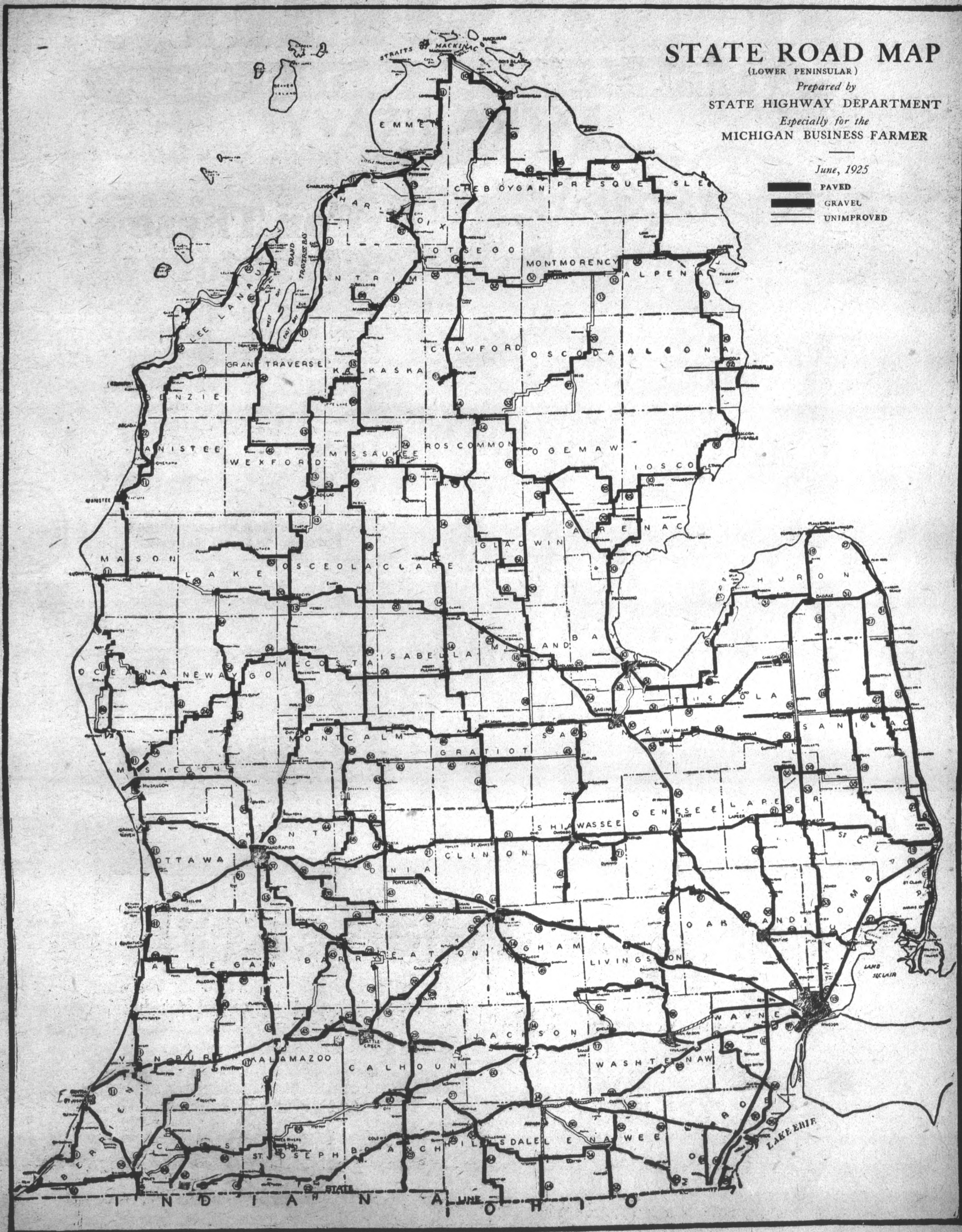


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The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

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Rural Education, Safety and Health Promoted

Legislature Passed Bills to Aid Poor School Districts and Prevent Crossing Accidents

By STANLEY M. POWELL

(Lansing Correspondent of The Business Farmer.)

I HAVE always admired the sentiment of that grand old farmers' organization, the Grange, which led it to adopt the slogan, "The farmer is of more importance than the farm and should be first improved." And so in this second installment of the summary of the more important legislation enacted at the 1925 session, I feel that it is altogether fitting and proper to defer consideration of bills regarding routine appropriations, conservation of wild life, taxation, agricultural bills and other general and miscellaneous matters, and to focus our attention upon the legislation enacted which directly relates to the public health and welfare. And since the readers of THE BUSINESS FARMER are mostly interested in rural life, I have selected only those public welfare bills which will be of the greatest concern to farm people.

