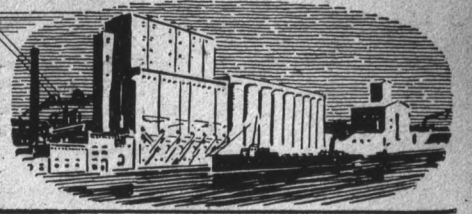


# *The Michigan* BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent  
Farm Magazine Owned and  
Edited in Michigan



VOL. XII, No. 19

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1925

TERMS: TWO YEARS \$1  
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THE FARM WOMAN'S CROP

*In this issue:—Important Road Laws Passed By Legislature—Figures Show Bean Growers Lose \$5,000,000*



## Current Agricultural News

### BIG HOLSTEIN DOINGS IN GRAND RAPIDS

HOLSTEIN breeders from practically every state in the Union will be the guests of Michigan Holstein men, headed by the State Holstein Association, in Grand Rapids, June 1 to 4.

The occasion is the Fortieth Annual Convention of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Following the Convention occurs the Sixth National Holstein Sale. Michigan secured these meetings only after hard work at the last two Conventions. This year's Convention marks the first held in Michigan since 1916.

Dairymen of Michigan are expected out in full force to enjoy the following program. All events will be on Eastern Standard time. Headquarters will be at the Pantlind Hotel.

#### PROGRAM

Monday, June 1st

10:00 A. M.—Meeting Board of Directors, Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

1:00 P. M.—Registration of Delegates and Visitors. Registration can be made at any time up to noon of June 3rd.

4:00 P. M.—Reception and dinner to Holsteiners given by Joseph

Brewer at the Blythefield Farms Country Club.

Tuesday, June 2nd

10:00 A. M.—Meeting of Holstein breeders and delegates of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America in auditorium of Pantlind Hotel; M. M. Wentworth, President of the Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association, introducing, "The Keys of Grand Rapids", Mayor Elvin Swarthout; "Welcome to Michigan", Hon. D. D. Aitken, Flint, Mich.; Response, Hon. Frank O. Lowden, President of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. The afternoon will be devoted to a general discussion of problems before the Association. Members as well as delegates to have the floor. Lead-off topic: "The Extension Service", Fred Koenig, director.

5:00 P. M.—Barbecue and entertainment at "Maryland Farms" Dudley Waters, Proprietor.

Wednesday, June 3rd

10:00 A. M.—Annual Convention of Delegates. Election of officers; consideration of resolutions; amendments to the by-laws, and other business as mentioned in the call.

6:30 P. M.—Annual banquet of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Pantlind Hotel. Special features! Real talks! Fun!

Thursday, June 4th

10:00 A. M.—Sixth National Sale. Sixty head of tops consigned from eleven states. Each animal accepted only after passing high entry requirements as to records and after passing rigid inspection as to type by competent judges.

The Sale will be held at the West Michigan Fair Grounds—only four miles from Convention Headquarters.

Regular ten-minute street car service to the Fair Grounds. Special cars will also leave direct from Headquarters. To drive, go North on Monroe Avenue to North Park, cross River bridge, follow cement road to Fair Grounds.

A word about the sale. The National Sale held each year in conjunction with the Convention is really more in the nature of an educational exhibit than a sale. The cattle consigned represent the best of the breed gathered from the main Holstein States. A special attempt to insure the quality of the entries this year was made by limiting the number to half the usual total by setting up high entrance requirements as to proven production, and by demanding rigid inspection by good judges of the Holstein type.

The sixty-one head in the sale were consigned from eleven states; five entered from California are already here. Michigan's quota of eight head was hand-picked by D. D. Aitken of Flint, veteran breeder of Holsteins and former president of the National Association and is considered the best bunch of Holsteins ever offered by Michigan breeders.

#### Railroad Rates to Grand Rapids

When you buy your ticket to Grand Rapids be sure to ask for a "certificate". Provided 250 of these certificates are turned in at Holstein Headquarters you will be entitled to half-fare return.

Please get a certificate even if you yourself do not plan on using the return. It will help others who do.

Simply ask your railroad agent for certificate and information how to use it. Present yourself to him at least thirty minutes before time for your train to leave.—J. G. Hays.

#### POTATO GROWERS CONVEENE JUNE 12 AT CADILLAC

THE next annual meeting of the Michigan Certified Seed Potato Growers' Association will be held at Cadillac on June 12, according to a recent announcement from the M. S. C. An educational campaign will no doubt supplement the business sessions. Minor changes in the by-laws of the organization, details of a five year contract plan for distribution of certified seed stock, and a report of the pool for the past season will be the outstanding business to be taken up.

#### BIG SALE OF GUERNSEYS

FIFTY-THREE head of registered Guernsey cattle will be assembled at East Lansing from all parts of the State on Wednesday afternoon, May 27th.

The occasion is the First Annual Consignment Sale of Michigan Guernseys held under the auspices of the State Guernsey Breeders' Association. The sale will be held at the College Live Stock Pavilion and will begin at 12:30 p. m. (E.S.T.)

This will be the largest single offering of purebred Guernseys in the state in the past few years. Although public, it will be more than an ordinary auction sale. The animals have been selected from twenty-four of the leading herds and only those from clean healthy herds have been accepted. In the offering are 18 cows, 30 heifers and calves, and 5 males.

Under the Supervision of State Banking Commission

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

# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

The Only Farm Magazine Owned and Edited in Michigan

Published Bi-Weekly at  
Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1925

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## Important Road Laws Passed By Legislature

Lawmakers Realize That Highways Are Vital Problem and Pass Many Note-worthy Bills

By STANLEY M. POWELL

(Lansing Correspondent of The Business Farmer.)

THE 1925 session of the Michigan State Legislature is now history. Before we either commend or condemn it too much for its doings it is fitting and proper for us as citizens of a self-governing democracy to pause for a few moments to analyze briefly a few of the more important laws enacted by our duly elected lawmakers. As law abiding citizens who realize that the safety of our homes and property—yes, and of our very lives—is dependent on respect for law and order, we have a certain duty to familiarize ourselves with the provisions of recent legislative enactments which have already or will soon, become effective.

### Enact Highway Finance Program

The first important legislation considered and enacted at the 1925 session was what was called the highway finance program. In its final form this program took the form of two companion bills—the two cent gas tax and the weight tax. This latter levy took the place of the old auto license which had been based on a combination of weight and horsepower. The new basis resulted in a more equitable scale of licenses and generally considerably reduced the fee to the owners of light or medium weight cars. The rate on passenger cars was finally set at 55 cents per hundred weight while a levy of from 65 cents to \$1.25 was imposed upon commercial vehicles, including trucks, the heavier vehicles coming under the higher brackets of the weight tax.

The weight tax law provides that from its revenue \$6,000,000 shall be returned each year to the counties in proportion to the amount collected from each. From the balance the following appropriations are specified: not less than \$1,200,000 for interest and sinking fund for the state highway bonds; \$2,000,000 for maintenance of state trunk line, Federal aid and non-trunk line highways; \$1,000,000 for building trunk line bridges, including grade separations; \$500,000 for non-trunk line highway maintenance and non-trunk line bridges; and \$300,000 for operating expenses of the State Highway Department. Any weight tax revenue in excess of these specific appropriations would be used for opening, widening and improving state trunk line and federal aid highways.

The two cent gas tax law was equally specific as to the use which was to be made of the millions of revenue which it is producing. To meet deficiencies in appropriations for the payment of net amounts owing the several counties on state award highways, not less than \$1,500,000 for the current year and \$2,000,000 annually hereafter is set aside until such delinquent awards shall have been paid in full. The law further provides that \$3,000,000 at least of gas tax revenue shall go for principal and interest payments on the state's outstanding highway bonds. It is further provided that the balance, if any, shall be used for the general construction, improvement and betterment of the public highways of the state.

### Users of Roads to Pay

Probably the most significant aspect of this highway finance program is that by the passage of these two companion bills, the Legislature has definitely acknowledged and provided that in the future the state's trunk line highway system should be financed by those who obtain the benefits therefrom, chiefly the motorists of this state. Through the enactment of the gas tax a fair and workable basis has been pro-

vided whereby visiting tourists driving their cars over Michigan highways will make their proper contribution to construction and maintenance cost.

Before these two laws were passed the state's exhausted \$50,000,000 highway bond issue and its \$6,000,000 of delinquent highway rewards owed to the several counties constituted a virtual first mortgage on all of the taxable general property of the state. Somebody stood to pay these bills. If the motorist had not been compelled to meet them, the general taxpayer would have been left holding the bag.

Many influential individuals and organizations favored a high auto weight tax and no gas tax, but the farmers of the state and their powerful organizations and publications presented a united and unwavering front and advanced the cause of the gas tax with such logical and irrefutable arguments that finally the opposition yielded and the gas tax was agreed to and consequent material reductions were made in the weight tax rates from the scale originally advocated. This compromise meant dollars and cents to every Michigan farmer. Under its terms they will pay less, for commercial travellers and tourists will through the gas tax pay a considerably larger amount of the total amount than would have been the case under a high weight tax unsupplemented by a gas tax.

### Atwood, Ming and Kirby Bills

But it should not be supposed that these two revenue producing bills were the only important road laws enacted by the 1925 Legislature. In even a most cursory survey of the subject mention must be made also of three other bills of the

most outstanding importance. The first of these measures is Senator Atwood's bill which authorizes the State Highway Commissioner and the State Administrative Board to lay out and establish not to exceed 500 miles of additional trunk line highways on routes to be determined by them.

Representative Ming's bill further increases the control of the state over the trunk lines by providing that on January 1, 1926 the state will take over the entire charge of their construction and maintenance and will relieve the counties of any responsibility, financial or otherwise in connection therewith. Somewhat the opposite of the Ming bill is Representative Kirby's bill which permanently repeals the sections of the old law under which the state shared financially in the construction of county roads.

### New Township Road Law

Another important highway measure sponsored by Representative Kirby and enacted into law was his bill to allow for the construction, improvement and maintenance of township roads by boards of county road commissioners in certain cases. Section 1 of this act provides as follows:

"The board of county road commissioners of any county that is operating under the county road system, is hereby authorized to take charge of all the highway funds raised in all of the townships of said county and whose township boards consent to the provisions of this act and to expend such funds in the townships where raised in the construction, improvement and maintenance of township roads. Consent given by any township board may be withdrawn by resolution adopted

by such board, provided that notice thereof be served upon the board of county road commissioners not less than ninety days before the annual township meeting."

The amount to be raised for highway purposes in any township deciding to come under the provisions of this act would be determined by the electors of the township at the annual township meeting. Supporters of this bill declared that the board of county road commissioners had engineers and equipment much superior to that which the townships could afford and so were in a position to do highway work better and more economically than could the separate townships.

Representative Howell successfully sponsored a bill which makes it unlawful for any person to display or permit to be displayed on his or her motor vehicle any emblem or insignia of any organization, association, fraternity, lodge, club or order unless the owner of such motor vehicle be a member of the organization the emblem or insignia of which is so displayed. The law does not apply to the use of such emblems solely for participation in any public parade, or at any public fair, exhibit or carnival.

### Vehicles Must Have Lights

One of the laws passed at the 1922 session which it will be difficult for the average farmer to observe perfectly was Senator Martin's bill requiring all vehicles travelling on any public highway between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise to display a light. In the past vehicles have been required to carry a light only when travelling on trunk line highways and village streets. The Martin bill also considerably stiffens the penalty for failure to provide proper lights, raising the maximum sentence to a fine of \$25 or 30 days in jail or both.

Because of its relation to the protection of our improved highways against the rapid and costly deterioration which results from the unrestricted use of excessively heavy trucks, probably no bill was of greater importance than Senator Hinkley's measure which regulates the maximum weight and speed of the larger types of trucks.

This bill makes it unlawful to operate any vehicle upon the public highways of this state, the gross weight of which, including load, exceeds fourteen tons. For the purposes of this act, trucks, tractors, trailers and semi-trailer are each construed to be separate units. The maximum speed limit permitted for the various sized trucks ranges from 15 to 30 miles per hour. Any person operating a vehicle longer than 40 feet would be forbidden to drive closer than 1000 feet to any similar vehicle moving in the same direction. For violations of this act the operator's license may be suspended for a period of not to exceed one year by the Secretary of State upon the recommendation of the trial justice or judge.

The above summary gives a brief bird's-eye view of the more important legislation relative to highway construction, maintenance, finance and use which were enacted during the 1925 session. Because of the vital and intimate relation which improved roads have to the daily life of every farmer and citizen, we have seen fit to give these measures the amount of space and emphasis accorded above.

Future issues of THE BUSINESS FARMER will contain summaries of other important types of legislation of interest to our readers.

## Figures Show Bean Growers Lose \$5,000,000

THE government's recent hearings on the proposed federal grades for beans revived the question: "Why do Michigan beans undersell California's product?"

About a year and a half ago this newspaper proposed an investigation should be instituted to ascertain the answer to this question. It was suggested this work should be undertaken by either the state department of agriculture or the markets department of the Michigan Agricultural College. But as far as is known no action has been taken by either agency.

In the meantime, assuming the government reports are correct, Michigan farmers have continued to take about \$5,000,000 a year less for their crop. This estimate is based on statistics compiled by the United States department of agriculture, which show Michigan farmers received \$1 a bushel less for their beans than California growers were paid for their crop on corresponding dates. Michigan produces more than 5,000,000 bushels.

Some question exists whether the government figures are safe to use for comparative purposes. It is known they apply largely to white pea beans in Michigan, but it is not known whether the California prices are on white beans or all beans. This newspaper raised this issue six months ago, but the department of agriculture has not as yet seen fit to clarify its reports. Their accuracy and fairness will

stand investigation if either the college or state decides to act.

Many growers are inclined to feel the Michigan bean market is controlled by the canners. A. B. Cook of Owosso, master of the state grange, shares this opinion. At the government's hearings Mr. Cook said he had been informed the canners buy 60 to 80 per cent of Michigan's bean crop and he argued that whoever controls 60 per cent of the outlet of any commodity is in a position to dominate and control the market on that product.

Mr. Cook also stated there are certain practices among Michigan bean jobbers and elevator men which the growers believe will stand correction. He made this statement when he objected to a motion made by W. I. Biles, Saginaw bean jobber, which sought the growers' blanket endorsement of the jobbers' methods.

Beans are grown in only a few states and the industry lends itself to easy investigation. The need for some sort of probe is indicated in the following farm prices supplied by the government as of the fifteenth of each month.

Price Per Bushel of Beans, 1924-1925

State	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
New York	\$3.80	\$4.00	\$4.10	\$4.40
Michigan	3.15	3.00	3.29	3.80
Nebraska	4.20	3.65	4.00	4.40
Montana	4.20	3.65	4.00	3.50
Wyoming	3.55	3.30	4.00	3.90
Colorado	3.10	2.90	3.20	3.50
Idaho	4.10	3.50	3.80	3.30
California	4.35	4.80	4.80	4.80

(Editor's Note: The above article was written by D. L. Runnells and appeared in The Grand Rapids Press.)



# Can You Locate Vein of Water With Peach Twig?

Two Readers Declare Twig Will Work While One Believes It Is All a Hoax

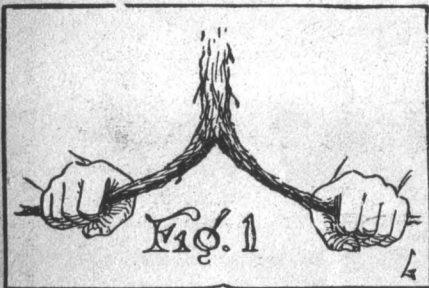
**B**. V. in the issue of March 28 of THE BUSINESS FARMER asks, "Why is it with using a peach twig to locate a vein of water that it will work with some people and not with others?"

To answer the question another question must be asked and answered. The question is: Why does the peach twig work? To answer how and why it works for some people will lend itself in answering why the peach twig or divining rod will not work for others.

The most interesting thing about the divining rod is that it works! Many valuable wells have been located by the use of the rod, but infinitely greater is the number of wells that have come into existence without the aid of the rod.

The writer had an opportunity a few weeks ago to witness the rod in operation. A prominent farmer's son obtains a very marked degree of success with it. Also his neighbor possesses the occult power, for abandoning a well after driving it 190 feet, he resorted to the peach twig and located a vein of water 15 feet below the surface and not over ten feet from the deep well. The father is unable to receive any response from the rod.

It is interesting to watch the son or the neighbor as they are walking across the field with a peach twig held firmly in their hands. As they near a certain area the twig begins to slowly but surely turn and point toward the ground, when the right place is encountered the twig is



According to J. A. Dexter this is the way to hold the twig to locate water.

**I**n our March 28th issue we published a question sent to us by one of our readers which read "Why is it with using a peach twig to locate a vein of water that it will work with some people and not with others?" The three letters published here are answers to our reader's inquiry. Can you give any more information?

pointing straight downward. Several trials were made with no variation. No success was obtained by other members of the party.

Two distinct areas could be mapped out running diagonally but parallel across the fields. One area was running towards a neighbor's well and the other including the farmer's well that is placed in the kitchen.

Since water existed in one vein as is proven by the well in the kitchen it is reasonable to suppose water to exist in the other vein. It was conclusive evidence that some relation exists between the water in the ground, the rod, and the operator. But what is it? It wasn't because the operator willfully caused the twig or rod to turn as no apparent effort was used except to firmly hold it in an upright position. Often the twig would crack and break near the operator's hands in its endeavor to turn.

Many trials and checks were made to ascertain the force, though the operator seemed to think that the water in the soil lent magnetic influence upon the twig for no physical sensation could be felt except the twisting. The suggestion was made that the operator should firmly place elbows against his hips and carry the twigs as before. Also, since it was convenient, the operator's elbows were placed firmly upon a table which was moved toward the well in the kitchen.

In both of these trials not the slightest movement of the twig took place. This was repeated many times but without success as long as the elbows were firm against the body or table.

Why should the placing of the elbows firmly against the hips or on the table have any effect on the divining rod? The operator seemed to

think that the elbows on the table shut off the "electricity" thus preventing the rod from working. But with the check of having his arms firmly at his sides as he was carrying the rod in the field was made, no explanation was forthcoming other than "it won't work that way".

To establish a correlation that exists, recall how many a curious and hectic evening that has been spent around an Ouija board. Many questions are answered and futures foretold when the operators have their arms free and at ease with their fingers lightly touching the indicator which will go to "yes" and "no" or to some letter. Of course some of the answers have come true and we marvel at Ouija's intelligence. Ouija had to have the full free swing of the arms in order that force of the operators muscles, that were directed by the subconscious mind, could be effective in moving the indicator ere the conscious mind is aware.

