61½, comparing with \$1.05 a year ago; May corn at \$1.08½, comparing with 79 cents a year ago; May oats at 42 cents, comparing with 47 cents a year ago; and May rye at \$1.13, comparing with 66 cents a year ago.

Snow's crop report attracted more attention than any of the others, particularly his remarks about the aggregate wheat crop for the United States this year, which is considered very bullish. His estimate of winter wheat is 427,000,000 bushels, against 590,000,000 last year, and an average of 610,000,000 bushels for the last seven years.

Preliminary estimates for spring wheat acres is less than 19,000,000. The indicated crop on the basis of this acreage and an average yield is about 245,000,000 bushels. On the basis of an average yield equal to outturn for the last ten years the present spring probabilities could hardly be figured above 245,000,000 bushels. Unless spring wheat yields shall materially exceed the average, says Mr. Snow, we start the season with a total wheat promise of roughly 572,000,000 bushels against domestic requirements for food, seed and unavoidable wastage of fully 660,000,000 bushels. The wheat crop last year was 873,000,000 bushels.

Good Prices for Cattle

Taking one week with another, and striking an average, cattle are making very good returns to their owners, even the commoner lots selling comparatively well. A few prime heaves are bringing fancy prices, but such sales cut only a small figure, and even the best sell lower than a short time ago. Killers want steers and heifers which can be converted into moderate priced beef, and the commoner kinds have been advancing much of the time. The bulk of the recent sales of beef steers took place at \$9.25 to \$10.75, with the best yearlings going at \$10.25 to \$11.50 and the choicest long-fledged heavy steers at \$9.75 to \$11.30, no good steers going below \$9.50. Common to fair light steers sell at \$8.25 to \$9.25 and inferior little steers at \$5.50 to \$8.20, while butcher cows and heifers go at \$4.35 to \$10.50, bulls at \$4.50 to \$8, canner and cutter cows at \$2.50 to \$4.25 and calves at \$5 to \$10.50. There is a growing demand for stockers and feeders, and further advances of about 25 cents have taken place owing to small offerings, sales being at \$6 to \$8, with a limited sale of prime lots at \$8.25 to \$8.50, the best being competed for by killers. Dairy cows are in demand at \$50 to \$100, largely at \$75 to \$90 per head. For the year to late date the combined receipts in seven western packing points amount to 9,099,000 head of cattle, comparing with 3,150,000 for the corresponding period last year and 3,208,000 two years ago. A year ago beef steers were selling for \$7.25 to \$12 for common to prime

lots and ten years ago at \$6.50 to \$9.65.

When to Market Cattle

The following radio talk was recently given by C. A. Wilson, representing the Chicago Live Stock Exchange:

One good old Irish feeder by the name of Henry McElhinney asked my father how to hit better markets. He said "I cannot stand this thing of hitting the bottom every time." Father replied, "Henry, the next time your neighbors talk of shipping you watch very carefully, and when they are all coming a certain week you get in a week earlier or a week later. When you have something about ready and you like the looks of the market, call up your railroad agent and find out what the car orders are at your station, and at other places along the line if possible. If they are heavy, stay at home for a few days; if light, come at once."

Henry promised to do so, and in four or five weeks another trainload of cattle came from that neighborhood, but Henry stayed at home. The trainload, as usual, sold on a sharply lower market to the disgust of the owners. Henry came the next week and outsold his neighbors on the same grades of cattle a full 50 cents per hundred pounds. He followed this simple system until his death, a few years ago, and in over 12 years hit only one bad market.

Declines in Hog Prices

Forecasting future prices for hogs in western markets is a difficult matter at the present time, with existing prices for all products selling so high that further up-turns would undoubtedly check their consumption in this country, prices being now too high for all kinds of meats to admit of fairly large exports to foreign countries. Extremely large declines in hog values have taken place since the highest time of the season, and yet hogs are selling far higher than in recent years, having sold a year ago at \$6.50 to \$7.50 and two years ago at \$6.35 to \$8.25. Receipts of late have exceeded most expectations, farmers making shipments in fear of further slumps in the market, and at times, notably on Mondays, supplies were greatly excessive. Eastern shippers' purchases have fallen off in volume, and lack of the former animated outside buying competition made it easy for the Chicago packers to buy at lower figures. For the year to late date combined receipts in seven western packing points amount to 10,399,000 hogs, comparing with

12,059,000 one year ago. Prime lots of heavy butchers and light bacon hogs are the best sellers, and rough heavy packers are selling badly. Hogs should be kept until in marketable condition, but no longer unless market conditions undergo a change. On the whole they grade well, and the bulk sell within a range of 20 cents. Recent Chicago receipts averaged 234 pounds, being five pounds lighter than a five year average for corresponding weeks. The week's close saw hogs selling at \$9.75 to \$11.45, comparing with \$10.25 to \$12.15 a week earlier.