It is a quite generally accepted fact that the foundation of all human welfare and happiness is the popular education of the youth of the land. Our nation was established and has been maintained on the principle that all men were created equal and have the same inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Educational Injustice

This statement implies that all children should have an equality of educational opportunity if they are to have the same chance in the world, but any well informed individual realizes that such ideal conditions have not prevailed in Michigan. Cities and populous centers have had their expensive schools, schools, well equipped and provided with the best of teachers. Moreover the wealth of these communities has been such that all of these advantages could be supplied without any excessively high school tax rate. However, the more sparsely settled districts have presented a very different picture. Humble

and antiquated school buildings have been used, the equipment has been meagre and the teachers often the most inexperienced. Despite all of these conditions and the fact that the rural school session was in many cases shorter than that in the cities, the assessed valuation of the property supporting the school was often so low that excessively high tax rates resulted.

Because of these conditions an effort has been made for some time past to secure a readjustment of the manner of distributing the primary school interest fund. The large state aid educational fund is derived from the tax on public utilities, insurance companies and inheritances. It has grown steadily year by year until it now amounts to about \$14 per school census population. However, it has been distributed among the several school districts entirely upon the basis of the number of children between five and twenty years of age, irrespective of the valuation of the school district or its need for such state aid.

In the 1923 session, the Meggison or Escanaba plan of distributing the primary school fund was defeated in the Senate. However, the justice of the contentions of the advocates of this legislation was appreciated by a large number of citizens. The basic idea was endorsed by both the Michigan State Grange and the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

To Aid Poorer Districts

In the 1925 session, Senator Bohn introduced a considerably modified bill on this subject. The measure received strong support and passed by a big majority. It provides that 95 per cent of the fund shall be distributed as in the past, on the basis of the school census population. The remaining 5 per cent will be ap-

portioned among all school districts which have an average school membership in excess of the average for the whole state for each \$100,000 of equalized valuation. The law provides that this distribution shall be made in such a manner that the amount apportioned to each such school district for each school census child shall be in direct proportion to the number by which the average school membership of the district exceeds the average of the whole state for each \$100,000 of equalized valuation. This bill is safe-guarded by a provision which states that no school district receiving an apportionment of this 5 per cent shall receive an amount larger than that required to pay the total cost of teachers' wages plus tuition paid to other school districts within the state.

Seek to Curb Grade Tragedies

In complex modern society, second only to the matter of education come measures for protecting the health and safety of the people. In previous issues of THE BUSINESS FARMER considerable space was given both in the news columns and in editorials to the discussion of the Richardson bill which is aimed to prevent automobile accidents at grade crossings. In its final form this bill provides that the State Administrative Board may determine what crossings are especially dangerous and may designate them as "stop" crossings. Section 4 of this bill provides as follows:

"Every person driving, operating or in control of any vehicle whether motor, horse-drawn, or otherwise, upon approaching and immediately before passing over the railroad, interurban or suburban railway track at that crossing that has been designated and posted or marked by

the State Administrative Board as a "stop" crossing, shall bring such vehicle to a full stop and shall listen and look in both directions for approaching locomotives, cars or trains."

Any violation of this law will be a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of from \$10 to \$100 or imprisonment in the discretion of the court. It is understood that the State Administrative Board has determined that for the present they will make this law applicable only to state trunk line grade crossings.

Not only did the legislature seek to decrease the number of railway crossing accidents, but it also sought to prevent the large number of equally sad tragedies which occur to men and women who embark on the matrimonial venture together. There seemed to be a wide-spread belief among the lawmakers that a large proportion of the alarming increase in divorces was caused from hastily considered and ill-advised marriages, especially of people of tender years and those taking this important step in a spirit of adventure.

Cradle Robbing Hampered

Of the many bills presented, two were finally enacted. Senator Condon's bill was aimed particularly at the marriage of minors. It provides in part, that "Whenever it shall appear to the county clerk that either or both of the contracting parties desiring such marriage license are not at least 18 years of age, he shall before the issuance of such license obtain from the applicant a duly certified birth certificate of the party or parties setting forth the date of birth of such party or parties, or in lieu thereof, a duly authenticated affidavit of the father, mother, legal guardian or person in loco parentis of the party or parties, setting forth the age of the party or parties. It shall be the duty of the county clerk

(Continued on Page 17)

Farmers Study Results of Feeding Experiments At Michigan State College

ABOUT one hundred farmers and feeders attended the annual live stock feeders day held at the Michigan State College at East Lansing, Saturday, May 23.