Likewise, the subconscious mind plays the all important part in the divining rod. Give the ideal conditions for the subconscious mind to direct the muscles of the arms and the twig will turn ere the conscious mind is aware. To take away the conditions that allows the unconscious movement the divining rod is a total failure. It is this psychological factor that makes it possible for some people to be successful operators of the twig while others can not.

To come back to specific trials made. The operator by viewing the neighbor's wells determined that the water should be at a certain place, or knows it to be present. He proceeds to test it out. He gives his subconscious mind and twig full opportunity to perform and they do so. While others will not permit the sub-

conscious mind to operate and become failures with the rod.—John H. Killmaster, High School Agricultural Instructor, Allegan, Mich.

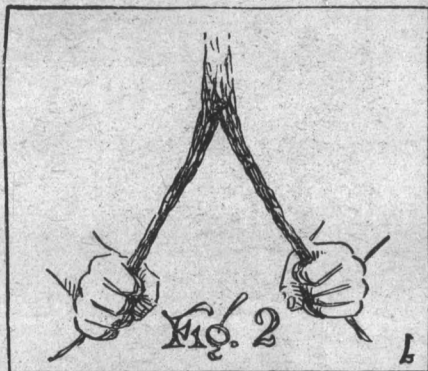
## All a Hoax

**I** NOTICE the question asked by R. V., Kent County in THE BUSINESS FARMER, "Why is it with a peach twig to locate a vein of water that it will work with some people and not with others?"

I want to say to commence with that it is all a hoax. It just depends on how you hold the twig. I am sending you a rough drawing of the way they hold the twig. In Fig. 1 you will discover immediately that the least jar will start the top heavy twig down in spite of you, also see Fig. 2, which I will defy any water wizard to make turn down. When I was a young fellow I had seen the wizard walk around with the twig as in Fig. 1, so I thought I would try it myself. I did not go far before I learned the secret. So now I want to say again it is all a hoax.—J. A. Dexter, Genesee County.

## Some Can and Some Cannot

**T**HE answer to R. V.'s question is that some people have a higher percentage of electricity in them than others. It can be done with either a peach or willow twig with success.—Reader, Allegan Co.



Mr. Dexter says he will defy any water wizard to make the twig turn down if he will hold it like above.

## Danish Farmers Show World True Meaning of Cooperation

By FRANCIS A. FLOOD

(Mr. Flood's thirteenth article of his series on European travels is devoted to his trip into Denmark.)

**I**f one is a Dane he can boast that his country stands today as the foremost country of the world in the scientific organization of her agriculture, both in producing and in marketing—and if one is not a Dane he must admit it.

We in the United States, and especially in this particular section of the United States, are apt to believe that we are the greatest farmers in the world, and yet little Denmark with it 16,608 square miles—about one-fifth of the size of Nebraska or Minnesota—has three times as many dairy cows and twice as many full-grown farms as there are in Nebraska, and each one of these farms supports at least one nice, plump Danish family, and usually several. There is an average of about 35 people per square mile throughout the United States, while Denmark averages 196 people for every section of land.

And yet, densely populated as this little country is, there are nearly half as many dairy cows as there are people—about 45 dairy cows for every 100 persons. That makes about 80 cows per square mile in the entire country. Only one-fifth the size of Nebraska, Denmark has about three times as many dairy cows—and there are even more other cattle in Denmark than there are actual milk cows. And there are still more bacon-type of hogs in Denmark than there are other cattle!

The thing that makes this little Scandinavian country a real dairy country, however, is the significant fact that this million and a quarter of dairy cows average 9,680 pounds of milk each per year, and the average test of this milk is 4.05 per

cent, making an actual average of 440 pounds of butter per year from each Danish cow.

But with all this staggering dairy production from so small a country, Denmark's chief claim to distinction in the field of dairying and other forms of agriculture lies in the fact that the Danish farmers face the markets of the world as one unified body of sellers instead of 200,000 individual farmers competing with each other in price rather than in production. The Danish farmer produces efficiently on his own farm, as an individual, but he meets the demands of the markets in a solid mass organization, business partners with his 200,000 fellow-farmers, careful salesmen of their wares.

The agricultural societies of Denmark, promoting the technical, sci-

entific, and educational interests of agriculture, enroll approximately 90 per cent of the Danish farmers—that's for efficiency in production. The cooperative associations, dealing more particularly with the business of marketing their products, buying their supplies and insuring their credit, enroll fully as many—that's for efficiency in taking care of what they've produced. More than 85 per cent of the farmers of Denmark are members of butter and bacon cooperative associations, selling to their more industrial but less agricultural neighbors, England and Germany.

Instead of turning a herd of cows loose in a fenced pasture to graze at will over the whole pasture eating only what they like best and tramping down the rest, the thrifty

Dane does without fences and tethers his cows out in rows. They gradually work their way across the pasture and eat it clean as they go. By the time the cows have worked their way across the pasture, the original side has grown up again, and is ready for the "second cutting".

When a man from Wisconsin by the name of Robert M. LaFollette visited Denmark a few years ago he was being shown around the country by the same man who had charge of our merry party of editors, Mr. Holm, of the Danish department of agriculture.

Mr. Holm told us that when Mr. LaFollette first saw these cows lined up in rows across the unfenced pasture, eating it clean as they went, he was too far away to notice the ropes. He stopped, surprised, and then remarked, "I had heard that this is a great country for agricultural cooperation, but I didn't know that you had even trained your cows to cooperate with you like that!"

## A County Fair

Mr. Holm took us to visit what we would call a county fair. We saw American-made machinery on display—and we saw other farm machinery standing right next to it that had been made in Germany and bore the name of Krupp, machinery that appeared to be practically identical with the American patents, and yet sold considerably cheaper. But we agreed that Krupp had better be making binders and grain drills than Big Berthas and machine guns. He will certainly find a more ready market in Denmark for his plow shares than he will for his swords.

There were no cheap games of chance and no garish midway, none  
(Continued on Page 17)



The barn and yard of a typical Danish homestead.



# THRU OUR HOME FOLKS' KODAKS



**OFF FOR A RIDE.**—Bethany Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Benjamin, of Grand Ledge.



**"THE THREE JACKS FROM OLA; CHARLES, DALE AND SPARK PLUG!"**—So that Dale and Spark Plug will not blame us we want to explain that Chas. Whitford, of Ashley, a member of the group, suggested the title for the picture.



**RUTH AND FRECKLES.**—This picture was sent to us by Mrs. S. J. Dewey, of Bellaire.



**HARVESTING MOTHER'S POTATOES.**—"This was taken the day we all turned out to dig mother's potatoes," writes Mrs. Geo. Canfield, of Tustin. "In the picture you see brothers, sisters, and brothers-in-law, on the McDonald Farm, Tustin."



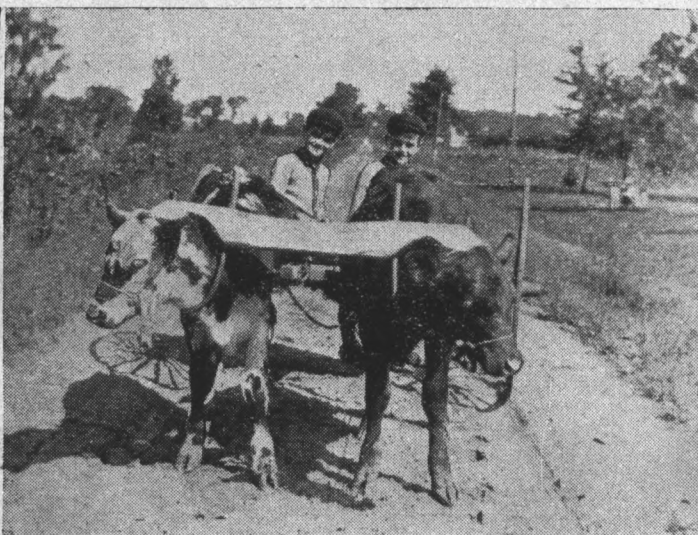
**NEEDS NO ROPE.**—This calf belonging to Frank LaForge, of Reese, must be a regular family pet. "Treat 'em with kindness" is Mr. LaForge's motto.



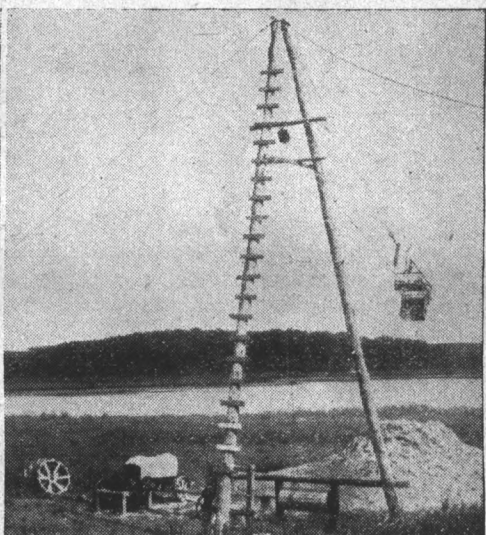
**"LET'S GO BILLY!"**—Billy is hitched to the wagon, waiting for Willard, son of M. Newton, of Vassar, to say the word. Willard tells us that Billy is a little balky at times but never-the-less gets there just the same if you let him take his time about it.



**FROM INDIANA.**—Hazel Grover, of New Carlisle, Ind., and her cousin, Ruth Berwath, after a hard day in a peppermint field. Hazel's mother calls them "Farm Flappers".



**WHO WANTS TO COME FOR A RIDE?**—These jolly young fellows with their old fashioned "auto" would like to have you take a ride with them. Who will be first? We are indebted to Mrs. M. Begel, of Webberville for the print.



**GETTING OUT MARL.**—This marl rig belongs to F. O. Chenery, of Kalamazoo, and he has pulled over 900 yards of mud out of the bottom of this lake with it.



**"A HUNTING WE WILL GO!"**—Cleon and Clenton Rathbun, of Byron, are off for a day's hunt. We wish you the best of luck, boys.



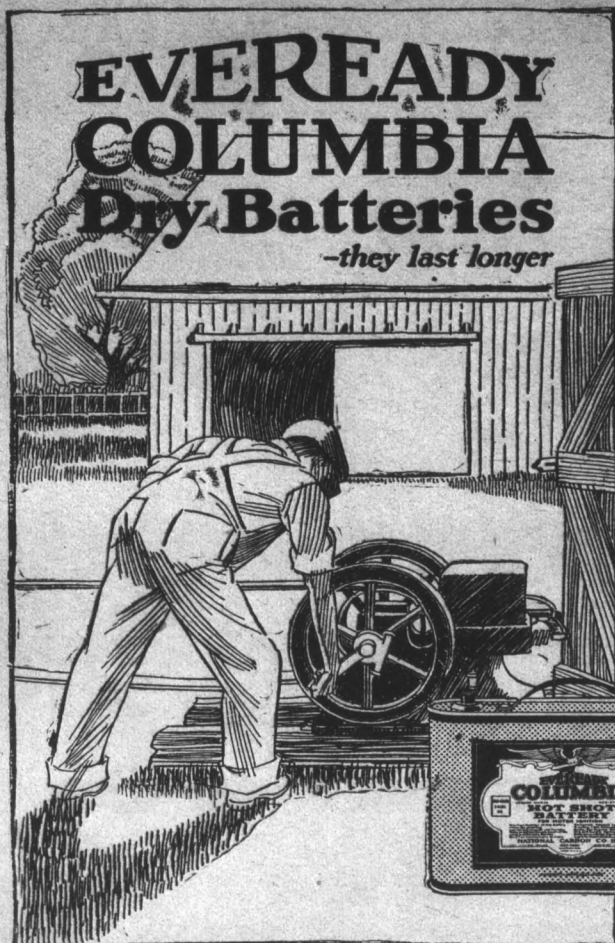
**CAMPERS.**—This is Mildred Bugg (right), her sister and their friend, all of McGinn.



**HAULING HAY FOR DADDY.**—"This is a picture of our boys helping their daddy do his haying," writes Mrs. P. O. Rice, of Evart.



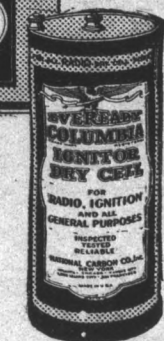
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### FENCE BELONGS TO FIRST PARTY

A and B own farms adjoining. B is a non-resident. If A builds a line fence can B claim any part of that fence without paying for it? If A desires to tear down all or any part of the fence can B prevent his doing it in any way? If so, how?—E. S., Grand Traverse County.

**THE** adjoining owners of fenced lands are bound to erect and maintain an equal share of the partition fence between them. If A should build the entire fence, B would have no interest in it without paying for it, and could not prevent A from removing it.—Legal Editor.

### MUST BE CITIZEN TO VOTE AT SCHOOL ELECTION

Can you tell me if a person who has not his naturalization papers and owns farms can vote at teachers' meeting, when he helps to pay the school tax and also can a school board hire a teacher without a meeting to that effect, or rehire a teacher?—B. S., Weidman, Mich.

**A** PERSON must be a full citizen of the United States in order to vote at school elections. The board may hire a teacher or rehire a teacher, but the same must be done at a board meeting. This meeting may be a meeting at which all are present without previous notice, or may be a meeting brought about by serving at least twenty-four hours' written notice on each member of the board.—W. L. Coffey, Deputy Supt. of Public Instruction.

### NO RIGHT TO DIG ON YOUR LAND

Can a neighbor make a ditch from his farm to yours, come on your land and dig a rod or so without your consent? One did that with us, and we have no outlet. There was a two inch tile before we bought it but it is filled in. Two of the neighbors have done this and it floods the pasture for us.—B. G., Weidman, Michigan.

Your neighbors would have no right to do this and you could sue them for damages.—Legal Editor.

### SERVE NOTICE ON FORMER OWNER

In December I bought a tax sale a piece of real estate. I hold tax deed for same, have I the right to go on and improve this property and if this property should be redeemed by the party holding the deed can I get pay for improvements?—O. D. N., Marion, Mich.

**A** SIX months tax notice should be served on the former owner before making any improvements on the land. See the county treasurer in regard to making this notice.—Legal Editor.

### CAN TREASURER TAKE STOCK?

Could a treasurer take live stock that have a mortgage on them and sell them to pay taxes?—V. D., Charlevoix, Mich.

**THE** County Treasurer could take the stock and sell it in such a case for taxes, provided the tax is levied before the mortgage is given.—Legal Editor.

### EXEMPTION FOR WAR VETERAN

I am a Spanish-American war veteran. We are assessed \$3,200.00 not counting a small personal, or "none-at-all" sometimes, property. Do I stand a chance of getting the \$1,000.00 exemption or not? If so, how should I go about it to procure the exemption.—R. M., So. Boardman, Mich.

**THIS** law has not been changed by house enrolled act number 21 which grants to all Spanish War veterans an exemption of two thousand dollars instead of one, provided the soldier was in the war not less than three months. The exemption is procured by filing an affidavit with the assessing officer,

setting up the facts that he is a veteran of the Spanish American War and that he has served not less than three months in such war. If the soldier has more than five thousand dollars worth of property assessed he would not be entitled to any exemption. This sum was raised from three to five thousand dollars.—Clare Retan, Deputy Attorney General.

### GETS ONE THIRD

As I have taken you paper since the first issue and have received much benefit from the questions that have been asked and answered I would like to ask one. If a woman marries a widower with several children and after several years he dies, what portion of his real and personal property would she hold, and could she hold her share for life or could she dispose of it any way she liked?—C. W., Freeland, Mich.

**UPON** the death of the husband, the wife would be entitled to one-third of the real estate and personal property and the husband's children two thirds. She could sell this property whenever she desires.—Legal Editor.

## SOILS AND CROPS

Edited by C. J. WRIGHT

### NEEDS MORE HAY

I will need more hay than I have to harvest this season and would like to have you suggest a substitute crop. Soil is sandy loam, fair drainage. Have about seven acres corn stubble and about same of beet ground. Will appreciate your suggestion and pointers on growing the crop you advise. Will it be best to plow the corn stubble?—L. E. B., Swartz Creek, Michigan.

**UNDER** the conditions mentioned, I would recommend sowing half the land to soybeans and half to a mixture of oats and peas. The oat and pea mixture should be sown as early in the spring as possible using 1 bushel of oats and 1 bushel of peas and sowing the mixture at the rate of 2½ bushels per acre.

Soy beans should be sown the latter part of May and may be sown in 28 inch rows or drilled in solid. If sown in 28 inch rows, 35 pounds of seed per acre is sufficient but if drilled in solid, 90 pounds of seed per acre would be required.

The corn stubble should be plowed. The oat and pea mixture will be ready to make into hay during mid summer and the soy beans will be ready to harvest during early September.

Soy bean hay has much the same feeding value as alfalfa and clover hay. The yield secured from soy beans has much the same feeding value as timothy hay but is not as desirable for cattle and young stock.—C. R. Megee, Assoc. Prof. of Farm Crops, Michigan State College.

### TRY SOY BEANS OR PEAS

I have quite a large herd of cattle and have no hay land for next winter's hay. Others have tried clover on this farm but without success. Kindly advise what kind of clover I could sow with oats this spring from which I could cut a crop next fall for winter feeding, if any. If not, what could I plant with oats that will make hay for next winter?—G. D., Linwood, Mich.

**IT** is likely that your land is too acid for clover. If this is the case neither alfalfa nor sweet clover would be successful until some form of lime has been applied.

If you desire a high protein hay crop that will provide hay this season I would suggest soy beans.

In case you do not care to try soy beans it would be well to sow a mixture of oats and peas, using a mixture of a bushel of oats and a bushel of peas and sowing the mixture at the rate of two and one-half bushels per acre.—C. R. Megee, Assoc. Prof. of Farm Crops, M. S. C.