Lambs Move Up and Down

Of late fluctuations in the Chicago lamb market have been extremely wide, ruling much higher at times and then much lower. Colorado fed lambs comprises a large part of the offerings, and more shorn lambs show up as the season advances. Many California spring lambs have been offered, and best of these sold up to \$17.75 per 100 pounds.

WHEAT

Prices in the Detroit wheat market advanced last week and the tone averaged steady. Milling demand is slow while foreigners show little interest in the market. The crop is doing well in much of the southwest, according to reports, although there are some sections where more rain is needed.

CORN

Corn followed wheat most of last week and as a result prices averaged higher. Reports are that demand is off.

OATS

Oat prices gained last week and the market is steady. For the first time over a long period the oat market seemed to act independently of other grains.

RYE

Rye is inactive and unchanged, the supply being sufficient to care for the demand.

BEANS

During the forepart of last week prices in the bean market declined but it closed the week with a small gain. The market is inactive.

POTATOES

Consumers are taking new potatoes and anything but the best of old stock goes begging. For this reason prices are lower.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

DETROIT.—Cattle—Market steady. Good to choice yearlings, dry fed, \$9@10.50; best heavy steers, dry fed, \$8.75@9.25; 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@3.50; canner, \$2.50@2.75; choice light bulls, \$5@6.50; heavy bulls, \$5.25@5.50; stock bulls, \$4@5; feeders, \$5.50@7.75; stockers, \$5.50@7.25; milkers and springers, \$45@75. Sheep and Lambs—Market steady. Best lambs, \$13.50@13.75; fair lambs, \$11.50@12.75; light to common lambs, \$7.50@10.50; fair to good sheep, \$6@7; culls and common, \$3@5.25. Hogs—Market steady. Mixed hogs, \$11.75; roughs, \$10.

CHICAGO.—CATTLE; Bulk steers and yearlings \$9.15@10; fat she stock fully steady; bulk cows \$5.25@7.75; most heifers \$7.50@9; most bolognas \$4.85@5.15; weighty kind in load lots up to \$4.25; veal calves uneven around steady; bulk to packers, \$8@9; small killers selecting handyweights at \$10@10.50.

HOGS.—Supply of hogs beginning to dwindle. Steady; bulk good and choice 160 to 225 pound average \$11.30@11.50; bulk 240 to 325 pound butchers \$11.25@11.40; 140 to 150 pound kind largely \$11@11.20; bulk packing sows \$10@10.25; majority strong weight slaughter pigs \$10.75@11; shippers took 5,500; estimated holdover 11,000.

SHEEP.—Fat lambs 25 to 50c lower; top handy weight wool lambs, \$16.75; bulk desirable weight \$15.50@15.75; weightier kind downward to \$13.50; bulk desirable clipped averaging under 90 pounds \$12.50@13.00; weightier offerings \$10.25@10.50; springers 25c lower; other classes unchanged; clipped ewes \$7.50@8.25.

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S MARKET SUMMARY

and Comparison with Markets Two Weeks ago and One Year ago

	Detroit May 5	Chicago May 5	Detroit April 21	Detroit 1 yr. ago
WHEAT—				
No. 2 Red	\$1.90		\$1.79	\$1.11
No. 2 White	1.88		1.77	1.12
No. 2 Mixed	1.88		1.77	1.10
CORN—				
No. 3 Yellow	1.13	\$1.07	1.15	.88
No. 4 Yellow	1.08		1.10	.81
OATS—				
No. 2 White	.52	.47½	.53	.54½
No. 3 White	.48	.42@.43	.51	.52½
RYE—				
Cash No. 2	1.15	1.10	1.14	.70
BEANS—				
C. H. P. Cwt.	5.15@5.20	6.25	5.40@5.55	4.40
POTATOES—				
Per Cwt.	.83@.86	.70@.95	.93@.98	1.43@1.50
HAY—				
No. 1 Tim.	16@16.50	20@23	16@16.50	23.50@24
No. 2 Tim.	14@15	16@18	14@15	21.00@23
No. 1 Clover	13@14	13@14	13@14	19.00@21
Light Mixed	15.50@16	16@18	15.50@16	21.00@23

Tuesday, May 5.—All grains are unchanged. Bean market steady. Potatoes easy. Butter and eggs steady and in demand.

WOOL

The raw wool market at Boston ended last week still unsettled caused by the sharp declines of wool abroad.

SEEDS

Detroit.—Clover seed, \$16.30; timothy, \$3; alsike, \$12.50. Chicago.—Timothy seed \$5.75 @ 6.25; clover seed, \$19 @ 27.



Week of May 10

THE early days of this week in Michigan will be generally pleasant with increasing heat. By the middle part of the week there will have been generated a series of thunder storms and local wind storms which will hit various counties in Michigan with more or less damaging results.

By Thursday or Friday the air will have cleared of electrical storms and the blue skies will again be showing. There will not, however, be much lessening of the high temperatures until after the beginning of next week.