At 10:30 the visitors started on a tour of the College Farm, stopping first at the College Piggery where the experiments under way at present were discussed. Five lots of pigs are being used to determine the value of cooked cull beans as a protein supplement to corn as compared with tankage and also the extent to which cull beans may be used when low in price as they have been this year. Results to date show that as much as one-half cooked beans may be fed in connection with shelled corn with good results. Another five lots are being fed on various combinations of rye and oats. The gains of pigs fed on rye have been rather slow; especially when fed to pigs weighing under 100 pounds. Pigs above this weight seem to eat more heartily on the rye rations and make very good gains. From the piggery a trip was made to the pastures, much interest being taken in the ten yearling Belgian and Percheron colts on pasture and also the twelve brood mares with spring colts at their side.

Horse Feeding Trials

After lunch on the College picnic grounds the crowd assembled at the work horse barn where Mr. Hudson discussed the horse feeding trials just closed and those now being started. One year's work in feed-

ing farm work horses has been completed, one horse in each of nine teams being fed corn, oats, and timothy, and the other corn and alfalfa. The alfalfa fed horses made an average of 21 pounds each during the year, while the timothy fed horses lost an average of 17 pounds per head. The alfalfa fed horses consumed an average of 12.23 pounds of corn and 17.91 pounds of alfalfa while the timothy horses consumed more grain and hay, eating 8.02 pounds of corn and 6.23 pounds of oats with 19.59 pounds of timothy on the average per day. It cost 31c per day for feed or 6c for one hour of work with the alfalfa horses, and 37c for feed or 7c for an hour of work with the timothy fed horses.

The results clearly indicate that horses may be fed corn and alfalfa during the hot summer months when they are cultivating corn, harvesting hay and grain crops, and that they will do their work as efficiently and maintain their health and vigor as well as when fed a more costly ration of corn, oats, and timothy. During the entire year only two horses were sick, one in each lot, and in neither case did the type of ration seem to be the cause of the attack of colic in one case, or impaction in the other.

An experiment is just started with 7 work horses in one lot being fed oats and alfalfa, another similar lot on barley and alfalfa, a third lot on oats, barley and alfalfa,

and a fourth lot on corn and alfalfa.

The three lots of finished baby beef calves were next visited, and the complete figures on each lot presented. Ten heifer calves in each lot were fed the same rations as a similar lot of steer calves was fed last year. Last year a greater profit was shown in the self-fed grain lot and the home grown ration lot than in lot two, which received a limited ration of grain, as compared with the self-fed lot, and which received oilmeal in addition to the home-grown rations of corn silage, and alfalfa in lot three. The calves in lots two and three were valued 50c lower than the self-fed lot last year, while this year the first two lots were valued the same, and the third lot 50c lower. Last year the cheaper corn and the higher roughage was to the advantage of the self-fed lot, while this year the high corn and cheaper roughage was to their disadvantage. An average of the two years results shows the rations in lot 2, of a medium heavy feed of corn, linseed oilmeal, corn, silage, and alfalfa to have given the best results by producing considerably cheaper gains than the self-fed lot and only slightly more expensive than those in the third lot, and selling for only 25c per cwt. below lot 1, and 25 cents higher than lot 3.

Experiment Station Projects

At 2:30 the visitors assembled at the Agricultural Building where Dean R. S. Shaw, Director of the

Experiment Station, gave an interesting summary of the one hundred and eighty Experiment Station projects which are under way at the present time. These experiments cover all phases of agriculture. In the near future several problems having for their object the betterment of rural social conditions will be undertaken. Dean Shaw stated that the problem of abortion in farm livestock would be solved by experiment station workers who are making rapid progress on this problem.

Professor J. T. Horner discussed the ways in which the farmer can study market statistics and their relation to price fluctuations. In making an analysis of any business of production for any market there are two problems found, one of production and one of marketing. Very often one of the important questions pertaining to marketing, namely, that of obtaining the top price, reverts back to the question of production or in other words producing an article that is in demand on the market.

The discussion among the feeders present was very lively and indicated an increasing interest in live stock feeding in the state. The majority of those present seemed especially interested in the feeding of young cattle and baby beef production. A very optimistic attitude was shown by those present. A great majority of them having faith in the future of livestock feeding and were hopeful of better prices.

Shall We Try Advance Control of Bean Market?

Experts Declare Plan is Feasible in Michigan If All Interested Parties Will Cooperate

By J. N. McBRIDE

THE integrity and intent of the great majority of those engaged in the bean trade is unquestioned. The proof of this is not only a knowledge of the character of these men but the incidental facts are that the cooperative elevators and agencies of selling owned and operated by the farmers themselves have followed the same general laws of handling beans as those privately owned. The average elevator-operator would like to see a higher price level and stabilized prices.