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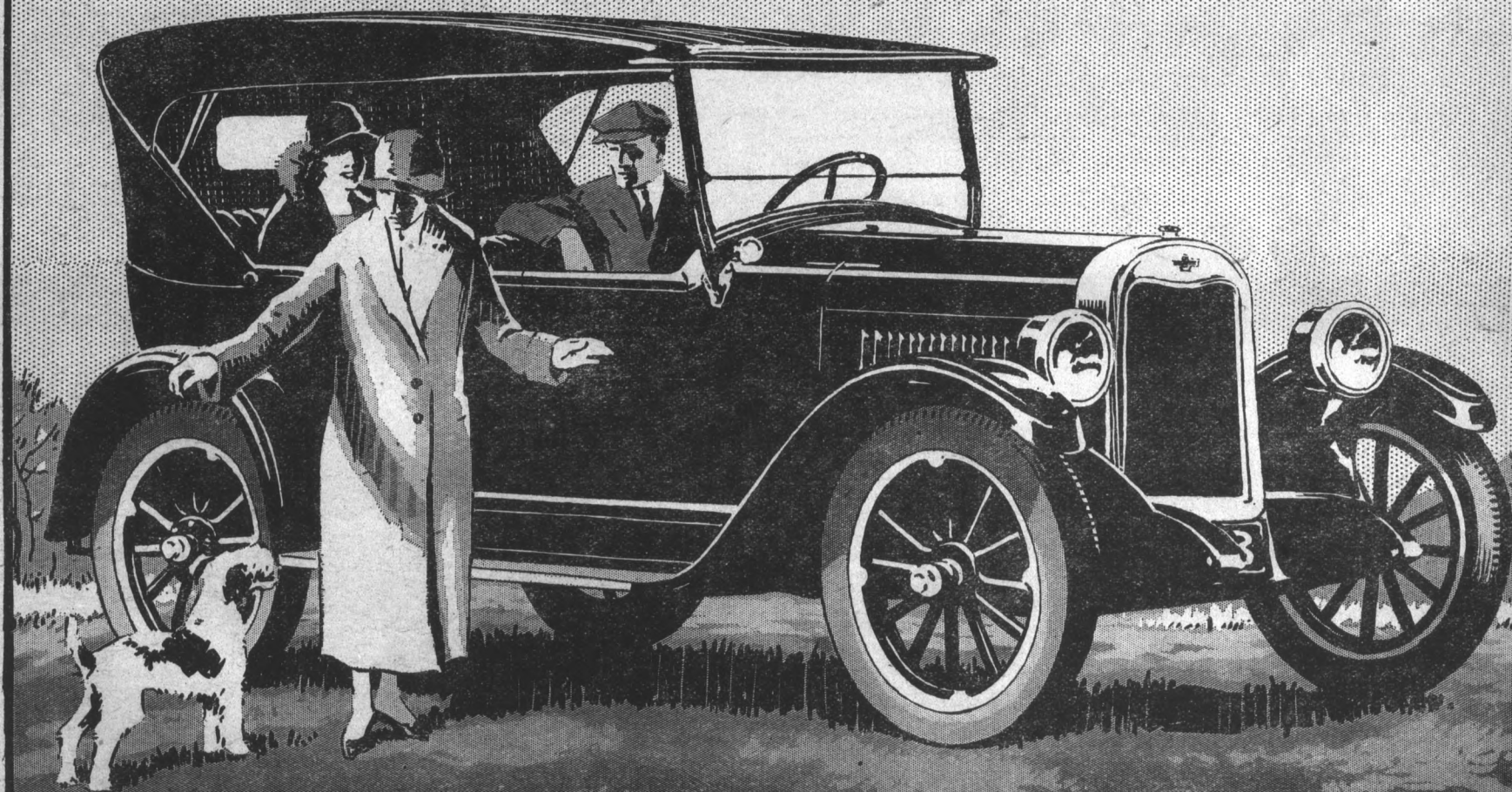
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## Broadscope Farm News and Views

Edited by L. W. Meeks, Hillsdale County

### Where Are We At?

WEBSTER defines the word "confounding" as meaning perplexity, putting into disorder, etc. Well, if that is what confounding means, then that is the word which describes my state of mind when every now and then some article on the famous subject, "the farmers' trouble" "what the farmer should do or should not do", or some similar topic is solved by some well meaning person who is really guessing more or less as to what the farmers' trouble really is. Among these writers are men who have been more or less a success in some industrial or business enterprise and of course they know what the farmer should do.

Some of these men tell us this is an age of specialization. They have a good foundation, too, for such a belief. Among other things, they argue that if one makes a specialty of a certain line of endeavor no matter what it may be, their best thought and concerted effort will be given to that business. They contend specialization allows one to lower overhead expense by adopting production methods which one could not have if the business was more or less of a side line of generality. They say a farmer should have some special crop, and put his best effort into its production on a profit making basis by having all the modern machinery and labor-saving devices he can procure.

Soon after reading some article setting forth the above facts, along comes another writer with substantially the same summary. His article will explain how, if a farmer branches out in too many lines of production, he will be handicapped by too large an outlay for machinery, and his overhead expense will be too great. He will tell the farmer there is only one sure way of success in any line, and that is, a great volume of production, proving that a farmer should have some large production in one line, instead of small production in many lines.

Soon after the farmer has read a few articles with the above "facts" strongly set forth, along comes some farm paper containing an article by some other noted writer. He sets forth the argument that farmers should diversify their crops; should not tie to one special crop, etc., and shows where, if a farmer makes a specialty of one crop, and that crop fails, the loss is too severe.

Just lately I read an article written by one of the greatest officials of a great steel company. He found fault with the farmers who specialized on some one crop, because it did not keep him busy every day in the year. He took as an illustration the wheat grower of the west—said only half the farmers' year's work could be spent in wheat production. Lets see. If a farmer

works only six months in a year, and puts in sixteen hours a day, will he not have worked the same number of hours in a year that the steel workers and all the rest of the eight hour day men do? True, all farmers don't work sixteen hour days. Maybe they don't. And half the city laborers in factories, offices, etc., work only seven hours a day and yet demand a wage high enough for those seven hours so they can live and enjoy many things a farmer never can hope for.

If the farmers would band together and not work more than seven or eight hours a day, I am thinking our city friends would sit up and take notice quite suddenly.

But, really, why should not the wheat farmer, for his six months of sixteen-hour days be entitled to the same consideration and remuneration as the steel worker with his twelve months of eight hour days? Is this country going to have two codes of living, one for the men who work in the city and one for the men who work in the country?

If this man of the steel industry would have explained in his article why a farmer now pays as much for one plow point as he once did for three; pays now as much for a jointer point as he did pay for a plow point; if he will explain why when we bought three points for a dollar, our old points and other iron was eagerly sought and bought by junk dealers at twenty to twenty-five cents a hundred pounds; and why now, with the great scarcity of iron there is no sale for our old iron, and junk dealers say it is not worth drawing to town; if he will explain some things like this, it might help us to understand a few things that now look quite confounding.

Not long ago, while attending a state meeting of potato growers who were in convention at the same time and in part of the same building with the State Implement Dealers' Association I was privileged to make the acquaintance of the president of one of Michigan's leading implement factories. Not knowing I was a farmer, he had something to say about the implement business, and much to say about the farmer. He said that all other lines of industry were soon reorganized and adjusted, after the world war, to meet the new conditions which the war had caused. Said the farmer had been very slow to readjust his business, since the war, and get to going on a readjusted basis.

He said farming was the first industry to readjust itself and get to going, after the Civil War and all previous wars. Said he was at a loss to understand the present condition of the farmers. As his conversation began to wane, I informed him I was a farmer and that I regretted I couldn't see conditions just as he did and that if he would put himself in a farmer's place for a year or two, he would more clearly understand the stagnation of the farmers' adjustment to new conditions.

Put a spring-bottom can full of good machine oil on every wheeled implement that has a place to carry one.

## WHERE OUR READERS LIVE

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



ON THE BEYER FARM AT REESE.

These buildings are on the farm of Mr. and Mrs. John Beyer, of Reese, Mich. Fine looking buildings, aren't they?



## WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

## QUESTIONS ON BEAN MARKET

DEAR EDITOR: I wish someone could tell me the details of the bean market, the why and the wherefore of bean prices. Where are the men and who are they that say our beans shall be \$5.15 per cwt. C. H. P. to-day?

We live less than 25 miles from Detroit and we raised 500 bushels of nice, white Robust beans that do not pick a pound a hundred pounds. Why is it we are deducted 87 cents a cwt. from the price?

Beans are quoted today at \$5.15. If we took our beans to the elevator today, they would tell us we would be paid on the \$4.60 per cwt. basis but we would get only \$4.22 per cwt. That would make \$2.53 a bushel. It cost us 20 cents a bushel to have them threshed besides boarding the threshers and buying the coal, that leaves us \$2.33. Now what margin of profit are we allowed when the work of 50 acres of land is deducted from that? There were so many wasted in threshing and harvesting that we averaged 10 bushels to the acre and we could not help it. At 10 bushels per acre at \$2.33 per bushel we have \$23.30. We paid one-third share for rent of the land, so that was \$15.64. At a dollar per acre for seed would leave \$14.64. Do we make 87 cents per cwt. profit when the plowing, dragging, cultivating six times, pulling, hauling, bagging and taking to market are deducted? And then when we get there we are told we have to pay for the new sacks to ship them in, the cost of picking (when they do not pick anything) the freight down to the city and a "margin of profit" for the handler.

Why can we not figure a small profit before we sell? Why have men in the cities the right to say what the price of beans shall be? Why can't the farmer say "I have got to have 50 cents a cwt. profit before I sell"? But we have to take just what price someone else says. Is it right? Is it good business? I do not know.—A Farmer's Bookkeeper, Birmingham, Mich.

GOODBYE, M. A. C.

DEAR EDITOR: Enclosed you will find my editorial ballot.

You can see by my check up farewell to the M. A. C. in the April how I appreciate the paper. Your 25th issue entitled "The King is Dead" I enjoyed. Now I am wondering if the old infant with the new name M. S. C. can draw its nourishment from the state any easier than it could under the old title M. A. C.—E. I., Westphal, Isabella County, Mich.

## RADIO DEPARTMENT

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

## ANTENNA NEAR LIGHTNING ROD

Is it harmful to erect an antenna within a few feet of a lightning rod? —J. B., Lansing, Mich.

THE lightning rod is merely a grounded wire and it is not believed that any harm can come from such an installation. Be sure though to keep the antenna wires a few feet away and neither the antenna nor the lightning rod will interfere with one another.

## CHARGING STORAGE BATTERY

One speaks of charging a storage battery. Why is it that the storage battery does not accumulate a high enough voltage to be dangerous? —T. M., Barry County.

IN reality the storage battery does not store up electrical energy for if it did it would be very apt to rise to dangerous voltages just as electrical energy stores itself in a condenser. Here is what really happens. The charging current deposits a chemical on one of the battery plates. Now when the charging current is stopped and the battery connected in a circuit the reverse action takes place. In other words some of the deposits goes again into the acid solution creating a current while so doing. In other words there is really no storing of energy but rather a chemical reaction.

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EVER try to clap your hands under water? It can't be done! Yet, out of water, you can noisily clap your hands until they smart and burn.

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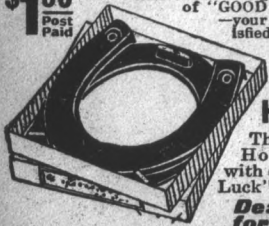
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## The Indian Drum

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

Copyright by Edwin Balmer

(Continued from May 9th issue.)

ALAN crossed to the library and seated himself in the chair where his father had been accustomed to sit. Wassaquam brought him the single small cup of coffee, lit the spirit lamp on the smoking stand and moved that over; then he went away. When he had finished his coffee, Alan went into the smaller connecting room and recommenced his examination of the drawers under the bookshelves. He could hear the Indian moving about his tasks, and twice Wassaquam came to the door of the room and looked in on him; but he did not offer to say anything, and Alan did not speak to him. At ten o'clock, Alan stopped his search and went back to the chair in the library. He dozed; for he awoke with a start and a feeling that some one had been bending over him, and gazed up into Wassaquam's face. The Indian had been scrutinizing him with intent, anxious inquiry. He moved away, but Alan called him back.

"When Mr. Corvet disappeared, Judah, you went to look for him up at Manistique, where he was born—at least Mr. Sherrill said that was where you went. Why did you think you might find him there?" Alan asked.

"In the end, I think, a man maybe goes back to the place where he began. That's all, Alan."

"In the end! What do you mean by that? What do you think has become of Mr. Corvet?"

"I think now—Ben's dead."

"What makes you think that?"

"Nothing makes me think; I think it myself."

"I see. You mean you have no reason more than others for thinking it; but that is what you believe."

"Yes." Wassaquam went away, and Alan heard him on the back stairs, ascending to his room.

When Alan went up to his own room, after making the rounds to see that the house was locked, a droning chant came to him from the third floor. He paused in the hall and listened, then went on up to the floor above. A flickering light came to him through the half-open door of a room at the front of the house; he went a little way toward it and looked in. Two thick candles were burning before a crucifix, below which the Indian knelt, prayer book in hand and rocking to and fro as he droned his supplications.

A word or two came to Alan, but without them Wassaquam's occupation was plain; he was praying for the repose of the dead—the Catholic chant taught to him, as it had been taught undoubtedly to his fathers, by the French Jesuits of the lakes. The intoned chant for Corvet's soul, by the man who had heard the Drum, followed and still came to Alan, as he returned to the second floor.

He had not been able to determine, during the evening, Wassaquam's attitude toward him. Having no one else to trust, Alan had been obliged to put a certain amount of trust in the Indian; so as he had explained to Wassaquam that morning that the desk and the drawers in the little room off Corvet's had been forced, and had warned him to see that no one, who had not proper business there, enter the house. Wassaquam had appeared to accept this order; but now Wassaquam had implied that it was not because of Alan's order that he had refused reporters admission to the house. The developments of the day had tremendously altered things in one respect; for Alan, the night before, had not thought of the intruder into the house as one who could claim an ordinary right of entrance there; but now he knew him to be the one who—except for Sherrill—might most naturally come to the house; one, too, for whom Wassaquam appeared to grant a certain right of direction of affairs there. So, at this thought, Alan moved angrily; the house was his—Alan's. He had noted particularly, when Sherrill had showed him the list of properties whose transfer to him Corvet had left at Sherrill's direction, that the house was not among them; and he had understood that this was because Corvet had left Sherrill's discretion as to the house. Corvet's direct, unconditional gift of the house by deed to Alan had been one of Sherrill's reasons for believing that if Corvet had left anything which could explain his disappearance, it would be found in the house.

Unless Spearman had visited the house during the day and had obtained what he had been searching for the night before—and Alan believed he had not done that—it was still in the house. Alan's hands clenched; he would not give Spearman such a chance as that again, and he himself would continue his search of the house—exhaustively, room by room, article of furniture by article of furniture.

Alan started and went quickly to open the door of his room, as he heard voices now somewhere within the house. One of the voices he recognized as Wassaquam's; the other indistinct, thick, accusing—was unknown to him; it certainly was not Spearman's. He had not heard Wassaquam go down-stairs, and he had not heard the doorbell, so he ran first to the third floor; but the room where he had seen Wassaquam was empty. He descended again swiftly to the first floor,

and found Wassaquam standing in the front hall, alone.

"Who was here, Judah?" Alan demanded.

"A man," the Indian answered stolidly. "He was drunk; I put him out."

"What did he come here for?"

"He came to see Ben. I put him out; he is gone, Alan."

Alan flung open the front door and looked out, but he saw no one.

"What did he want of Mr. Corvet, Judah?"

"I do not know. I told him Ben was not here; he was angry, but he went away."

"Has he ever come here before?"

"Yes; he comes twice."

"He has been here twice?"

"More than that; every year he comes twice, Alan. Once he came oftener."

"How long has he been doing that?"

"Since I can remember."

"Is he a friend of Mr. Corvet?"

"No friend—no!"

"But Mr. Corvet saw him, when he came here?"

"Always, Alan."

"And you don't know at all what he came about?"

"How should I know? No; I do not."

Alan got his coat and hat. The sudden disappearance of the man might mean only that he had hurried away, but it might mean too that he was still lurking near the house. Alan had decided to make the circuit of the house to determine that. But as he came out on to the porch, a figure more than a block away to the south strode with uncertain step out into the light of a street lamp, halted and faced about, and shook his fist back at the house. Alan dragged the Indian out on to the porch.

"Is that the man, Judah?" he demanded.

"Yes, Alan."

Alan ran down the steps and at full speed after the man. The other had turned west at the corner where Alan had seen him; but even though Alan slipped as he tried to run upon the snowy walks, he must be gaining fast upon him. He saw him again, when he had reached the corner where the man had turned, traveling westward with that quick uncertain step toward Clark Street; at that corner the man turned south. But when Alan reached the corner, he was nowhere in sight. To the south, Clark Street reached away, garish with electric signs and with a half dozen saloons to every block. That the man was drunk made it probable he had turned into one of these places. Alan went into every one of them for fully a half mile and looked about, but he found no one even resembling the man he had been following. He retraced his steps for several blocks, still looking; then he gave it up and returned eastward toward the Drive.

The side street leading to the Drive was less well lighted; dark entry ways and alleys opened on it; but the night was clear. The stars, with the shining sword of Orion almost overhead, gleamed with midwinter brightness, and to the west the crescent of the moon was hanging and throwing faint shadows over the snow. Alan could see at the end of the street, beyond the yellow glow of the distant boulevard lights, the smooth, chill surface of the lake. A white light rode above it; now, below the white light, he saw a red speck—the masthead and port lanterns of a steamer northward bound. Farther out a second white glow appeared from behind the obscuration of the buildings and below it a green speck—a starboard light. The information he had gained that day enabled him to recognize in these lights two steamers passing one another at the harbor mouth.

"Red to red," Alan murmured to himself. "Green to green—Red to red, perfect safety, go ahead!" he repeated.

It brought him, with marvelous vividness, back to Constance Sherrill. Events since he had talked with her that morning had put them far apart once more; but in another way, they were being drawn closer together. For he knew that she was caught as well as he in the mesh of consequences of acts not their own. Benjamin Corvet, in the anguish of the last hours before fear of those consequences had driven him away, had given her a warning against Spearman so wild that it defeated itself; for Alan merely to repeat that warning, with no more than he yet knew, would be equally futile. But into the contest between Spearman and himself—that contest, he was beginning to feel, which must threaten destruction either to Spearman or to him—she had entered. Her happiness, her future, were at stake; her fate, he was certain now, depended upon discovery of those events tied tight in the mystery of Alan's own identity which Spearman knew, and the threat of which at moments appalled him. Alan winced as there came before him in the darkness of the street the vision of Constance in Spearman's arms and of the kiss that he had seen that afternoon.

He staggered, slipped, fell suddenly forward upon his knees under a stunning, crushing blow upon his head from behind. Thought, consciousness almost lost, he

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## SACKCLOTH AND ASHES

A NON-SECTARIAN SERMON BY

Rev. David F. Warner

**TEXT:** "They would have repented long ago in sackcloth and ashes. And thou Capernaum, shalt thou be exalted unto heaven? Thou shalt go down unto Hades; for if the mighty works had been in Sodom which were done in thee, it would have remained until this day." Matt. 11:21,23.