Week of May 17

Either at the very end of last week or the very beginning of this week storm conditions will again increase in most parts of Michigan. The state as a whole will be in the center of a general rain area, precipitation falling mostly under the influence of thunder storms.

Immediately following in the wake of these storms will be a cold area that will reduce the temperature in Michigan considerably for a few days. Up to about the middle of the week the skies will also be generally clear.

We expect very little reaction to warmer for the balance of this week in Michigan but there will be a renewal of rain storms or more or less general character beginning about Thursday and continuing until near the close of the week. With this storm area will come more or less wind storms that we believe will be well to watch for any dangerous manifestations.

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Consignment Sale 50-Guernseys-50 Cows—bred and open heifers—Calves Wednesday, May 27, 1925—12:30 P.M. (E.S.T.) Michigan Guernsey Breeders' Ass'n East Lansing For catalogs address W. D. Berrington, Sales Mgr., E. Lansing, Mich.

BROWN SWISS BROWN SWISS For Sale—Cows, Bulls and Heifer Calves. JOHN FITZPATRICK, Kewadin, Michigan.



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Have used a pair of Riverside Cords for a year, over 10,000 miles, and they are still good. Other cords put on at the same time are gone. Mr. M. A. Smith, Sioux Falls, S.D.

I have a Riverside Tire that has been on my car three years and seven months. Two of my neighbors are now using Riversides after seeing the splendid service they gave me. J. R. Johnson, Pingree, N. D.

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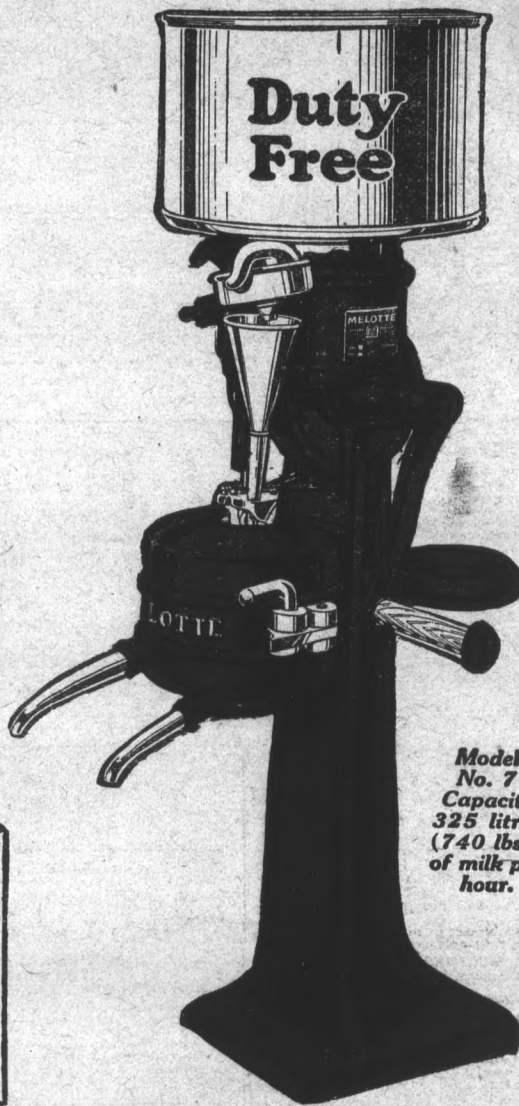
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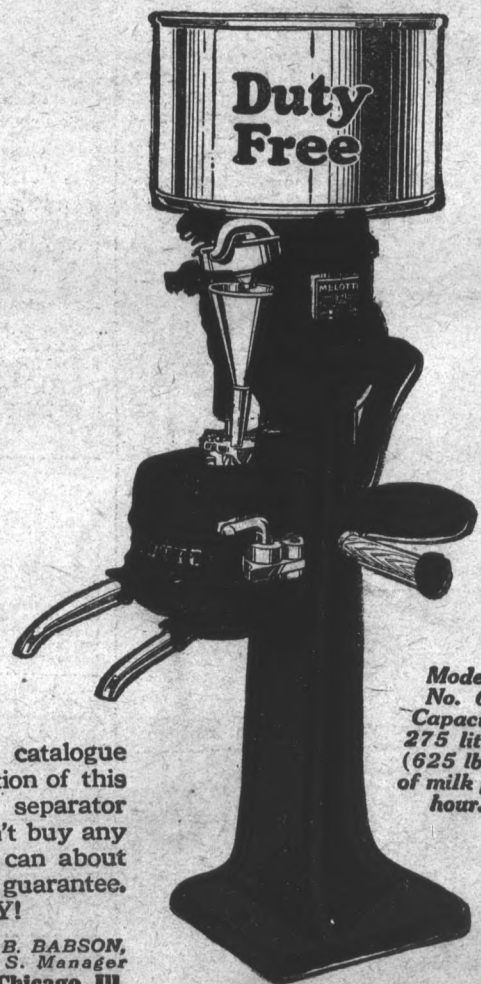
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