There is a minimum of speculative bean handling as compared to ten or fifteen years ago. The tendency is towards "merchandising" as the term is used to describe the quick overturns or filling orders. A car of beans run into a considerable sum of money and a few ears in process of preparation for the market soon reaches the limit of capital and credit of the smaller concerns and almost feverish haste is necessary to get a bill of lading for the sight draft to be ready to meet the bank credit required for the next day's needs. Many elevators have worked nights to have a car for the bill of lading the first thing in the morning. Beans are not a quick asset like wheat for example, as the period of preparation is in a sense a manufacturing one that does not attach to wheat which can be spouted into the car at once.

One weakness of the cooperative elevator is on the side of limited capital for operating and the manager's position does not permit of using private credit as is possible with the old line elevator owner. The whole trend of the bean handling business has been toward "merchandising" and little of no provision made for storage or reservoiring the crop. The reasons given for this condition are ascribed to the jolt occasioned by the drop in prices after the war, and the limited capital of cooperative concerns which compels immediate sales. When the bean threshing becomes general, and this varies with the season and the weather, the elevators are filled at a rapid rate. Trucks carry beans from the machine to the elevator and often follow the thresher from farm to farm, so that there is a stream of beans pouring in to the elevators away beyond their capacity to prepare for market. Beans are offered to the wholesale trade from many different sources all anxious to sell and prices break.

Fifteen years ago a jobber was more or less a speculator and would check this decline to protect his previously acquired holdings or else banked on his ability to influence

IN this article Mr. J. N. McBride suggests a plan for marketing Michigan beans, and we would like to have our readers who raise beans write and tell us what they think of his plan. Read it through carefully, think about it awhile, and then tell us what you think of it. Have you a better plan?

the market at a later period and became a buyer rather than a seller.

With all of our advantages of producing two thirds of the white pea bean crop of the U. S. in a compact territory of from twenty to twenty-five counties and the crop being reasonably normal in acreage and susceptible of cheap storage there has been small improvement in marketing conditions within the last decade, but rather the reverse owing to the change from a speculative to merchandising market. I know quite well the odium that attaches to the word speculator and in using this term want to point out that the various selling agencies of Michigan beans relinquished a power in price making that should be restored, not to them alone, but should be shared with the bean grower. Every seller competes one against the other to get beans off his hands almost regardless of price and the loss is borne by the grower. Each item that enter into bean marketing is cumulative against an adequate price. There is no agency to sustain against every factor working to lower the price. Can such an agency be constructed or built up is a question well worthy of thought.

There is a legal maxim which should be carried over into the business world, viz: There is no wrong but what a legal remedy can be found. The following proposal, tentative and subject to the suggestions and changes which experienced minds may add is in outline as follows:

1. A single Michigan Bean Growers' Association with a director from major bean growing county, with a smaller executive committee selected from this body.

2. That selling agencies now handling the bean trade in this state select from their membership a similar committee to work jointly on a program substantially as follows:

(A) This joint committee to meet at a time the crop conditions are reasonably well known and arrive at an official estimate of the crop in prospect.

(B) Call in to advise some of the public spirited men of the state to sit in and discuss general price lev-

els, supply and demand, and reach an agreement on the opening price. Previous to this meeting Washington and East Lansing should conduct a cost of production inquiry.

(C) Establish the morale of support among elevators and growers that this opening price together with advancing prices if warranted be maintained in somewhat the following manner. The joint committee to establish ratios of storage from time to time as the market required, say from 10 to 20 per cent. For example, for every hundred pounds of clean beans, 10 or 20 pounds be stored and certificates issued to the owner with the title and control vested in the joint committee. These storage certificates might be made negotiable. When prices started to sag from over-offerings, increase the storage percentage with a view to retard the storage stock from time to time as the market would warrant. Or if the crop was excessive, carry over and advise acreage reduction for the following season. This leads up to some possibility of crop control through price control.

(D) At the end of certain periods disburse the storage fund sale in the usual pooling manner to certificate holders. In this very brief outline details are omitted as these naturally develop themselves in practice.

Advance Marketing Control

Market experts in discussing this plan agree that the Michigan bean situation offers almost ideal conditions of advanced marketing control.

There is always the question of acquiescence of those interested. Would the elevators enforce the storage ratio or seek an advantage over a competitor by paying for the full 100 per cent offered for sale? Would the individual seller want to close up his transaction and avoid his participation in price maintenance?

The logic back of elevator's aid is business solidarity and in addition a condition of marketing closely allied to the "Hedge" in grain handling. The storage fund which might amount to a million dollars or more at one time might be used to

strengthen the market at weak points. On the part of the farmer it looks possible to add one cent a pound at least to his bean crop. The relation between grower and dealer would become closer and cordial, each interested in price maintenance. The objections of a legal nature have all been assumed in Judge White's decision in the U. S. Supreme Court applying the "rule of reason".