Of course, these words were unexpected. Pastor Brown has been a greatly loved man in your community for these years. You have known his ministry to be, not condemning and rebuking, but comforting always. "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden," and similar texts were always on his lips. You have gone to his church to be soothed in the atmosphere of prayer and worship. Ah, yes, just so. And you go again. But this morning, the wise pastor's patience has its limit. He is provoked and disquieted. You throw yourself into the pew as little more animated than a bag of saw dust. You are fagged out and listless. The pastor knows why. Then why should you be disappointed at the earnest call to repentance?

Now we are in the community of Capernaum, Jesus own city. Here, on the Galilean shores, the light began to break and the Teacher served through his longest ministry. The people learned to know and love him. Multitudes followed. A general welcome was given his miracles. All this was hopeful and encouraging. But this was not to continue. The Kingdom's triumph was not to be won so easily. John begins to doubt and sends his personal agents to investigate the work of the Galilean. The people were deaf and unreasonable, and the cities were unbelieving and indifferent. It was a time of great discouragement for our Lord. How does He meet it? In looking down upon the wicked cities that had wasted their opportunity, His voice becomes a wail and a lament. But looking up to God he yields to thanksgiving that the Kingdom is not shut up to the poor and heavy laden. So it is always to faith. There is no defeat to those who will look up. "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills from whence cometh my help." We must get above the mist of the valley to see the snow-clad mountain tops. Above the mists and shadows of life there is a helping redeeming God.

But what closer matter does our text reveal? Jesus is rightly indignant. Verse five relates, "The blind receive their sight, etc." And Jesus has done this out of a greater spiritual passion for their fuller life. But it made no difference. They were not willing to accept his motive. They liked the material benefits derived from his ministry. They hung on his heels for healing. But they were not willing to accept his spiritual help.

Well, Christianity has been feeding the hungry and healing disease for long now. Else whence our charity, our hospitals and our orphanages? Said my neighbor to me, "I am glad we have such a going church in our community." "Why?" "Because it makes my farm worth more per acre." Of course, the neighbor was right. But what a base and ignoble standard by which to measure the worth of a church! Deep ingratitude! Social leeches! True Christianity is feeding and healing. But charity is not her primary work. The Christianity of Christ is here to cure, and not chiefly to make life more tolerable. There is enough food and life for all, and when the spirit of Christ has his way in the earth, these benefits will flow into the places of need as readily as water seeks the lowest levels.

So, our text prescribes the cure in "sackcloth and ashes." There is an end to treating symptoms. But repentance is not easy. Therefore, these are not soothing words. Here comes a prominent business man of Capernaum and says, "Jesus, why are you so hard on us? We are not opposing and persecuting you like

the Jews. It is an insult for you to make us out worse than those ancient and loathsome cities of Sodom and Gomorrah." "O," says Jesus, "those cities did not have me to feed their hungry and heal their sick. If the mighty works had been done in Sodom which were done in thee, it would have remained until this day. And by the same fair reasoning it may be said that if the mighty works of Christian triumph and progress had been done in Capernaum, which have been done in many an American community, that city would have repented in 'sackcloth and ashes.' Why don't we? Capernaum was not antagonistic and violently bad. She just 'repented not.' She was apathetic and indifferent. She did nothing. But that was enough. Doing nothing is an impregnable barrier over which the blessings of Christ cannot climb. Neglect food and die. Neglect Christ and lose. 'How shall we escape if we neglect so great a salvation?' 'Many folks have become so inured to the preaching of the Gospel that it is

but little more than a titillation to the ears. 'O, yes, I like your earnestness, Mr. Preacher, but no sackcloth and ashes for me.' There is a soft kind of disposition that will not hold worthwhile impressions. Their avowal cannot be reached by the constraint of Love, nor even the rational appeal of the material benefits of a Christian civilization. Capernaum looked into the transparent and perfect humanity of Jesus Christ but felt no call to become like him. But we are this side of the Cross, the Resurrection, and the Ascension. We stand in a full blaze of light. We have seen unrolled sixty generations of Christian evidences. Capernaum shalt be brought down to Hades. What about our neutrality?

We can understand, now, the wherefore of the severe rebuke of Christ. The Capernaumite did not consider. "The ox knoweth its owner and the ass its master's crib, but my people do not consider." Such is the arraignment of the prophet. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart." Why not? Isn't his love real? Have you thought about it? "Casting all your anxiety upon him for he careth for you." Have you ever considered the wonder of God's care for you among millions of others? What thoughtless creatures we are! How satisfied to let the daily papers do our thinking and to rest with the surface things of life! "How few

think nobly of the thinking few. How many never think who think they do." We are not fair with our Loving Heavenly Father. It is ever true, that "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he."

But the opportunity is wasted. Capernaum repented not and the stroke of judgment falls. "I say unto thee it shall be more tolerable for Sodom in the day of judgment than for thee." And what is the force of "more tolerable?" Is it not plain that the degree of your condemnation rests upon your measure of light? Of course, unbelief is not tolerated. But it shall be more intolerable for those who have had Gospel light in its fullness. If one goes unshriven to the grave, it is not because he has not had adequate light. Let us be fair with the Truth. Judgment is according to the scope and nature of our opportunity. A whooper-up evangelist said recently that every young and innocent girl, who had not openly confessed Christ, would have to spend hell with the vilest of men. What a reckless and merciless preacher! And what unforgivable ignorance! And again Jesus says, "He who knew his Lord's will, and made not ready, shall be beaten with many stripes; but he that knew not shall be beaten with few stripes." The logic of this teaching is, that judgment is to be measured according to the opportunity wast-

(Continued on Page 17)

## \$1000 Ahead!

CHAS. T. SCHUBERT, Satisfied  
Primrose User Says:

"We have been on this farm for the last six years and we milk six cows on an average and we honestly believe if we had purchased a Primrose when we first came to the farm we would be \$1000.00 ahead of what we are now."

## Just Say the Word

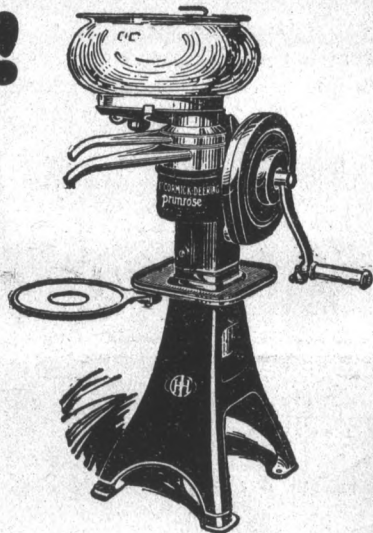
and the Local Dealer Will  
Put a New McCormick-Deering  
Primrose on Your Farm—and  
ask only a Small Payment Down

He will set up the machine on your own farm and show you how to use it. It will be adjusted perfectly, and if it doesn't do better work and run easier than any cream separator you ever owned you will be under no obligation to keep it.

Remember, the McCormick-Deering Primrose is a mechanical masterpiece—perfect in operation, yet simple in design. Its ball bearings make it easy to turn. Its high-grade materials, accurate construction, and automatic oiling system guarantee long life.

The world's easiest-running cream separator is yours for a small down payment—with 12 full months to pay. Better say the word today!

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY  
606 So. Michigan Ave. OF AMERICA  
(Incorporated) Chicago, Ill.



## 12 Full Months to Pay

J. W. PLATT, Colesburg,  
Iowa, says:

"I do not believe there is another cream separator of any other make in this community skimming so close and giving as high a test as our Primrose."

"Anyone looking for a close-skimming, economical cream separator does well to buy a Primrose—for it's a machine that can't be beat."

## McCormick-Deering

[Primrose]  
**Ball-Bearing  
Cream Separators**



# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

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"The Farm Paper of Service"

## IMPORTANT LEGISLATION

NOW that the "legislative war" is over and the lawmakers have returned to their homes it is time for us to consider the important laws enacted. There are new laws and more new laws—over 300 of them—and many are of great importance to the farmers of Michigan. The reader friends of Stanley M. Powell, our Lansing correspondent, will be pleased to know that he is preparing a series of articles explaining these laws and the first one appears in this issue. You can follow this series with confidence because Mr. Powell's hobby is legislation and he has studied these bills carefully. If there is anything you don't understand about these laws send in your questions.

## CONCRETE ROADS COST LESS

FIGURES on the cost of maintaining trunk line roads in Michigan, recently released by the State Highway Department, can be studied with interest.

Last year there were 6,606 miles of trunk line roads maintained in the state at an average cost of \$503.18 per mile, or a total cost of \$3,324,105.87. The costs of the different types of road per mile are gravel, \$522.71; cement concrete, 555.53; earth, \$221.85; water bound macadam, 657.83; bituminous macadam, \$726.09; asphalt concrete, \$610.94; and stamp sand, 423.44. This cost covered all work done.

The most interesting figures, however, are those showing the cost per vehicle mile. Gravel roads were the most expensive in that case, requiring 4.1 mills. Stamp sand came next on the list requiring 3.8 mills. Earth required 3.6 mills; water macadam, 3.1; bituminous macadam, 2.0 mills; cement concrete, 1.1 mills; and asphalt concrete was last with 0.9 mill.

These figures would indicate that concrete roads are the most economical in the long run, costing about the same as gravel to maintain and accomodating four times as much travel.

## BEFORE YOU INVEST—INVESTIGATE

A SHORT time ago we were riding with the county agricultural agent through one of the rich fruit producing counties of southwestern Michigan. The road was lined with splendid homesteads and unquestionable evidences of prosperity and progress. Imagine our surprise and regret to be informed by the county agent that there was hardly a one of these farmers whose fine homes we were passing who had not sunk a few thousand dollars in some wild-cat investment scheme. Mythical gold mines, short-lived oil wells or some other disappointing piece of blue sky had laid heavy toll on the returns from an abundant crop of grapes or other fruit.

Appreciating from years of careful observation what these unfortunate investments mean to a farm home and a rural community, we renewed our resolve to continue to wage relentless warfare on every type of fraudulent investment scheme which menaces the product of a farmer's industry, diligence, foresight and skill. We hereby rededicate the columns of THE BUSINESS FARMER to this purpose. We shall continue to seek out and expose these attempts to inveigle our readers out of their honestly earned dollars.

We cannot refrain from pointing out once more

that there are a few general rules and principles which should always be observed in the investment of savings. Money, so any reputable banker will tell you will ordinarily earn so much and no more. There are only isolated instances where enterprises perform the miracle of turning water into wine. The safe ones never do, but they are soundly founded, rightly managed and properly financed. They produce a modest and dependable profit, but should not be expected to produce a fortune in a few months.

No confidence should be placed in the smooth talk of clever salesmen and promoters who promise unreasonable things in an attempt to separate you from your money. Remember high grade stocks and bonds are not sold that way. Do not be stampeded. Talk things over with your banker. He will be glad to give you free advice and investment service. The Deputy Attorney General is authority for the statement that the uninformed lost \$50,000,000 in the last two years through worthless investments. Don't be numbered among this robbed and disillusioned army.

In conclusion—before you invest—investigate—not after.

## CHANCE TO ADVISE

MEN who have lived and worked in a city for many years were discussing a question submitted to them by a young man. He has an opportunity to buy a one-man farm near his old home in the country. Should he buy it or continue to work in the city at \$265 per month? He has prospects of steady employment in the city; also enough money to make a substantial payment on the farm. He is competent in both lines of work. Almost one-third of his salary in the city must go for rent of a small apartment. The city advisors concluded that he—but what would you say?

## MOTOR COMPARISONS

IN comparing prices it has become customary to use those of 1913, the last year when they were not affected by war, as a basis. The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce makes some interesting comparisons in a booklet just issued, the general tenor of which is to show that we don't want to go back to the good old times before the war so far as motor vehicles are concerned. The average automobile in 1924 cost \$825, or 29 per cent below the average cost in 1913. Then the average car cost 1,482 bushels of wheat, 2,521 bushels of corn, 6,214 pounds of wool, 21,400 pounds of beef cattle and 17,074 pound of hogs. On January 15 of this year an average automobile cost 506 bushels of wheat, 732 bushels of corn, 1,910 pounds of wool, 14,565 pounds of beef cattle and 8,800 pounds of hogs. That is a right good way to figure on automobiles or anything else, including taxes. How do they compare in bushels or pounds with 1913?

## MEET A BRAVE MAN

THERE was one Michigan lawmaker who attended the last session of legislature and did not introduce one single bill. That is hard to believe but, nevertheless, is true. Three cheers for Jesse E. Fuller, of Gratiot county, undoubtedly the first solon in the history of Michigan to win such an honor. He should receive a medal.

"I believe there already is too much legislation," Mr. Fuller told reporters when asked why he had not introduced any bills. We agree with Mr. Fuller. There are many petty laws that have taken up valuable time of both the House and the Senate that have never been used and never will be.

## LOCATING WATER WITH PEACH TWIG

RECENTLY we published an inquiry from a subscriber about locating a vein of water with a peach twig; he wanted to know why some could make it work and others could not. Any request to our readers for information has been promptly answered by many but we were rather in doubt if they could help in this case. However, three replies were received and we are publishing them on page 4 of this issue. Do you believe that it can be done? Write us your opinion.

## WHITE POTATOES BEST

THE public wants white skinned potatoes, according to the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange, and their statement is based on observations made in the sale of several hundred carloads of both light and dark potatoes. Although the eating quality of the potatoes may be the same the white skinned ones look much more attractive to the housewife, and they demand a better price than dark varieties.

## A BIT OF WHEAT HISTORY

HISTORY records the fact that between 1550 and 1560, when prices of many things were supposed to be regulated by law in England, there were some violent fluctuations in the price of wheat. One year the price before harvest was 45s per quarter, or about \$1.35 per bushel. The historian says that "immediately after harvest" the price dropped to 5s 4d per quarter, or about 16c a bushel. There were no grain exchanges in those days, no trading in future deliveries, no speculators, no official crop reports, no daily papers, telegraphs and radios to disseminate information about the market. Likewise there were no such influences to stabilize it, for that is one effect of our modern marketing system of which these are essential parts.

## WHAT IS IT?

A NEW YORK millionaire has a stock farm. In his income tax return for 1919 he reported a loss of \$24,975 in the operation of the farm. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue refused to allow the loss and now the wealthy stock farmer has taken an appeal from that decision. It would be interesting to know on what grounds this loss in a livestock enterprise was disallowed. Did the Commissioner regard the millionaire's farm enterprise as a game of chance, a luxury or what? Evidently it was not regarded as a business enterprise. What is a rich man's stock farm anyhow?

## A MERE QUESTION

ONE of the advocates of a government-bossed marketing scheme says: "For the tenant farmer there is little hope or opportunity of becoming a home owner under existing marketing conditions. Land prices have gone beyond his reach." It might be pertinent to ask why land prices are beyond reach if the present marketing system is ruining farmers and destroying agriculture as he asserts. The present marketing system is not perfect, in agriculture or in other industries, but it would be wiser to consider improving it rather than destroying it or legislating into existence an untried substitute for it.

## A RESERVE FUND

ONE problem which cooperative organizations may study is the accumulation of a reserve fund for emergencies. In theory such an organization has no need of a reserve fund, for all its members are to share alike its good and ill fortune. Moreover its membership is constantly changing, and all members are entitled to all the earnings at the time they are contributing to them. Yet a reserve is a mighty handy thing in any business enterprise, in fact is often the salvation of it. Members who desire the continued success of their organization will waive their right to a complete distribution, so that a reserve may be built up if it has not been provided for in the original plan. No large reserve is needed by a cooperative body, but none at all may be a great inconvenience sometimes.

## A WESTERN NEIGHBOR JOINS US

THE other day the circulation department handed us a letter from a farmer living in Kansas. He wrote "I received a sample copy of THE BUSINESS FARMER and I was so pleased with it you will find enclosed herewith the price of a year's subscription. The paper has many good features and in many ways is superior to the Kansas Farmer. I am subscribing for the paper because I wish to know what is happening outside of my own state and your magazine makes interesting reading for me."

We are glad to have this western farmer say that he likes us well enough to join our large family and we welcome readers from other states but we would advise them right now that if they do not care much about Michigan and the business farmers of this state they are wasting their money to subscribe because THE BUSINESS FARMER is owned and edited by Michigan folks for Michigan farm folks. Editorially the only people living, as far as we are concerned, are the farm folks of Michigan.

## THE WORLD IS ALL RIGHT

YOU are all wrong if you think our young girls, who call themselves flappers, are on the road to the "hot place" and the world is going to the "dogs". The flapper isn't anything new. According to explorers and scientists there were flappers 3,000 years B. C. and they have unearthed vanity cases and manicure sets, and have evidence that the women of the leisure classes in those days used rouge, lipstick and eyebrow pencil. We are not so far ahead of the times as we thought we were.



## PUBLISHER'S DESK

### LANSING LOOM COMPANY

IN our May 9th issue we published an inquiry about the Lansing Loom Company of Utica, New York, to learn if any of our subscribers have had any dealings with them. We have since received from one of our readers a clipping from a New York farm paper that reads as follows:

"We understand the Lansing Loom Works is promoted by the former proprietor of the Steber Machine Co. of the same city. The sales plan of the loom is very similar to the work-at-home scheme which sells knitting machines. The advertising matter represents that women can earn as high as \$2,250 per year weaving rugs—the Lansing Loom Works agreeing to buy all rugs woven on the loom. If any large number of women bought these looms and were able to operate them as easily and rapidly as is represented to them in the circulars we fear the rug market would soon be glutted. We are reliably informed the loom or rug weaver is a new device but similar to other looms on the market selling for about \$10 each. The Lansing Loom Works asks \$72 to \$80 for the loom and the difference of these amounts represents the sucker bait injected into the proposition in connection with the work-at-home scheme. It is estimated by rug weavers that a woman working ten hours a day would not be able to make more than five rugs for which the Lansing Loom Works agree to pay 25c each. Out of the proceeds the worker has to pay postage and the company reserves the privilege of rejecting any rugs that do not come up to its standard of qualification. The proposition is the same knitting machine fraud all over again with one of the same promoters at the helm. This class of advertising must now look to the mail order papers to give publicity to these schemes. A number of the better class of publications have discarded the knitting machine advertising and this loom scheme is the same sort of an alluring fraud to get up to \$80 from poor women for a loom worth only a fraction of this amount as compared with other looms in the trade."

We are anxiously waiting to hear if any of our subscribers who have had any experience with the company.