Would a compensatory price for beans, based on the public findings of production cost be an attempt to monopolize and viciously advance prices or merely self-protection to the bean industry, would be the question. In the Detroit milk cases almost a similar situation was decided by the U. S. Supreme Court in favor of the milk producers and handlers who engaged former Judge Chas. E. Hughes as counsel.

The writer of these suggestions for bean marketing originally submitted the framework of the present Milk Producers' Organization. These were largely derived at that time from the advices of the then Food Controller Herbert S. Hoover. The ideas of Mr. Hoover were, find the approximate costs and deal fairly with yourself and the consumer. When as State Market Director, these plans were proposed and features from other minds added a workable plan for handling milk resulted. Today the Michigan Milk Producers' Assn. is the outstanding organization of this state in aiding dairymen to secure compensatory prices. While bean marketing is in some ways not comparable to milk, I think there is less of hazard in the plan proposed and less objections than were urged at the time the milk plan was advanced.

In conclusion it may be said it is generally admitted that the bean marketing is not satisfactory. The physical equipment is well adapted to handle the crop and would all be used. No one is to be industrially disturbed. There are no legal difficulties in the way. There is genius and capacity among producers and dealers to work out a satisfactory program. There are ample bonded warehouses and the U. S. credit banks will finance storage stocks. The milk producers had no precedents to follow. The Michigan bean growers have an object lesson among the Michigan dairymen of how to get together and maintain fair prices for their product. The gain to the grower looks like around four million dollars annually and is worth trying for.

American Farm Boy Visits A Danish "Bacon Factory"

By FRANCIS A. FLOOD

(In his fourteenth article of the series on his travels in Europe last summer Mr. Flood continues his trip into Denmark.)

"AFTER all your travels now, which of the countries you've visited would you rather live in?" people sometimes ask me in all seriousness. It never takes me long to answer in even more seriousness, "In the United States of America!"

"But what foreign country?" they sometimes persist. "In which country do the people seem to be the most contented, the most prosperous, the most independent—the most American?"

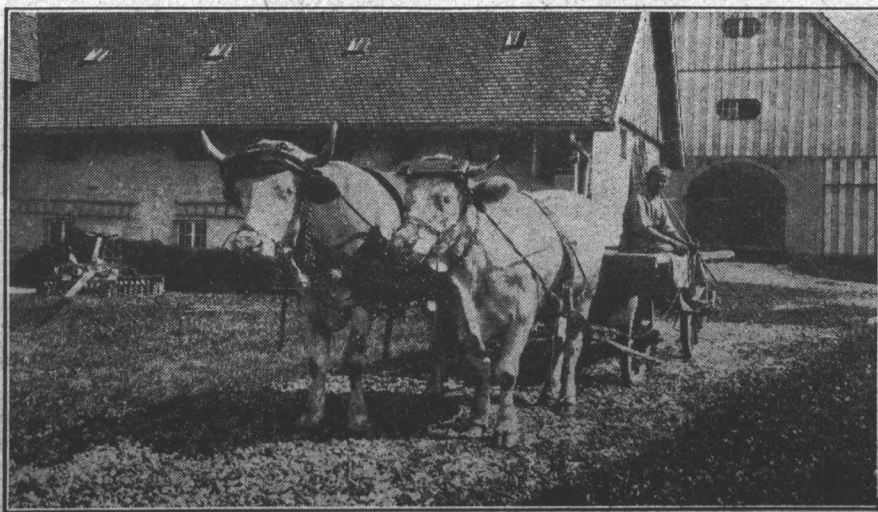
"Denmark!" Perhaps one big reason why we liked the Danes was simply because it was so easy to see that they liked us—not personally necessarily—but just because we were Americans. They like us, and even agricultural editors are susceptible to that little vanity which causes us to believe that anybody who likes us is a good fellow himself. The Danes plainly like the Americans—therefore, they are good fellows.

In Germany, we certainly hadn't noticed any whole-souled, big-eyed, flattering admiration for us as Americans, and we always imagined that they were looking upon us as

their recent enemies—and conquerors.

In England, there was no hostility or actual unfriendliness toward us of course, but there was no admiration for us either. For instance, they couldn't admire the way

we spoke what we believed to be the English language; it wasn't like theirs. And many of our other mannerisms the Britisher couldn't understand, and so he laughed at us and not approvingly. And then sometimes they would ask us about



The horsepower of Germany.

the war debt, and the money we made from their war (no one can say they made any money from it themselves) and our tardiness in coming to their rescue and all of that.

We felt that the French liked us, but that they liked our money just a little bit more.