### "\$10 FOR AN OIL WELL IN MONTANA"

"It's enough if pooled and properly applied on the plan outlined below."

"The Kelvin-Sunburst Oil Field of Montana has gone through the pioneer stage sufficient to enable us to select the productive from the nonproductive sections."

"The wells in this field range in magnitude of production from a few barrels to 12,000 barrels initial gusher per day."

"It takes from 25 to 30 days to sink to the oil sands. We can contract the sinking, fully cased, for \$10,000 to be paid for when complete."

"I have taken a lease on five acres of land that adjoins land North, South, East and West showing producing wells."

"The essence of the lease is time and royalty; must begin sinking by

the 15th of June and give up 50 per cent of the oil found."

"If you care to join me in this flyer, put an equal sum (\$10) with me and I will pool it until we have enough to drill the hole and pay the actual expense of correspondence."

"Every cent of the money received will be paid for sinking the well and paying correspondence expenses."

"I will be in the oil field this season and will let the contract and attend to all details without any charge."

"You will note I am in the light and power business and have made a success that few have equalled, and can make good any contract I go into."

"The success of our undertaking depends upon the smile of Old Dame Fortune, for we cannot see into the ground."

"If we get a big well we should get 1000 for one."

"Mail me your check. If it does not get in in time or the well is not sunk I will return your money. Write your address on your check."

THE above is a copy of a letter one of our subscribers received and sent on to us with the remarks "Wonder if the country is being flooded with such a letter, and do you suppose they will 'rake in' the ten-spots?"

We do not doubt that many a "ten-spot" will change hands through the influence of this letter and it will be what is called a "long shot" if any of them ever find their way back. We are willing to grant that the promoter may be honest and sincerely believes in his proposition, but just because this piece of property is surrounded by productive oil wells is no indication that he will discover a gusher. It strikes us that if this land promised to produce oil in paying quantities the companies leasing or owning adjoining land would have secured control long ago. We have never gambled in this way and never will because the chances are that the other fellows know more about the game than we do, and money doesn't grow on trees. When we have any money to invest we prefer to invest it in something substantial, something that we can dispose of at any time and get at least most of our money back. And the paper you would get for your "ten-spot" would not sell for even one penny, if the well was a failure.

### THANKS

"REGARDING our claim I wish to thank you for what you are doing. We first took the matter up with the post office department and after investigating they stated they could not find enough evidence to charge the company with using the mails to defraud. I then told the wife to write to THE BUSINESS FARMER about it and we sure appreciate what you are doing for us. A few days ago a post office inspector was at our local post office and when my wife told him that you were handling our claim he said, 'Oh, well, if there is anything that any dishonest company hates it is to have THE BUSINESS FARMER get after them because they go up one side and down the other, and the companies will do almost anything to prevent their being exposed.'"

Your paper is all you claim it to be and it is liked by all.—Mrs. Louis Bercof, Bay County.

We all like your paper real well and enjoy getting the facts, also your service department is hard to beat.—Cook Bros., Fowlerville, Mich.

We all enjoy reading your paper and will always have a good word for THE BUSINESS FARMER.—Mrs. A. Lindquist, Muskegon County.

I am reading THE BUSINESS FARMER because it's worth while to read it, and it's worth double money for every farmer too, so I will stick to M. B. F., Simon Plada, Tuscola County.

I want to thank you for the information you gave me about my radio and information you gave me sometime before. Make sure all copies of M. B. F. come to me. It is a wonderful farm paper.—H. R. Jackson, St. Clair County.

### 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 15, 1925  
Total number of claims filed..... 2671  
Amount involved..... \$26,662.26  
Total number claims settled..... 2183  
Amount secured..... \$24,371.20

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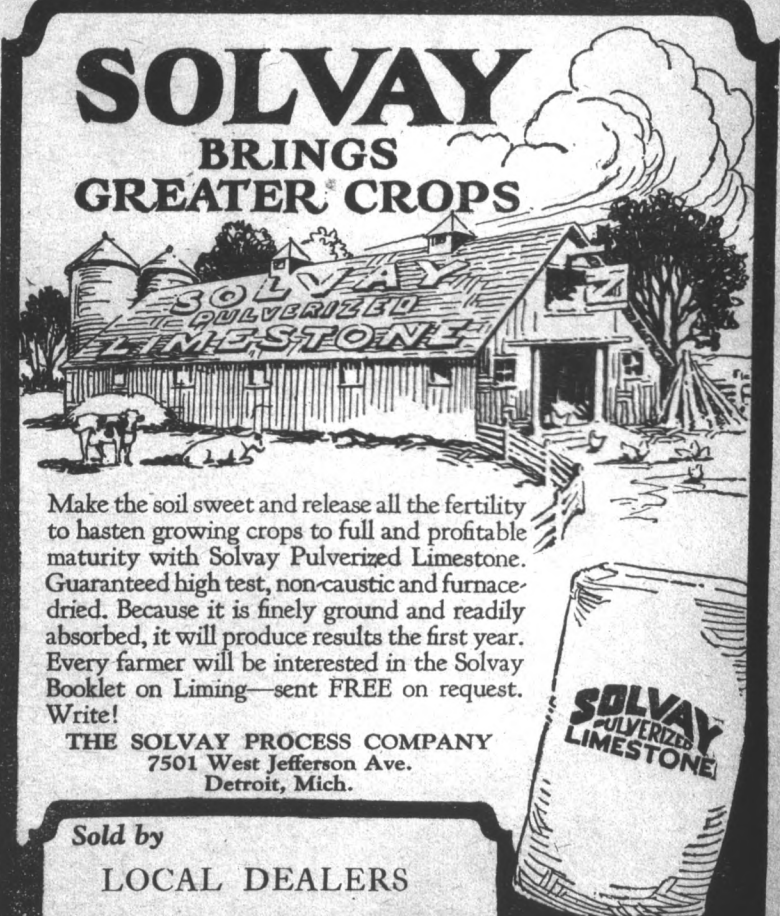
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## We Will Get Them

The Business Farmer has arranged for special rates with many publishers. We will be glad to give our subscribers the benefit of these rates. Before ordering your reading matter consult us, we can save you money.



## IN THE SWIM

By Anna Snow Fitts

My nephew Jim "he's in the swim"  
They say down in New York.  
He's larnin' all the city ways  
And eats peas with his fork.

He goes to all the biggest plays,  
Sails with the smartest set,  
Wears the finest evening clothes,  
Eats the best food that's et.

An' so they say "he's in the swim",  
But what he's goin' to do,  
That's what these young folks don't just  
say  
Where they be swimmin' to.

There's many a likely lass and lad  
That leaves the folks at home  
A plannin' they'll be "in the swim"  
But ne'er do ought but roam.

Success don't allers follow plans.  
Young folks must have a view  
Of work that brings them things worth  
while,  
Know where they're swimmin' to.

Else this here stylish swimmin' talk  
Ain't countin', I'll tell you,  
So I'll write this to nephew Jim  
Look where ye're swimmin' to.

Now folks, when meetin' such a lad  
Say "Well, how do ye do!"  
Yes, yes, I know ye're in the swim  
But where ye swimmin' to?"

## A DAY'S MEALS FOR THE GROWING CHILD

**W**HAT is your plan for feeding your child? Do you think only about keeping indigestible foods away from him? If so, you are behind the times. Or do you think first about serving him the foods his body needs? If so, you are modern and up to date.

Below are some bills of fare for children suggested by the United States Department of Agriculture. These bills of fare contain all the things needed for their development. Why?

Well, first there is at least a pint of milk in each day's ration. Many children want more and can take it without leaving out other essential foods. Under these circumstances they ought to have more.

Second, there is an egg in the first bill of fare and a little meat or fish in the others. This is for iron which milk lacks.

Third, there is fruit in two meals out of three. This is a good rule to keep in mind all the time. Fresh fruit is best—juice or pulp for very young children. If fresh fruit can not be obtained, dried fruit may be used at one meal and either a little tomato juice or a raw green vegetable such as lettuce in the other. These foods are the watch dogs of the diet. They help to keep off disease.

Fourth, every meal in these rations provides for "roughage". In some meals it is supplied by potatoes. In others it is supplied by whole-grain cereal breakfast foods of whole-wheat bread. This means that the food will have enough bulk to prevent constipation.

Fifth, at one meal there is a vegetable other than potatoes.

Sixth, every meal contains a little butter or cream. Something very much needed by children is in butter fat and it is well to give them a little of it besides that which they get in the milk.

Make a list of the foods your child eats and see if all six of these different kinds of foods are included each day: Milk, eggs, vegetables, fruit, whole-grain cereals, and butter or cream.

## For Child of Two

**Breakfast:** Juice of 1/2 orange; whole-grain cereal mush; milk 2/3 cup, or more if wanted; toast; butter.

**Dinner:** Coddled egg; baked potato; spinach; bread; butter; pulp of cooked prunes; cookie.

**Supper:** Milk, 1-1/3 cups, or more if wanted; whole-wheat bread; butter.

## For Child of Five

**Breakfast:** Baked apple; whole-grain cereal mush; milk, 1/2 pint, or more if wanted; bread; butter.

**Dinner:** Boiled potato; creamed codfish; string beans; bread; butter; cup custard; cookie.

**Supper:** Milk, 1/2 pint, or more if wanted; whole wheat bread; date marmalade.

## For Child from 8 to 10

**Breakfast:** Berries; whole-grain cereal mush; milk, 2/3 pint, or more if wanted; bread; butter; sugar, 1 level tablespoon.

**Dinner:** Beef stew with potatoes and carrots or tomato; bread; butter; tapioca cream; ginger snaps.

**Supper:** Cream of lettuce soup; graham bread toasted; butter; honey or sirup; milk if wanted.

# The Farm Home

A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

**DEAR FOLKS:** Do you still try out new recipes, change your rooms around and read the fashion books? If you do not you are getting into a rut, a bad thing to do. Often the hardest thing about making a new dish is making up our minds to make it. Do not say "Oh, probably the folks would not like it if it did turn out all right, but I doubt if it would turn out well anyway." Just decide you will surprise the folks and bake. Maybe hubby did sputter when you changed your rooms around—couldn't find anything—but just the same, right down in his heart, he enjoyed the changes just as much as you did, so keep changing. Are you going to make over that perfectly good brown dress you have worn for the last two years so that it will be different this summer or will it take too much time. Don't make any excuses, just decide how you want it changed and then make the change. Have you ever found yourself making excuses for not doing certain things and suddenly realize that you were trying to conceal the fact that you were just plain lazy? I have, and I believe many of you have, too. A lazy mind is very easy to acquire without any knowledge of the matter and one must constantly guard against it. Let's try a few of the new ideas we read about and get out of our ruts.

*Your Friend,  
Mrs. Annie Taylor*

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

## MOTHER SAYS—

**D**ON'T put salt in the tomatoes until ready to serve. It makes them sour to cook the salt in. Boil eggs in shell 20 minutes to make them mealy.

Always parboil navy beans in weak soda water (soda the size of a bean is plenty) for 15 minutes. They will then cook more quickly and not cause gas on the stomach.

Always put cold water in cooking utensils as soon as they are emptied.

Always wash the glass ware first. Always have two dish towels, one for glass and china and the other for pans and kettles.

Don't put the silverware in the bottom of the dish pan and rattle it around. That wears it out.—B. O. R.

## WHOLE GRAIN CEREALS GOOD FOR CHILDREN

**N**UTRITION specialists at South Dakota State College urge, among other necessary foods, the frequent use of whole-grain cereals in the diet, especially in families where there are growing

children who need the vitamins and mineral substances.

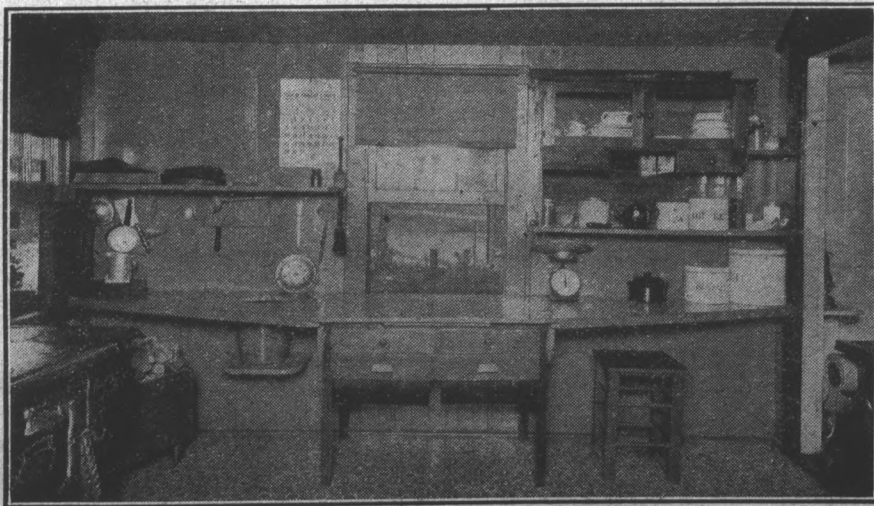
For this reason such foods as whole-wheat breads, (not hot breads) or breakfast foods, brown rice, corn meal made from the entire grain, and oatmeal, should appear on the table at frequent intervals. The whole-grain cereals can be prepared in a variety of ways. A suggested way of making whole wheat very palatable is to cook it in the steam pressure cooker. This makes an excellent breakfast cereal rich in flavor and food value.

To prepare it, sort the grain, wash it thoroughly, then cover with about two and one-half times its volume of water, add salt, and cook under 15 to 20 pounds pressure for a half hour or longer if needed to make the grains soft. A generous dish of these thoroughly cooked whole wheat berries with milk or cream, and a serving of fruit, makes an ideal breakfast, lunch or supper. The germ and the outer layers of the wheat grain are rich in vitamins and minerals, while the rest is such an excellent source of energy for the body that wherever possible

## A New Way To Use A Kitchen Cabinet

**I**N order to have good light and a pleasant view from a window while working at her kitchen cabinet, a farm woman living in Chesterfield County, Virginia, had the top part removed and fastened to the wall at the right side of one of the kitchen windows. The lower half, containing bins and drawers, was set directly in front of the window and its top surface was extended on each side with a shelf making a counter reaching two corners of the room. These extension pieces were carefully fitted into the available space and joined to the top of the cabinet. The entire counter was then covered with linoleum matching that on the floor, and varnished to resist water, heat

and grease. A little shelf was put in under the counter on the left hand side of the cabinet and a hole made in the counter just above it. When the garbage pail was set on this little shelf it was easy to dispose of vegetable parings or other food refuse without leaving the place where one was working. A high kitchen stool was provided, the wood-box was fitted with casters, and all small utensils that would hang up were put on hooks on the left side of the window. These improvements were made in connection with a kitchen contest carried on in the county under the direction of the extension agents of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.



This picture shows you what one farm woman did with her kitchen cabinet. The lower part forms part of her long table, while the top was fastened to the wall, making a convenient cupboard. Everything is very convenient here.

people all over the world use wheat in some form as the mainstay of their diet.

## Personal Column

**To Get Rid of Ants.**—The small ants are killing the grass on my lawn. Would you please tell me what to do to get rid of them?—Mrs. W., DeWitt, Michigan.

—About the best way to get rid of ants is to spray their nest with petroleum. The common oil is better than the refined, and usually two thorough sprayings will do the work. Boiling water is deadly to ants, and so is carbon disulphide injected into the nest with a large syringe. Some claim an emulsion of petroleum and water (oil, 1 part; water, 3 parts) poured on the earth is an effective remedy when plentifully used (say from 1 ounce to 3 ounces to the square yard). A friend of mine declares she prefers to use a weak solution of corrosive sublimate, because it not only kills the ants eventually, but it seems to craze them before death, so that ants of the same nest, after coming in contact with the poison, will attack each other with the greatest ferocity. If one remedy is not successful in your case try another.—Mrs. A. T.

**Game for the Kiddies.**—Here is a game our children enjoy that anyone can make in a few minutes. Take a small board, about 12 inches square, drive a small nail in each corner and one in the center. Then paint a number near each nail. It does not matter what the numbers are just so the total of the five nails make 100. Now lean the board against the wall and stand some 8 or 10 feet away and toss 12 can rubbers, one at a time, at the nails, ringing as many as possible. Each rubber over a nail counts the pitcher the number painted beside that nail. After pitching the 12 a count should be taken and the total remembered so that when the next player pitches a comparison can be made to decide the winner, the one getting the most points being the champion.—Mrs. D., Isabella County.

## —if you are well bred!

**Feminine Prerogatives.**—1. It is the girl's—never the man's—prerogative to say when she and the man who has brought her shall leave a dance. He must wait until she gives the signal.

2. It is a girl's prerogative—whether a man's feet ache and he is breathless or not—to refuse to stop dancing until the dance has come to an end.

3. It is a girl's prerogative to sit out a dance rather than dance it, if she so chooses.

4. It is a girl's prerogative not to hunt up her hostess and say farewell at a large formal dance. At a small affair, when she is near the hostess or passing her and opportunity offers, it is rude not to say a word of farewell and appreciation.

5. It is a girl's prerogative to refuse a dance to one man but (unless the dance has been reserved by previous arrangement) she cannot dance the same dance with another man.

6. A girl has a right to look forward to some courteous expression of the pleasure the fox-trot her partner has just danced with her has given him. His silence, however, does not necessarily imply discourtesy. Her partner may be bashful or tongue-tied. The girl may with perfect propriety make some tentative remark showing her own judgment of the dance.

7. While a girl has taken the privilege of refusing to dance with a man, she must always motive that refusal courteously: "Thanks, but I think I'd better sit out this one," or "My card is filled—I'm so sorry," or "Mr. Wallcott has already put down his name for this dance. I'm so sorry," should cover most cases.

8. Every girl is entitled to an apology from a partner who arrives to claim a dance after the music has begun.

9. It is a girl's prerogative to compel a man to give up his whole evening at a dance to her—but she is making a very unwise use of her prerogative by exercising it. The unwilling captive will warn his male companions of what is in store for them.

## The Runner's Bible

Keep and seek for all of the commandments of the Lord, your God. 1 Chron. 28:8.

Only in this way will you gain understanding without which mortal man is adrift upon a tempestuous sea.

## Recipes

**Sweet Pickles.**—One gallon acid vinegar, 10 pounds sugar, 1 pound allspice, all boiled together until sugar dissolves. Three gallons boiled water should be added to the first mixture after cooling off. This recipe is for about one bushel of cucumbers and is good because we used to make pickles in a factory and this was our mixture. Do not use any pails or pans that have had oil, grease or paint in them.—Mr. F., Muskegon County.

**Rhubarb Conserve.**—3 pounds rhubarb, 3 oranges, 3 pounds sugar, 1/2 pound walnuts, 1 pound raisins, 1 cup water. Scrape and slice the rhubarb, cut the orange into



small pieces. Combine all the ingredients but the nuts and cook until the jelly test is obtained (about 45 minutes). Add the nuts. Pour into sterilized jars. (Seal).—M. G.

**Rhubarb-Strawberry Conserve.**—1 quart berries,  $\frac{3}{4}$  pound rhubarb, 3 cups sugar. Wash fruit. Cut the rhubarb into small pieces. Crush the berries slightly. Combine the ingredients. Cook slowly until thick. Pack in sterilized jars. One-half cup of walnut meats may be added.—M. G.

**Thousand Island Dressing.**—1 cup mayonnaise dressing, 1 tablespoon tarragon vinegar,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon paprika, 1 tablespoon chopped chives,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup chili sauce, 1 tablespoon chopped pimientos, 1 tablespoon chopped green peppers, 1 cooked egg yolk grated, 1 tablespoon catsup. To the mayonnaise add the chopped pimiento, green peppers, egg yolk, chopped chives, chili sauce, catsup, and paprika. Mix thoroughly then add the vinegar. If the dressing is too thick, add some olive oil and stir vigorously.

**Strawberry-Pineapple Conserve.**—1 qt. strawberries, 1 qt. fine cut pineapple. Cook the two fruits with sugar equal in amount to one-half by weight. When thick pack in sterilized jars. One-half cup of walnut meats may be added.—M. G.

**Cooked Salad Dressing.**—Yolks of 3 eggs, 3 tablespoons sugar, 1 tablespoon mustard, 1 cup weak vinegar, 1 tablespoon salt, dash cayenne, 3 tablespoons butter. Mix dry ingredients. Heat vinegar in double boiler and add butter. Beat yolks of eggs, add dry ingredients to eggs and then slowly add hot vinegar. Cook all together, stirring constantly until the mixture thickens. Use with any kind of salad. Whipped cream may be added before serving to make the mixture richer.

#### HOMESPUN YARN

Aunt Ada's Axioms: Busy folks don't have time to worry.

Shavings of fresh maple sugar turn an uninteresting cereal into an appetizing breakfast dish.

A little kerosene rubbed on the screen door keeps flies from swarming in when the door is opened.

Well shaped pickle and vinegar bottles may serve as flower holders when vases are scarce or too expensive.

A little card tacked up on the back door casing, with an appropriate inscription, may serve on muddy days to remind juvenile members of the family to clean their feet before entering.

In removing finger-prints from around

door-knobs, soap and water will take the paint off. A damp cloth dipped in whitening cleans well with a little rubbing, and "saves the surface." Rinse afterwards with clear water.

To feed the child rightly is to help make a good citizen.

A good laugh and a long sleep are the best cures in the doctor's book.—Proverbs of Ireland.

I cannot enjoin too strongly upon you a due observance of economy and frugality.

Equal parts of plaster of paris and whitening mixed with water is good to repair cracks in walls before they are painted or papered.

#### 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.—Hair switches made of cut hair or combings, for anything useful.—Mrs. Chancey Miller, Smyrna, R. I., Michigan.

#### OUR BOOK REVIEW

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

**The Peep-Show Man.**—By Padraic Colum, author of "The Children's Homer", "The Island of the Mighty", "The Children Who Followed the Piper", etc. Long before there was a moving picture in any town in Ireland, long before there was a magic lantern, or a wax works even, here and there a man went along the roads carrying a box upon his back that was a Peep-show. The children handed over a penny for the privilege of looking through the peep-hole and seeing the wonders that were shown in it. In this book there is a Peep-show Man. He was a man who had travelled all the roads of Ireland and who knew many remarkable things. To one boy he told stories that were as wonderful as the scenes in his box, and he told them in a language so remarkable, that the boy who heard them remembered them for many a day. So here you have the stories of The Princess Swallow-heart, of The Twelve Silly Sisters that the Pooka carried away with him, of the White Blackbird. You have a story for Mid-Summer Day, a story for Halloween, a story for Easter. They are very magical stories, such as only a far-traveled Peep-show Man could tell you. Published by The MacMillan Company. Price \$1.00.

## AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

BE SURE AND SEND IN YOUR SIZE

**5102. A Jaunty Popular Style for Stout Figures with Slender Hips.**—This trim tailored model is attractive in kasha, charmeuse, satin, tub silk or linen. The Pattern is cut in 8 Sizes: 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. A 42 inch size requires 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 40 inch material with  $\frac{3}{4}$  yard of contrasting material 9 inches wide for the vestee. The width at the foot of the dress is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  yard.

**5112. A Good and Serviceable Garment.**—Jean, drill, linen or khaki are excellent materials for garments of this kind. It is provided with ample pockets at the sides and a smaller one on the back and front. The Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches waist measure. A 34 inch size requires 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 36 inch material.

**5108. A Practical House or Morning Dress.**—This model is also good for a maid's or nurse's uniform. It may be made of repp, cambric, linen, gingham or chambray, or in jersey or flannel. The sleeves may be in wrist length, or short and finished with a shaped cuff. The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 or 48 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 36 inch material with  $\frac{3}{4}$  yard of contrasting material if made as illustrated. If made of one material 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  yards are required. The width of the dress at the lower edge is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  yard.

**5096. A Popular Suit for the Small Boy.**—This jaunty sailor model may be made of linen, pongee, repp or flannel. Braid trimming or stitching will be a suitable finish. The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4 year size requires 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 36 inch material.



**5106. A Simple Apron.**—The waist portion of the back is fastened to the front of the apron, and holds it securely and comfortably in place. This style is good for percale, gingham, drill or rubberized cloth. 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 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 36 inch material.



**5093. A Simple Dainty Frock.**—Brown or green chambray, linen or repp would be good for this model, the facings could be white or of some contrasting color. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 4 year size requires 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  yard of 36 inch material.

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# Automobile Insurance a Necessity

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Motto: DO YOUR BEST  
Colors: BLUE AND GOLD

DEAR girls and boys: Those of you who won buttons in our recent contest no doubt have all received your button by this time and I hope you like it. I have heard from several and the say they think they are wonderful. Eathel Fay Sharp of Akron wrote me that her button just matches her new spring coat.

The winners of the buttons offered in our April 25th issue are as follows: Best letter, Ernest Hess, Blanchard; best story, Odeal Lavasseur, Auburn; best poem, Elizabeth Yoder, Maple City; best drawing, Marion Baumgras, Lansing.

Every mail brings letters from readers wanting me to print my picture but I cannot because I have not had my picture taken for fear of breaking the camera. The only way left to get a picture of myself is for our young artists to each draw a picture of Uncle Ned as they see him in their minds, then I can print the best one. To the one sending in the best drawing of what he or she thinks Uncle Ned looks like I will send a special prize as well as one of our buttons and the winners of second, third, fourth and fifth awards will each receive a button that makes them a member of our club. The contest closes Saturday, June 7th, and any young artist sending in a drawing that arrives later than that date will be "out of luck" so be sure to mail yours early. Make the drawing with black ink on white paper and it can be serious or funny. The first one to send in their drawing will receive a button whether the drawing is a prize winner or not. This makes 6 awards for Michigan champion artists of the farm. Remember our motto "Do Your Best" and get busy.—UNCLE NED.

P. S. Please understand that all of the letters appearing on our page were not entered in the recent contest. Some of them were but many were received before it started or after the close.—U. N.

### OUR GIRLS AND BOYS

#### PRIZE WINNING POEM To The M. B. F.

Would you care for me to tell you  
Of a wonder I think great?  
It is known to us as M. B. F.  
The farm paper of the state.

If you should have a horse or cow,  
Or something else that's ill,  
Just write to the Vet. Department  
And it's sure to fill the bill.

Does you neighbor try to tell you  
That a fence or line's not right?  
The F. S. Bureau's on the job,  
And helps avoid a fight.

The Children's Hour I like best,  
And that's the first page read.  
We're wild about its editor,  
He's our own Uncle Ned.

Of course this don't begin to tell,  
About this paper I think great.  
But just subscribe, and you'll find out  
What's in the farm paper of the state.  
—By Elizabeth Yoder, Maple City, Mich.

—Elizabeth is not only a poetess of marked talent but a writer of very interesting letters and her letter that accompanied this poem deserved a prize, but it would not be right to give two of the prizes to one contestant.—Uncle Ned.

#### PRIZE WINNING LETTER

Dear Uncle Ned:—Has W. B. had dinner, for I'd like to come in and join with the rest of the cousins. I am a steady reader of M. B. F. and enjoy reading the children's page very much. My but, Uncle Ned, you have lots of nieces and nephews don't you?

I'll now describe myself, this being my first visit. I have dark brown hair (not bobbed, for I am a boy), dark eyes, am 5 feet 6 inches tall and weigh about 120 pounds. I have a birthday the thirty-first day of May. How many cousins can guess my correct age. I am between 15 and 18 years old. Now all you cousins take a chance in guessing my age. Ones guessing correct shall receive a nice long letter from me.

How many of you boys and girls like to ride in a boat? I've only rode in a row boat once and didn't like it very well. I've been across Lake Michigan twice and

was sick both times. We once lived in Beaverton, Gladwin county, then about eight years ago we moved to Appleton, Wisconsin, but four years ago last November we came back again. I like Wisconsin but not as well as "Michigan, my Michigan".

Uncle Ned, I want to come again some time so shall close, wishing you and the cousins good luck. As ever, A Michigander, even if I do wander.—Ernest Hess, Blanchard, R. 1, Michigan.

—I think that boys, as a rule, are not very good at writing letters. When I was a boy writing a letter was real hard work for me, and I'd just about as soon take a whipping as have to write a long letter. I think most boys agree with me but I want to say that when the boys decide to write a good letter the girls have to hustle to beat them. Isn't that true boys? And Ernest's letter is a very good sample.—Uncle Ned.

#### PRIZE WINNING STORY

##### A Wise Boy

There was once a little boy named Loraine Black. He was nine years of age and going to school. He liked to go to school because he loved his teacher. He was very smart. Loraine lived in a beautiful country. He loved it all the year. In the spring he would like to go fishing. In the summer he liked to work for his father. In the fall he liked to gather nuts. In winter he liked to take



This drawing was awarded first prize in our recent contest. It was drawn by Marion Baumgras, Age 11, of Lansing, Michigan.

his sled and go to the hill and slide down.

One day when he went to school his teacher asked him "Loraine, would you tell a lie for one dime?"

"No ma'am," answered Loraine.

"Would you tell a lie for fifty cents" asked his teacher.

"No ma'am," Loraine replied.

"Would you tell a lie for one thousand dollars?" said the teacher.

Loraine hesitated. One thousand dollars was a great sum. He thought he could buy many things with one thousand dollars. Then he said "No ma'am."

"And why not?" inquired the teacher.

"Because," said Loraine "When the one thousand dollars was gone the lie would still be there."

—By Odeal Lavasseur, Auburn, Mich.

—Odeal says that she composed the above story in bed one night after one of her playmates had told a lie in school that day. I think it should have first prize because it contains such a good lesson. Once we tell a lie we can never undo the harm we have done.—Uncle Ned.



"The Jaguar finds the tracks of a new animal" is the title of this picture, according to Vera Drachil, of Owendale, and she ought to know because she was the artist.



### LIVINGSTON COW TESTING ASS'N FINISHES YEAR

THE Livingston No. 3 Cow Testing Association finished its first year of work March 1. There were 242 cows finishing the year's work. During the year 106 were sold; of that number 38 were purebreds and 68 grades. Seventeen of those sold were unprofitable and sold out to the butcher. Some of the unprofitable cows were the best looking cows in the herd. In one herd the cow that was picked to be the best turned out to be the poorest.

There were 6 cows that died during the year. Some on account of old age, and two died by eating alfalfa while damp. Twenty-six cows were bought during the year, 12 grades and 14 purebreds. Four bulls were bought and 3 were sold. All the members have purebred bulls now.

The value of milk and fat that was sold during the past year by the membership was \$43,997.56 and the cost of feed was \$18,157.20, leaving a net profit of \$25,840.36 or an average of \$1036.10 per farm. The total number of cows averaged \$111.43 per cow above their feed cost. The high herd averaged 12,099 pounds of milk and 379.8 pounds of fat with 18 cows in the herd. Returns on a dollar in feed, \$1.99. The lowest producing herd consisting of 13 cows averaged 3706 pounds of milk and 150 pounds of fat. The returns on one dollar expended for feed, 96c.—Nels Hanson, Tester.

### SACKCLOTH AND ASHES

(Continued from Page 11)

ed. That appeals to reason as well as faith. But we are not to forget the emphasis of our text, that righteous judgment is inevitable. The Judases are to know a hell of remorse, and the one, also, who wraps up his talent in a napkin and does nothing is to hear, "Woe unto you."

But our chapter does not end in darkness. All around is the white light of mercy. Jesus' last words are "Come unto me." Find your life in repentance. "Today, if thou shalt hear his voice, harden not your heart."

### DANISH FARMERS SHOW WORLD MEANING OF COOPERATION

(Continued from Page 4)

of the tinsel of a street carnival. The Red Danish cattle and the Jutland, the two equally popular dairy breeds of Denmark, were on display. The original Red Danish cattle before the re-organization of agriculture were of the type that is easily satisfied with any kind of care and feed and would always give "some milk". They were later built up through careful feeding, and through breeding with cattle from Slesvig, until now the dark red cows, averaging about 1100 pounds in weight, make up about half of Denmark's famous dairy herd. The Jutlands are the black and white, wide, and deep-framed cows that look much like our own Holsteins. Most of the beef cattle are Shorthorns.

### Winning of Ribbons

The winning of ribbons is an important event in the life of a Danish bull. When one buys a bull in Denmark the common practice is to pay a certain cash sum at the time of the sale and then to pay an equal amount depending upon his winning certain prizes at the next district or "county" fair. For instance, a certain bull sold near Pederstrup. \$1,422 was paid in cash and a few weeks later when the animal won first prize at the fair an equal amount was paid in addition. This bull was an exceptionally good one, of course.

It is interesting to note that these bulls are not judged, and these valuable ribbons are not given according to the ability of the owner of the bull to make him arch his back at a certain angle or curl his hair with a certain wave, but according to his actual record. The government awards about \$20,000 annually in prizes at these state shows. It is a condition that bulls five years old or older must be judged through their offspring. For a certain number of years of service in the vicinity a certain number of offspring must be judged

to determine the value of the bull himself. That may seem to be a strange way of doing business but the proof of the pudding is seen in Prof. H. Larsen's figures which show that between 1881 and 1914 the number of dairy cows increased 45 per cent while the milk production increased 150 per cent during the same period.

### Did Hamlet Exist?

Hamlet, the Prince of Denmark, described so effectively by William Shakespeare, is believed by many of the Danes actually to have lived, moved and had his being in years gone by. Some say he is a legend and some say he is a real corpse. At any rate, the Grave of Hamlet, whether he is buried there or not, stands on a hill near "Helsingore", or Elsinore, which overlooks a strait on the other side of which lies Sweden.

Doctor Bereman looked across the narrow body of water at the little Swedish village on the other side and remarked "It looks just like Minneapolis, doesn't it—except for the flour mills."

On the strength of this view we

were able to tell our friends after we returned home that "We saw a little of Sweden".

An old, old castle and an old, old fort guard this narrow strait through which all the commerce to the Baltic and beyond must pass. Here the Danes used to hold up the ships of other countries and make them pay tribute to sail through, until the Swedes in that neighborly manner of war so common among European countries, made them sorry for it.

We explored the dungeons and mighty underground passages beneath this great castle where alternately Danes and Swedes held their prisoners and treated them rough. In those damp chill, narrow cells these Danes and Swedes were, according to the fortunes of war, either the lordly keepers or the unfortunate prisoners. And here the victims remained with only a slit in the wall for light, only rats and the chill damp for company, and with poor, hard fare to keep them barely alive until they had time to die of starvation, pneumonia, rheumatism and psychology.

Something of the workings and the results of Denmark's famous co-operative marketing and buying associations will be described in the next installment before we cross the line again for Germany and visit Berlin.

### THE INDIAN DRUM

(Continued from page 10.)

struggled, twisting himself about to grasp at his assailant. He caught the man's clothing, trying to drag himself up; fighting blindly, dazedly, unable to see or think, he shouted aloud and then again, aloud. He seemed in the distance to hear answering cries; but the weight and strength of the other was bearing him down again to his knees; he tried to slip aside from it, to rise. Then another blow, crushing and sickening, descended on his head; even hearing left him and, unconscious, he fell forward on to the snow and lay still.

(Continued in June 6th issue.)

Responsibilities gravitate to the person who can shoulder them; power flows to the man who knows how.—Elbert Hubbard.

The soil on a good farm gets better every year.



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Every sack of Larro made in the future will contain exactly the same proportions of these same six materials, unless experiments and feeding tests (which we are constantly carrying on) should prove some other combination more effective in the production of milk and profit for dairymen.

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J. C. HUTZELL  
DRUGGIST

## DAIRY AND LIVESTOCK

### RECORD OF PERFORMANCE UNDER WAY

THE Record of Performance, which has been instituted by the Dairy Department, Michigan State College, is now under way. The distinction and honor of having the first certificate in this Record of Performance goes to Mr. E. B. Loehne, Central Lake, Michigan, member of the North Antrim Cow Testing Association.

The total of 838 applications have been made for Record of Performance Certificates with the Dairy Department. These certificates are a step forward in giving recognition to cows that have done well in the Cow Testing Association work. Information listed on the certificate of Record of Performance is valuable. For example, the information on the first certificate which goes to Mr. E. B. Loehne shows that the purebred cow, Bennett's Ruby, produced 8442 pounds of milk and 484 pounds of butterfat with an average test of 5.74 for the Association year. This cow was more than nine years old at the beginning of her record and the requirement for her age in the Record of Performance was 400 pounds of butterfat.

In addition to the production record the certificate also gives the pounds of feed consumed by the cow during the Association year. Ruby consumed: 6003 pounds of silage, 600 pounds of corn refuse, 2679 pounds of alfalfa, 577 pounds of corn stalks, 600 pounds of potatoes, 738 pounds of corn, 457 pounds of oats; 565 pounds of bran, 77 pounds of rye, 159 pounds of cottonseed meal, 95 pounds of oilmeal, and she was on pasture for a total of 168 days.