But the Dane—well, he likes the Americans. During our first dinner in Copenhagen we were knocked for a row of snuff boxes when the hotel orchestra struck up "America" and even "Yankee Doodle" shortly after we had taken our seats. And they played it, too.

We were delighted, and "Colonel" Cobb's ecstasies knew no bounds when the orchestra broke into a medley of our own southern melodies including "Dixie" and played them all in a style as distinctly American as he could have heard in his own native state of Georgia. It was well done throughout—up to the grand finale which was "The Star Spangled Banner."

Danish "Bacon Factory"

A "bacon factory" is an agricultural institution that is as distinctly Danish as packing houses and dime stores are American. I had heard of the Danish "bacon factories" long before and had always entertained

(Continued on Page 18)

THRU OUR HOME FOLKS' KODAKS



WHEN THEY'RE BITIN'.—Lee, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Snyder, of Caledonia, loves to go fishing.



ENJOYING THE SUNSHINE.—Aren't these Airedale puppies smart looking little fellows? Some of them seem to be very much interested in the camera. Mrs. Geo. Vandenberg, of Kalamazoo, sent the picture to us.



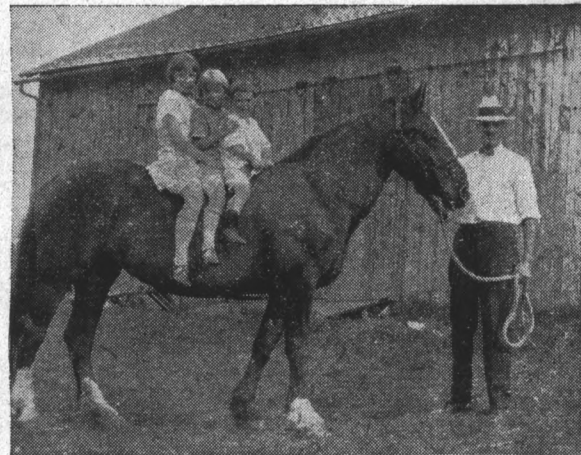
GETTING A DRINK.—"Turn on the water," says Mary, granddaughter of G. L. Niblick, Hillsdale.



DON'T PUT YOUR FOOT IN THE PAIL, MRS. COW.—The small son of Mrs. Elsie Everett, of Sunfield, has tackled a pretty big job for such a small boy. But you can not "stump" a determined farm boy.



WHEN M. A. C. BECAME M. S. C.—This is part of the parade of students on the day legislature decided Michigan Agricultural College should be rechristened Michigan State College.



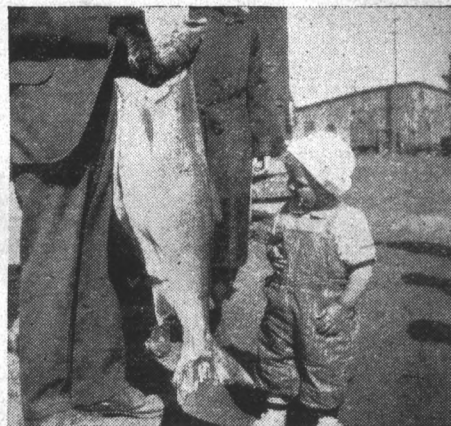
ROOM FOR ONE MORE.—R. I. Henderson, of Allegan, is letting his son and two nieces have their picture taken while on the back of one of his fine horses. Notice how they are all smiles.



"HOW DO YOU LIKE MY HORSE?"—"My grandson and his pet," writes H. H. Cramton, of Osseo. The pig weighed 545 pounds when butchered.



WHY SEARCH FURTHER FOR BEAUTIFUL SCENERY?—The average person, when speaking of beautiful scenery, thinks of the West. But why think of some distant place when you can see many such scenes as this right in Michigan? R. Sisson, Ada, sent the picture.



"SOME TROUT!"—No, Elwyn, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Decker, Deckerville, didn't catch it. He is just inspecting it.



"HAVE A BITE."—It looks to us as though the Easter bunny was very good to these girls and boys. The picture was sent to us by Pearl Putnam, Fennville.



"THE THINKER."—Son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Kaltenbach, of Suttons Bay.



FARMERETTES.—"This is our two daughters, Frances and Mary, ready for work," writes Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Downing, of Bellaire.

LENGTH OF SCHOOL YEAR

If a small country school votes seven months school, can the county school commissioner order eight months, and does the law compel them to have it? What is the number of children necessary to maintain an eight months school? Suppose they have the necessary valuation and not the required numbers of children, or vice versa? We like to give our children all the schooling possible but also feel our taxes are out of reason and especially school taxes—being \$72.00 out of \$170.00.—D., White Cloud, Michigan.