Further, there are descriptive remarks made regarding the color, weight and markings of this particular cow. The dates of the last two calvings are also given, which will indicate whether or not the animal is a breeder. From this information it is possible to determine the profitability of each animal. The prospective buyer may be interested and in turn he could figure the value of the product produced by the cow and the cost of the feed consumed by her from the facts stated on the certificate. Also he might find in the facts given on the certificate information why the particular cow did well in some other owner's hands but not so well in his own hands in that the feeding conditions were not as good as those of the previous owner's.

Similar certificates are being sent out to many other Michigan dairymen. Over 400 of these certificates have been completed and mailed. These certificates are signed by O. E. Reed, Professor of Dairy Husbandry and A. C. Baltzer, in charge of Cow Testing Associations.

A booklet is also being drawn up which will list each cow that is in the Record of Performance. In addition this booklet will list herd where more than 50 per cent of the cows have made the Record of Performance requirements. These herds will be given special recognition in this booklet. A further point of value will be the listing of purebred sires that have five daughters which have qualified in the Record of Performance. These sires will be listed as proven sires.

Additional entry blanks are being received from time to time by the Dairy Department from Cow Testing Association members whose cows have made the requirements for butterfat production.

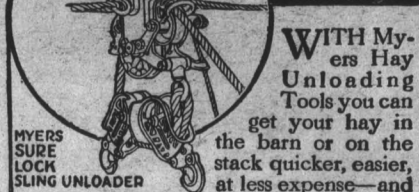
The age requirements are as follows:

1. Cows starting record under 3 years of age must produce 280 pounds of more of butterfat.
2. Cows starting record under 4 years of age must produce 310 pounds of more of butterfat.
3. Cows starting record under 5 years of age must produce 350 pounds of more of butterfat.
4. Cows starting record when 5 years of age or older, or when age is not known, must produce 400 pounds of butterfat.—A. C. Baltzer, Dairy Extension Specialist, Michigan State College.

When screening the milkhouse, it might be a good idea to rehang the doors.

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66 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.

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Dick's Blizzard Ensilage Cutters give farmers the most for the money, in quality and results. Model for model they do the most work per H.P., safest to operate, cost less for repairs and upkeep, last the longest.

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### MICHIGAN LIVESTOCK FEEDERS DAY AT M. S. C.

SATURDAY, May 23, 1925, has been designated as Feeders' Day at the Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Sciences at East Lansing.

Three lots of ten calves each have been fed experimentally for six months to determine the most economical methods of fattening calves for market.

Lot one has been self fed on grain, with oilmeal as a protein supplement, and corn silage and alfalfa hay ad libitum. Lot two received a lighter grain ration with the same amount of oilmeal and more silage and alfalfa. Lot three was fed the same as lot two except that no oilmeal was fed.

#### Swine Experiments

Two series of pig feeding experiments are well along in progress and will be studied. One series of five lots of pigs is being used in searching for the best method of feeding rye profitably. Also the value of yeast in the ration is being studied.

In the other series, of five lots, the pigs are receiving different amounts of cull beans as the protein supplement to corn.

#### Horse Feeding Experiment

One years work has been completed in feeding corn and alfalfa to work horses. For the past season corn has been a short crop, and barley is more plentiful. In feeding alfalfa as a roughage, a grain high in carbohydrates and fat should be used. Twenty work horses are being fed as follows: Seven are receiving barley and alfalfa, seven are receiving oats and alfalfa, and six are receiving oats and barley with alfalfa.

The program will begin promptly at 10:30 A. M. Eastern Standard time, with a trip to the piggery, when the swine feeding trials will be studied. From there a short trip to the horse barns for a look at the stallions, mares and foals, and back to the work horse barn for a discussion of the rations on trial.

Immediately after lunch, the calf feeding pens will be visited and the results presented.

At 2:30 P. M. Dr. Shaw, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station will discuss experiments in progress in the various departments of the College, and their practical application on the Michigan farms.

Professor J. T. Horner, of the Department of Economics, will conclude the program with a talk on "How the farmer can study market statistics and their relation to price fluctuations".

### Poultry Department

#### REARING EARLY CHICKS

By C. G. CARD

Acting Head, Department of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

THERE has been an increased interest lately, in the problems involved in feeding young chickens. A number of investigators have been experimenting with chickens reared indoors, under artificial conditions, and the result of their work has great value for poultrymen who must hatch and feed chickens at seasons when the young birds can not be sent out of doors. Their chief conclusion is that the problems of indoor rearing is very largely a problem in feeding. Almost everything of which the chick is deprived when kept indoors can be supplied him in his ration.

Early broilers always sell at a high price because the available supply is less than the market demands. This is true because they are produced out of season, when all the operations attending their production are rendered more difficult and expensive than during the spring and summer months. Hatching eggs are scarce and high priced, and they are likely to be low in fertility and hatchability.

It requires ten to twelve weeks to grow broilers so they will average one and a half to two pounds, the weight that seems to be desired on the market. To obtain this weight at a time when the maximum price per pound is paid, means that the chicks must be hatched during the last half of January or the month of February. Eggs used for hatching

(Continued on Page 20)

**Three Easy Steps to getting one of these**

**\$6.60 to \$14.30 Down Balance in 15 Monthly Payments**

**See** a new De Laval Cream Separator side-by-side with any other machine; and there will be no question which is the better designed and constructed. The superiority of the De Laval is clearly evident.

**Try** But if merely seeing does not satisfy you, go a step farther and try one in actual use, under your own conditions, in comparison with any other. Not one person in a hundred who does this ever fails to choose the De Laval.

**Trade** After you have seen and tried a De Laval; after you have convinced yourself of its superiority; when you know it is the world's best cream separator—then trade in your old machine as partial payment.

**THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY**

**7 Sizes**

New York 165 Broadway  
Chicago 600 Jackson Blvd.  
San Francisco 61 Beale St.



**De Laval**  
**CREAM SEPARATORS**

### BABY CHICKS From World's Greatest Layers \$6.50 per 100 and Up—Catalog Free

Eckhard and Tom Barron W. Leghorns—Heavy Type Brown Leghorns—R. C. and S. C. Rhode Island Reds—Rhode Island Whites—Sheppard's Anconas—Park's Barred Rocks

If you want pure bred chicks that are bred right, hatched right, and shipped right, that grow and will make you a profit, get our new low prices and free catalog before you buy.

Flocks are carefully culled and developed on free range. All chicks are hand picked and inspected, no cripples or weaklings. Every one strong and healthy.

**100% Live Delivery—Postage Paid**

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

Knoll's Hatchery, R. R. 12, Box B., Holland, Mich.



### 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.

### 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 Beall 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. Zealand State Bank. Catalog free.

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

**BUY**

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

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

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

CO-OPERATIVE FARMS, Box 8, Zealand, Mich.

#### "BABY CHICKS"

Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites. Write for catalogue.

FISCHER'S POULTRY FARM, Holland, Mich.

**BABY CHICKS, FOWLS, EGGS. MOST PROFITABLE** purebred chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys. 24 years with America's finest poultry, northern high-bred egg producers. Prices low. Catalog free. Zieman's Poultry Farm, Box 11, Austin, Minnesota.

**ORDER YOUR BABY CHICKS**  
—from hatcheries advertising in—  
**THE BUSINESS FARMER**





## Wingarden Strain

### WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS

**Special for May 25, June 1, June 8**

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




## PROFIT

is what you want and you can get it from hens of this type from Byron Center Poultry Farm. We are raising 1000 pullets on our own farm that we are selling at 75c each.

Chicks for May 19-26 delivery	June 3 delivery	June 10-17-24 delivery
Barron Strain S. C. W. Leghorns.....10c	9c	8c
Brown Leghorns.....12c	12c	8c
Barred Rocks.....12c	12c	11c
Rhode Island Reds.....12c	12c	11c

We prepay all shipments in lots of 100 or more.


BYRON CENTER POULTRY FARM, G. C. Keizer, BYRON CENTER, MICHIGAN.



## KEYSTONE HATCHERY

	50	100	500	1000
Foreman Strain B. P. Rocks.....	\$8.00	\$15.00	\$70.00	\$130.00
Sel. B. P. Rocks and R. C. and S. C. R. I. Reds.....	8.50	12.00	55.00	100.00
Int. Egg Laying Contest S. C. R. I. Reds.....	8.00	15.00	70.00	130.00
W. Rocks and W. Wyandottes.....	7.50	14.00	65.00	125.00
Tancred American S. C. W. Leghorns.....	7.00	13.00	60.00	115.00
English Barron S. C. W. Leghorns.....	5.50	10.00	45.00	85.00
All Heavy Chicks, odd lots.....	5.50	10.00	45.00	85.00
All Variety Chicks.....	5.00	9.00	40.00	75.00

KEYSTONE HATCHERY, Dept. 51, Lansing, Michigan.



## Pure Bred Baby Chicks

### \$8.00 per 100 and Up

We are now booking orders for MAY and JUNE CHICKS, from our HIGH-GRADE WHITE LEGHORNS and ANCONAS. These chicks are from EXTRA SELECTED hens mated to males from TANCRED and 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.



## BIG HUSKY CHICKS

### REDUCED PRICES

Great Winter Layers. Pure bred, high quality flocks. Get these good chicks NOW when they will do the best. Postpaid prices on 25 50 100 500 1000

	25	50	100	500	1000
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.



## BUY---MICHIGAN QUALITY CHICKS

and you won't be bothered with white diarrhea because our hatching equipment is the best, and because our flocks are healthy matured birds on range. Our Leghorns are Barron and Tancred strains headed by Pedigreed males direct from Eckart. Pioneer breeders of Anconas. Also Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds of best blood lines.

**SPECIAL CHICKS**—Assorted lots \$75.00 per 1000, \$8.00 per 100. Quality and 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order now or write for free illustrated catalogue. Also 8 and 10 week old pullets.

Michigan Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Box 2, Holland, Mich.

## 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.

## BABY CHICKS


### FROM PURE BRED BLOOD TESTED STOCK

BRED IN MICHIGAN — HATCHED IN MICHIGAN

	50	100	500	1000
Select B. P. Rocks and R. I. Reds.....	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$50.00	\$100.00
Extra Select B. P. Rocks and R. I. Reds.....	6.50	12.00	60.00	120.00
W. P. Rocks and W. Wyandottes.....	7.50	14.00	70.00	140.00
Utility and Eng. B. S. C. W. Leghorns.....	5.00	9.00	45.00	90.00
Tancred American S. C. W. Leghorns.....	6.50	12.00	60.00	120.00

Mixed (all heavies) \$9.00 straight. Mixed (all varieties) \$8.00 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.



## 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.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE BUSINESS FARMER

purposes at this time of year must be gathered often, otherwise they may be chilled and the germ killed. No eggs should be set which are more than twelve or fourteen days old. The fresher the eggs, the better they should hatch.

Chicks are hatched at a temperature of 103 degrees F., and for the first four or five weeks after hatching warmth is one of the most essential requirements. Perfectly hatched chicks plus perfect rations will not insure success unless the temperature conditions are satisfactory for the comfort of the chick. The brooder stove should be regulated for several days so that it will maintain a temperature of 90 degrees F. when the bulb of the thermometer is placed on the floor at the outer edge of the hover.

The floor of the brooder house should be covered with litter of cut straw, shavings, alfalfa leaves or similar material, to a depth of one inch. Placing an inch or two of sand on the floor is often helpful in early season brooding, in holding the temperature more uniform, and will also make the cleaning of the house somewhat easier.

The chief differences in the diet and environmental conditions of the indoor as contrasted with the out-of-door chicks, as usually fed, consist in the food which the out-of-door chick finds for itself (greens, roughage, dirt, bugs, etc.), the greater amount of direct sunlight to which it is exposed, and the greater opportunities for exercise which it has.

Experiments by Halpin at the University of Wisconsin, Card, University of Illinois, and others, show that the first two factors, i. e., elements in natural food, and sunlight, are the chief causes of the superiority and better growth of the out-of-door chicken. When these are supplied to chickens growing indoors, they can be reared to maturity with no more exercise than that allowed in an enclosure providing one to two square feet of floor space per bird.

The problem of the man who produces early broilers or who must rear chicks in confinement is to find out and then to supply the necessary food elements of which the indoor chick is usually deprived.

The old viewpoint on animal feeding, emphasized only heat and total protein as the necessary factors. The modern view is that a ration to be adequate for growth and reproduction, must contain an abundance of heat (digestible carbohydrates and fats) proteins of the right quality, a suitable mineral mixture, some bal- last or indigestible material and in addition, the vitamins.

A practical ration meeting these requirements, has been prepared by Halpin at the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, and has given unusually excellent and uniform results. This ration consists of 80 parts of yellow corn, 20 parts of wheat middlings, 5 parts of raw bone, (about 50 per cent calcium phosphate), 5 parts of pearl grit (calcium carbonate), 1 part of common salt, and skimmed milk used freely. This ration is fed as a dry mash with the milk as a drink. No water is allowed. Without the water allowance a more generous amount of skimmed milk will be consumed. There is no scratch or green feed provided.

Direct sunlight plays an important part in animal life including the chicken. The rays that are effective in the prevention of rickets are those of short wave length. Ordinary window glass absorbs these rays and consequently a room well lighted through ordinary windows is about as effective as an underground cellar so far as its ability to prevent rickets is concerned. It is the direct sunlight of the out-doors and not the fresh ground or green grass that are the effective preventatives of leg weakness in chickens. The above ration plus direct sunlight is a complete ration for chick rearing. It needs no further supplement, not even eggs, cod liver oil, or green material.

#### 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



## 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.



## 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

PRICES FOR MAY DELIVERY

	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
White Leghorns.....	\$11.00	\$50.00	\$95.00
Brown Leghorns.....	11.00	50.00	95.00
Barred Rocks.....	14.00	65.00	125.00

Special Matings, 2c higher per chick.


PRICES FOR JUNE DELIVERY

	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
White Leghorns.....	\$10.00	\$45.00	\$85.00
Brown Leghorns.....	10.00	45.00	85.00
Barred Rocks.....	13.00	60.00	115.00

Special Matings, 2c higher per chick.

Broilers, heavy, 10c each; light, 8c. 100% Live Delivery. Catalog on request. Now Booking Orders for Pullets.

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



## 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, 15c each. White, Brown Leghorns, 11c. Anconas, 12c. Mixed heavies, 12c. Mixed light weights, 8c. May chicks \$1 per 100 less. June chicks \$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. W. Leghorns

### THE WORLD'S GREATEST EGG MACHINE

25,000 chicks for May and June delivery at greatly reduced prices. 100% live delivery guaranteed, by parcel post. 50, \$4.75; 100, \$9.00; 200, or more, \$8.50 per 100. These are all stock that have free farm range, and years of heavy egg production back of them. Order from this Ad. and get chicks when you want them.

DRENTHE HATCHERY, Box 100, Route 3, Zeeland, Mich.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN CHICKS FROM CARE-fully culled stock on free range.  
J. W. WEBSTER, Bath, Michigan.

THE BUSINESS FARMER  
"The Farm Paper of Service"  
TELL YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT IT!



**LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM**

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

**SUPERIOR CHICKS IN ALL BREEDS**

## PRICES FOR JUNE DELIVERY

Utility Matings	100	500
English S. C. White Leghorns	\$ 9.00	\$42.50
Barred Rocks	11.00	52.50
S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds	11.00	52.50
Star Matings	100	500
Tancred S. C. White Leghorns	\$11.00	\$50.00
Barred Rocks	13.00	60.00
S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds	13.00	60.00

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.

## 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

**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.**

## 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.**



Chicks that are from stock that have been constantly selected for heavy egg production for 15 years by men that have certificates of qualification from M. A. C. That is the reason no customers are dissatisfied with the laying ability of our stock. You can be assured of exceptional high quality chicks. There are none better. We will ship C. O. D. prepaid parcel post if desired. Catalogue and price list will be mailed to you same day request is received. 100 per cent safe arrival guaranteed.

## WOLVERINE HATCHERY

H. P. WIERSMA, Prop.

ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.

## Pure Bred Chicks

Special June Prices

WHICH YOU WILL APPRECIATE FOR JUNE 2-9-16-23 DELIVERY

Our ENGLISH TYPE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS MEAN SUCCESS FOR YOU

Chicks that are from stock that have been constantly selected for heavy egg production for 15 years by men that have certificates of qualification from M. A. C. That is the reason no customers are dissatisfied with the laying ability of our stock. You can be assured of exceptional high quality chicks. There are none better. We will ship C. O. D. prepaid parcel post if desired. Catalogue and price list will be mailed to you same day request is received. 100 per cent safe arrival guaranteed.

## WOLVERINE HATCHERY

H. P. WIERSMA, Prop.

ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.

## 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.

## 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 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.

## BABY CHICKS

We have just the chicks you have been looking for, the large, strong, vigorous kind from free range flocks that have been culled for heavy egg production. English White Leghorns, Anconas, Rocks, Reds. Shipped prepaid parcel post. Safe arrival guaranteed. Ask about 8 wk. pullets. Catalog free. Gilt Edge Poultry Ranch of Zeeland, Michigan.

## 1,000,000 Babion's Quality Chicks

FOR 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  
 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. Mottled Anconas, Barred Rocks.....3.75 7.00 13.00 62.00 120.00  
 S. C. and R. C. R. I. Reds.....3.75 7.00 13.00 62.00 120.00  
 White and Buff Rocks.....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  
 Buff and White 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, \$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.**

**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
Wh. Wyandottes	6.75	13.00	62.00	122.00
Wh. & Br. Leghorns	6.75	13.00	62.00	122.00
Mixed Chicks				\$8.00 per 100

Ref: Farmer's & Mechanic's Bank, this city.  
**WASHTENAW HATCHERY, Geddes Road, Ann Arbor, 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	62.00	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.  
 and Mich. B. C. A. **DEAN FARM AND HATCHERY, Box 22, Birmingham, 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. O. 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, \$9.00. 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.**

## DOWNS TANCREDBARRON LEGHORNS

1882

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

1925

## 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 on and after June 1st. Postpaid  
 Tom Barron Selected White Leghorns.....\$2.75 \$5.00 \$9.00 \$42.50 \$85.00  
 HONESTY IS OUR MOTTO and our business has been sound and built up on this principle. Get some of these good Barron June Chicks. They will prove a mighty profitable investment for you. Cockerels will be fully matured for 1926 breeding season. Get our Free Catalog.

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 For delivery, May 15, to June 1. 25 50 100 500 1000  
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 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.  
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Tancred and Tom	Chicks	Chicks	Chicks	Chicks	Chicks
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Parks' Barred Rocks	3.00	6.00	11.00	52.50	105.00
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Broiler Chicks.....Per 100, \$3.00; Per 500, \$37.50  
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8 to 10 weeks old Pullets at attractive prices. Big fine catalog free. Write today. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Postpaid prices on  
 Single Comb White Leghorns.....\$5.00 \$9.00 \$42.50  
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 S. C. Mottled Anconas.....5.50 10.00 47.50  
 Mixed Broiler Chicks.....4.00 7.00 32.50  
 Pullets ready for shipment now. Safe arrival guaranteed. Write for our Catalog or order direct from this ad. Money refunded at once if we can not fill your order. Give us a trial and be convinced.  
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JUNE PRICE 8 CENTS PER CHICK

Price	25	50	100	500
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Post paid. 100% delivery guaranteed. Order direct from this ad and save time. We ship C. O. D. 10% down with order.

**ELGIN HATCHERY, Ed Dykema, Prop., Box A, Zeeland, Michigan**



# MARKET FLASHES

## Increased Corn Acreage Planted This Spring

Every Farmer Should Own Flock of Sheep

By W. W. FOOTE, Market Editor.

FARMERS are as busy as a hive of bees, and spring work will keep them so until the corn planting time is over. There is difference of opinion as to the corn acreage of course, but without doubt it will be large, particularly in the numerous corn districts where the crop turned out poorly last year. In the corn belt states farmers depend mainly on corn and live stock, and greatly on hogs, and it is essential therefore that they should grow their own feed and not buy from other farmers, as so many had to do this season. Exports of corn do not cut a very important figure at any time, being approximately 20 per cent of the corn grown, and to feed our fast growing population, farmers are obliged to prepare more pork, beef and mutton than ten years ago. It is well to remember that the population of the United States is now 113,500,000, according to figures based on census returns. Since the census of 1920 the increase is estimated at over 1,500,000 a year, a total gain of 8,000,000, pointing to a home demand for upward of 8 per cent more food than in 1920. The poverty throughout Europe, resulting from the war causes decreased exports of food from this country, but the aggregate is still large. On the other hand, it is well to note the fact that there has been a decrease in the number of people engaged in the production of food in this country. Our Michigan farmers are very largely interested in the production of wheat, beans and potatoes, as well as in beet root sugar, grapes and fruits, and in the long run these are important sources of profit. It may be added that many of our farmers are more than ever before making it their aim to produce as much as possible of food used by their families. Another matter of interest is the extensive development of the highly profitable sheep industry. If a word of advice is acceptable, I would say, if you are owning no well-bred sheep, get busy and buy some good hardy ewes and bucks.

### The Wheat Outlook

The winter wheat crop this year will total 444,833,000 bushels, compared with 590,037,000 bushels last year, according to the estimate of the department of agriculture, the rye crop will yield 57,698,000 bushels, against 63,446,000 bushels last year, according to the department's report. Despite the abnormally small winter wheat crop this year, its value to the farmers on the basis of present farm prices is greater than the relatively large crop last year. This year's crop at present prices is worth \$632,000,000, compared to \$565,000,000 for last year's crop. Stocks of hay on farms May 1 are estimated at 15,679,000 tons, compared with 12,835,000 tons on May 1, 1924.

As every wheat farmer knows from his personal experience, prices this year have been largely the result of speculation, covering an extremely wide range, soaring early to around \$2.07 a bushel and falling later to around \$1.40. Recently prices have undergone marked improvement, the statistical showing and bad crop reports causing good up-turns and active buying. Where prices will ultimately land is hard to tell, but good authorities regard wheat as worth at least \$1.60, if not more. The other grains follow wheat in its fluctuation, as usual, but speculative interest is still in wheat. Not only wheat sells at far higher prices than at this time in 1924, but all the other grains except oats sell away higher, the price of oats being depressed by the excessive marketing by farmers. A short time ago the visible oats supply in the United States aggregated over 44,000,000 bushels, comparing with 48,082,000 bushels a week earlier

and only 9,280,000 bushels a year ago. At the same time visible wheat supply was 43,464,000 bushels, comparing with 48,120,000 bushels a year ago; that of corn 21,158,000 bushels, comparing with 17,454,000 bushels a year ago; and that of rye 11,500,000 bushels, comparing with 19,717,000 bushels a year ago. According to the government report, the three big southwestern states, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma, are expected to harvest only 162,000,000 bushels of wheat, a shortage of 101,000,000 bushels from last year. The carry over of wheat to the next crop year is expected to be less than that of last year, and the world's carry over will show a large falling off.

"You would think that America has lost its business sense trying to market its old and new wheat crop as cheaply as possible," Julius H. Barnes is quoted as saying in a review of the world's situation. "The whole world's basis is ready to respond to any advance in prices and strip us of our crop anyway." Mr. Barnes refers to the estimate of the U. S. department of agriculture showing that the world's carry over may be reduced to 125,000,000 bushels on July 1, which he thinks is the lowest on record, and indicates that last year's crop was consumed in spite of economy and high prices, plus 160,000,000 bushels from the previous year's surplus. Wheat is passing into exporters' hands at the highest premium of the crop and American mills will feel that the exports are stripping us within four weeks.

Late sales were made for May delivery of wheat at \$1.71, comparing with \$1.05 a year ago; corn at \$1.12, comparing with 76 cents a year ago; oats at 46 cents comparing with 47 cents a year ago; and rye at \$1.22, comparing with 65 cents a year ago.

### Wild Hog Market

Such wildly excited and variable hog markets as those of recent days are extremely unusual, being due mainly to meager offerings at first, followed by excessive supplies later, these being the natural result of early booms in prices. In a single day the Chicago hog prices broke from 50 to 70 cents, and in two days prices were off more than a dollar. This is certainly going it

some and beats wheat fluctuations. Receipts for several days showed marked gains over those for recent weeks, while smaller than one and two years ago. But despite the severe declines in prices, hogs still sold far higher than in recent years, having brought \$6.60 to \$7.60 one year ago and \$6.20 to \$7.95 two years ago. Butcher hogs weighing from 180 to 250 pounds topped the market, selling 20 cents above the best light bacon hogs. The best hogs sold at the week's close at \$12.25, comparing with \$12.65 a week earlier.

### Spring Pig Crop

The Chicago Evening Post says: "Early reports from hog raisers in the corn belt indicate a good crop of pigs this spring. Several Iowa and Illinois farmers here with stock this week state that they are having unusual luck with their pigs this season, which they attribute mainly to the favorable weather. The mortality thus far has been exceptionally small. Government reports made last fall showed that sows had been marketed so closely that fewer were bred and it was predicted that the crop of pigs this spring would be at least 25 per cent short of last year on that account. It is believed that good weather this spring will modify that estimate considerably."

### The Cattle Market

How near the Department of Agriculture was to forming a right statement in its official report of the large falling off in the number of cattle in feeding districts is a matter in which opinions differ widely, but there is no doubt as to the super abundance of supplies marketed in western packing points recently, and the receipts in seven western markets for the year to date aggregate 3,444,000 head, comparing with 3,531,000 for the corresponding time last year and 3,542,000 two years ago—not such a large falling off. There have been recent sharp declines in prices in the Chicago market, with the bulk of the beef steers selling for \$8.75 to \$10.50, the extreme range of sales being from \$8 to \$9 for the common lots to \$10 to \$10.75 for the better class of heavy steers, with sales of the choice kinds of yearlings at \$10.25 to \$11.25. A few inferior little steers sold for \$5 to \$7.75, while butcher cows and heifers brought \$4.60 to \$11, and a short time ago prime Angus yearling heifers brought \$11.40. Bulls sold at \$4.25 to \$8.25, canner cows and cutters at \$3.25 to \$4.50 and calves at \$5 to \$11 per 100 pounds. The stocker and feeder trade was active to the extent of the moderate offerings at \$6 to \$8.25, sales being

mainly at \$6.75 to \$7.75 for desirable lots. The common to prime beef steers sold a year ago at \$7.15 to \$11.90. Of late the choicer steers have declined much more than cheaper kinds.

The growth of the early spring lamb crop during April continued exceptionally good and in nearly all areas the May 1 condition was the best in some years, according to the report of the United States Department of Agriculture. Except for the last week, the weather during April was unusually mild, with much sunshine. Pastures made good growth and green feed was everywhere plentiful. The market movement from all important areas will probably be nearly two weeks earlier than last year. In California feed conditions remained excellent and the bulk of the early lambs is maturing rapidly. Shipments during April were unusually large, and to May 1 about 130,000 lambs, live and dressed, had been shipped east. Shipments during May are estimated at around 200,000 head, with the peak loadings during the second week. The total eastern movement will probably be larger than the first estimate of around 300,000 live and dressed. The early Arizona lambs have moved freely and total shipments may reach 50,000 head. In the southeastern states weather and feed conditions were usually good during April. In Tennessee the condition of the early lambs is the best in some years. An exceptionally good lot of market lambs is expected due to better care as well as to have favorable weather and feed. Marketing in volume will start early in May and the total shipments from the state are estimated at around 175,000. The lambs in Kentucky and Virginia also gained rapidly during April and an early movement is anticipated. The weather to the end of April in Missouri was the most favorable for raising lambs in some years. Losses have been light and the percentage of lambs saved is large. Considerable shipments will be made the latter part of May and the June shipments will be large. Other early lambing areas in the corn belt report an exceptionally favorable season and recent rains forecast a continuation of the good pasture conditions. The lamb crop is everywhere reported as large and the conditions high. In the far northwest, rains in April improved range feed prospects materially in the dry areas and good feed for the next two months seems assured. In Idaho the early lamb crop made excellent growth and if present conditions continue, the market movement may be earlier than last year. In Washington needed rains have greatly improved range conditions, but early lambs are not quite as good as on May 1, last year. During the last days of April a cold spell accompanied by snow and rain prevailed over large areas of the Mountain states. The storm was hard on late lambing flocks and considerable losses of young lambs are reported from some of these sections. Indiana wool prices are 20 per cent lower than a year ago, as shown by the recent survey made by the Indiana Sheep Breeders' Association.

### WHEAT

The Detroit market opened easy the first of last week but before the close on Saturday it was strong and prices higher for the week. There is some talk of \$2 wheat but belief that the price will again reach that level before another crop is not very general. The new crop needs rain in many sections.

### CORN

Corn was unchanged last week at Detroit while a stronger tone prevailed at Chicago. A firm tone in the hog market gave corn strength at Chicago. Also there was fear of frost.

### OATS

The strength in the wheat market caused oats to advance slightly in price last week. The Detroit market is firm.

## THE BUSINESS FARMER'S MARKET SUMMARY

and Comparison with Markets Two Weeks ago and One Year ago

	Detroit May 18	Chicago May 18	Detroit May 5	Detroit 1 yr. ago
<b>WHEAT—</b>				
No. 2 Red	\$1.85		\$1.90	\$1.12
No. 2 White	1.85		1.88	1.13
No. 2 Mixed	1.85		1.88	1.12
<b>CORN—</b>				
No. 3 Yellow	1.20	\$1.19 @ 1.18	1.18	.82
No. 4 Yellow	1.15		1.08	.78
<b>OATS—</b>				
No. 2 White	.54	47 3/4 @ 48 3/4	.52	.53
No. 3 White	.52	44 1/2 @ 45	.48	.50
<b>RYE—</b>				
Cash No. 2	1.19	1.20 1/2	1.15	.70
<b>BEANS—</b>				
C. H. P. Cwt.	5.25	6.25	5.15 @ 5.20	4.30 @ 4.35
<b>POTATOES—</b>				
Per Cwt.	1.00 @ 1.13	1.00 @ 1.25	.83 @ .86	1.43 @ 1.50
<b>HAY—</b>				
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	21.00 @ 23
Light Mixed	15.50 @ 16	16 @ 18	15.50 @ 16	22.50 @ 23

Monday, May 18.—Wheat steady. Corn unchanged. Oats easy. Rye dull. Bean market unchanged. Butter and eggs in good demand.



## RYE

Although the price for rye at Detroit advanced one cent on the closing day of last week declines during previous days of the week left the price under what it was on Monday, May 10.

## BEANS

Shortly after our May 9th issue went to press a sudden demand developed and the price at Detroit went to \$5.50 per cwt. but the advance did not hold and the price is now only 5 cents above what it was two weeks ago. Some dealers are of the opinion that the bottom will be about \$5.00 per cwt. Both canners and wholesale grocers seem to be buying on the hand-to-mouth basis at present. Receipts are light.

## POTATOES

Demand for potatoes improved considerably during the fortnight ending Saturday, May 16, and prices made several gains with the market steady. The increase in prices will not hold long if farmers continue to rush their potatoes to market as they are at this writing because the market will soon be glutted. Indications are that old potatoes will clean up very nicely if marketed orderly.

## WOOL

A slight improvement in the tone of the Boston wool market is noted and more optimism is being shown among the trade, though prices continue normal. Manufacturers seem to be taking more of an interest in the market and inquiry is fair.

Average quotations on the better class of fleece wools similar to Ohio and Pennsylvania (grease basis) are: Fine, strictly combing, 48 @ 49c lb; fine, clothing, 44 @ 45c lb; one-half blood, strictly combing, 48c lb; one-half blood, clothing, 43c lb; three-eighths blood, strictly combing, 47c lb; one-quarter blood, strictly combing, 45 @ 46c lb; low, one-quarter blood, strictly combing, 44 @ 45c lb. The better class of Michigan wool is 1 @ 2c lb less.



## Week of May 24

WITH a rather extensive and high barometric pressure expected over most western, middle west and lake states at beginning of this week, we see a few days of fair but cool weather. On or immediately after the middle of this week temperatures will have returned to more normal conditions and as a result cloudiness will increase followed by more or less general and plentiful precipitation.

These rains will cease before Saturday allowing the week to end with fair days and clear nights and close to normal temperatures.

## Week of May 31

The last storm period of last week may stage a reaction at very beginning of this week in which event there will be a day or so of rains but if this does not transpire, look for generally fair weather up to about the middle of this week.

All during central days of this week there will be numerous showers in many parts of the state. Temperatures during any part of the week are not expected to be high but after this storm area passes east of Michigan, readings will be even lower, ranging below normal near the close of the week.

## June Warm and Wet

Because the precipitation is expected to be a little above the average for this month in most parts of Michigan and the temperature will range above normal, we are expecting that garden truck and fruit will have good growing conditions. Hay, corn, barley, oats, rye and wheat should also do moderately well under the average conditions expected during the early part of June. Latter part of the month will become dried with a greater amount of sunshine.

## HAY

Receipts of hay show some increase in eastern markets, with a corresponding weakening of values, although prices show no material change. In the west, offerings are light and values have gained a little but trade is not active and only the best grades find buyers. Reports from eastern and middle Atlantic, and middle western states is that the conditions of pastures and meadows is good.

## LIVESTOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.—Cattle—Bulk steers, \$8.75 @ 9.50; few loads long yearlings, \$10 @ 10.25; best \$10.50; 1,376 pound averages, \$10.45; in-between grades fat cows, 25c lower; vealers steady to 25c lower; mostly steady; better grades showing weakness mostly 10 to 25c downward; some choice offerings to packers, \$10.50.

HOGS—Bulk good and choice 160 to 225 pound averages, \$11.80 @ 12; top, \$12.05; bulk 240 to 325 pound butchers, \$11.75 @ 11.90; 140 to 150 pound weight largely \$11.50 @ 11.75; bulk packing sows, \$10.60 @ 11; strong weight slaughter pigs largely \$11 @ 11.50.

SHEEP—Fat lambs uneven; springers generally steady; old crop lambs 25 to 50c lower; sheep in narrow demand mostly 50c to 75c lower; 18 decks California spring lambs \$16; 200 to feeder dealers, \$13.50, weak around 50c higher; good to choice old crop woolled lambs, \$14.50; several decks clipped kind, \$12 @ 12.25; heavy downward to \$11; odd lots fat ewes, \$7 @ 7.50; heavy kind downward to \$6; supply limited to natives.

EAST BUFFALO.—CATTLE—Light grades, steady; heavy, slow and easy.

CALVES—Slow and unchanged.

HOGS—Slow; mostly 60c lower; heavy, \$12.35; mixed, \$12.35 @ 12.50; yorkers, light yorkers, and pigs, \$12.50; roughs, \$10.50 @ 10.75; do stags \$6 @ 8.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Slow; lambs, 50c lower, \$8 @ 13; yearlings, \$8 @ 10; others unchanged.

## "RAISE MORE BEETS" SAYS COX

SUGAR beet acreage in Michigan is likely to be less this year than last according to Prof. J. F. Cox, head of the farm crops department at the Michigan State College. Prof. Cox however believes that economic conditions are favorable to the planting of sugar beets and asserts that beets are usually a safe crop if some study is given production and market factors.

"In spite of the fact that this year has been an unusual year for the preparations of seed beds for sugar beets", says Professor Cox, "It is apparent that the acreage will not quite equal that of last year, unless more farmers in the next week or so conclude that beets are a safe crop."

"Apparently some have been deterred from planting due to announcement, of large reserves of sugar abroad and comparatively low prices prevailing at the present time. It should be kept in mind that the per capita consumption of sugar has increased in the past five years in the United States from 85 to 126 pounds per person, and also that sugar beet acreage in the great western sugar producing states is much less this year, due to serious inroads of nematodes and beet diseases in western states last year. The European acreage is also reported to be lower. Present reserves will rapidly melt away."

"Contracts are being offered Michigan farmers for sugar beets this year similar to those of the past year, with a minimum of \$7 a ton assured growers, and increases above that based on sugar prices. Great elements or risk that occur to other field crops do not exist in the case of beets. Labor conditions have improved, and there will be plenty of labor available to sugar companies to fulfill their part of the contract in growing the beet crop, as well as more labor for the farmers. Should we have another cold, wet summer and fall, the beet crop would thrive under such conditions, while corn and beans would be injured."

"Beans, beets, and potatoes have been a great three-horse team for Michigan farmers. Best results will be secured if they kept pulling evenly in the harness; in other words, it is not advisable to plant too large an acreage of beans and potatoes at the expense of the beet crop where these crops compete. Just at present the sugar beet crop is lagging a little."

"Considering the facts that a guarantee is offered, and that Michigan soil and climate are ideal for this tariff-protected crop, are not beets, under the present conditions a most dependable crop to the to?"—McC.

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FARMERS WOOL—MADE INTO BLANKETS, batting and yarn. Send for circulars. Monticello Woolen Mills, Monticello, Wisconsin.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF Greenbush Fanning Mill. Chester H. Thompson, Sand Lake, R1, Michigan.



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