THE law requires that there shall not be less than nine months school in all districts except in school districts having an assessed valuation of less than \$75,000, the minimum number of months shall not be less than eight, and in school districts having an assessed valuation of less than \$30,000 and having less than thirty children of school age, the minimum number of months shall not be less than seven. If a district has an assessed valuation of less than \$30,000 and has more than thirty children the number of months school must be eight. The valuation must be less than \$30,000 and the number of children must be less than thirty to allow only seven months of school.—Isabelle M. Becker, Ass't. Supt. Rural Division of Dept. of Public Instruction.

BUY SUBJECT TO MORTGAGE

A owns forty acres of land across the road from me that I would like to buy. B holds a mortgage on the property but A says that he had the mortgage made out so that he (A) can sell it and will give me a bill of sale and sign it. Would that make me safe? Or should B sign the bill of sale?—G. M., Ludington, Mich.

A COULD sell the land to you, but you would buy it subject to the mortgage, unless the mortgage is released. You could deduct the amount of the mortgage from the purchase price which you pay and be fairly safe.—Legal Editor.

MUST PAY TAX

Kindly advise me as to whether or not granges must pay taxes on their property? Taxes were never levied on our property until the last three or four years.—H. B., Bellaire, Mich.

WE cannot see why they should not be compelled to pay taxes on their property the same as any other lodge or association of like nature. There are no laws in the state of Michigan eliminating granges from the payment of taxes.—Clare Retan, Deputy Attorney General.

CONTRACT NOT GOOD

If A buys a farm of B on contract and B's wife does not sign the contract will the contract be good or can B's wife come in for her share? If the wife dies can her children come in for their share?—E. P., Incas, Mich.

THE contract would not be good for the reason that B could not give title to the land without the signature of his wife and she could come in for her share under her dower right. If the wife dies first, her children could not come in for any interest in the property.—Legal Editor.

GETTING RID OF BRAMBLE

I would like to know the easiest and best system to exterminate bramble. Pruning, hoeing or any form of cultivation seems to increase growth and hardness of vines.—E. B., Benton Harbor, Mich.

THERE are two methods that may be used and that are efficient. The first method involves hard work and consist of digging the plant up by the roots. If done thoroughly the results are satisfactory but if some of the roots are left they may produce new shoots. The other method is to apply poisonous substances around the base of the plants. These may be divided into two classes, those which are quick working but poisonous to livestock and those which are slow working and not dan-

Farmers Service Bureau

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

gerous to livestock. Among the former are the arsenic compounds which are sold commercially under the name of "Weed Killer". These should be diluted only about half as much as the directions printed on the can require, as for these woody vines a greater concentration is required than for most weeds. After this arsenic poison is used one must be absolutely certain that no livestock can gain access to the field where the applications have been made until heavy rains have fallen and at least a month of time has elapsed. A month's time without heavy rains is not safe. The other type of herbicide which is not dangerous to livestock is common salt. This can be bought by the hundred pounds or by the barrel, using the crude unrefined salt or some of the medium finely ground grades of ice cream salt but not the coarse sorts. A bramble tangle should be dosed with this salt so that it will have a layer perhaps a half an inch deep over the whole area. It works better if this is done after the plants are in full leaf without cutting them back at all. Soil so treated will be sterile for other agricultural purposes for some months but after a year or so, especially if there has been abundant rainfall the salt will be washed out and the land will be as good as ever.—E. A. Bessey, Professor of Botany, Michigan State College.

PAY TO SMITH

Jones borrowed a sum of money, gave a note to Smith. Smith and wife possess this money jointly. They claim the note is lost. Both Smith and wife demand the money. Smith and wife separated and got a bill of divorce since the note was given. Now if this note is lost and they have settled and one party has remarried who should Jones pay the money to, Mr. or Mrs. Smith, or pay one-half of the amount to each?—E. C., Tekonsha, Mich.

IF the note was made out to Smith, it would be advisable to pay Smith and get a receipt in full. To protect yourself, I would insist that Smith sign an affidavit that the note had not been indorsed to another person, in case he is not able to produce the note.—Legal Editor.

TURNIPS WORMY

Can you tell me what will keep my turnips from getting so wormy? Do you know if the glass cloth is any good for hot beds and will last more than one year?—G. B., Dundee, Mich.

IT is difficult to grow turnips free from maggots when once the field has become infested. There is really no practical remedy outside of crop rotation for preventing this

trouble in fields where turnips are sown broadcast. Sown in rows one may get a certain degree of immunity by using a solution of corrosive sublimate of a strength of one ounce to 8 gallons of water. This is poured along row next to the turnips when they are small, and will kill many of the maggots as they hatch out. This method would be rather expensive to use on a large scale.

There are many gardeners who use a so called glass cloth when making hot beds. It is valuable as a protection against frost, and while it allows some light to penetrate, it is not so desirable when one desires to grow good, vigorous plants as is the glazed sash.

With proper care and storage this cloth should last for a number of years.

We believe that the difference in the amount of sunlight admitted by the glass will go far towards paying the difference in cost.—G. E. Starr, Assoc. Professor in Horticulture, Michigan State College.

CAN BE COMPELLED TO BUILD FENCE

I have 80 acres of land and my neighbor has forty acres of land and I have built 40 rods of fence and my neighbor hasn't any line fence yet. Is there a law to make him build his share of fence?—W. C., Walkerville, Michigan.

YOUR neighbor could be compelled to erect and maintain his share of the partition fence if both the farms are improved. See the local justice of the peace.—Legal Editor.

ENTITLED TO RETURN OF MONEY

My husband paid a bill with cash and received a receipt. Later they wanted their pay again and we could not find receipt and paid again. Now we have found the first receipt and can we get our money back? Thanking you in advance.—Mrs. J. C., Mt. Pleasant, Michigan.

YOU would legally be entitled to the return of the overpayment.—Legal Editor.

PAY OF ADMINISTRATOR

What pay is the administrator of a will entitled to per day for his work?—P. K., Harbor Beach, Mich.

AN administrator is entitled to 5 per cent of the value of the estate up to \$1,000.00, 2½ per cent for the amount over \$1,000.00 and up to \$5,000.00 and 1 per cent on the remainder. Or, in lieu of these commissions you would be entitled to \$1.00 per day for time spent in administering the estate.—Legal Editor.

What the Neighbors Say

Contributions Invited

HAS THE FARM BOY A CHANCE IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS?

DEAR EDITOR: From my own experience, I might say that in most instances the farm boy's chance in some other vocation is very slim owing to the failure on his father's part in perceiving of what his boy is fitted for by nature and talent in some other occupation than that of farming.

Perhaps these words are rather plain, but it is from the bitter experience of my own heart for being denied, that I speak thus. Nor am I alone in these assertions, as more than once I have read of just such instances as these. Many farmer fathers have an idea that the farm is the place for the boy. It might be if the boy loves farming and will take to it as naturally as fish to water, but not every boy likes farming; to compel him to do so will make that boy's life a failure, both for farming or anything else as an occupation. Who knows but what some other occupation pays much more than farming? A position with a salary of ninety dol-

lars a month at the least is not a bad prospect, especially when there is a chance for higher promotion. No boy can get such wages on the farm. It isn't there. He will do mighty well if he can get forty dollars a month and board, but not many farmers can afford to pay such wages on account of the uncertainty of prices for products.

There is no need for the boy to leave home to seek a chosen occupation. A course of study by correspondence as a training will put the boy in a high salaried position of his own choice. I do not believe that it is fair to the boy to hear his father mention some person getting a big salary and then chide his own boy for not amounting to more than a day's work ahead. If the father can see enough ahead to advise a neighbor or some other parent to let his boy have his own way as to occupation, it would seem that the father had better look after his own boy's welfare first, before advising some other parent to look after theirs. Neither do I think it is just for the father to

praise some other young man for his success in his work when that young person had had the chance and his own son did not.

Any father who says such things in favor of others, other than his own son, will not escape the reproaches which his own son can heap upon him, when once the son knows where the blame lies. It is just such words that hurt and the boy who suffers from its effects is not likely to make any exertion to amount to something when he gets no encouragement by it. I hope no father will ever be guilty of such words, but if he is then Providence has a way of punishing him for it.

It is not alone the physical wants of the boy which the father must provide for but the mental wants are just as vital and that is the chosen occupation where all the mental wants can have their outlet in that kind of business. Towards this end, the years of education will be put to use, otherwise the education will be simply wasted.

Suppose the father asks himself where will he sell his surplus crops if there are no people in other professions who make the buying public, if every farmer in the world were to keep his boys at home. He would not like to face such a proposition very well, would he, when he wants money for what he sells?

Let no father be so immersed in his own selfish interests as to be indifferent to the future welfare of his children. He alone is largely responsible for the cause of their failures in life if he does not help to start them right in the beginning.

I feel that this unpleasant task is over and that if any good comes from this—from a person who has suffered—then what I have said will not come amiss.—B. W., Michigan.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

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

DIP COILS IN PAINT

I have been recommended by friends to dip my coils in moisture proof paint for better results. Is it an advantage to treat receiving coils in this manner?—"Bug", North Branch, Mich.

IT has been found that such processes as you mention are sources of material loss in the efficiency of receiving circuits. No kind of varnish, paint or filler should be used as it effects the dielectric losses and the distributed capacity of the coils.

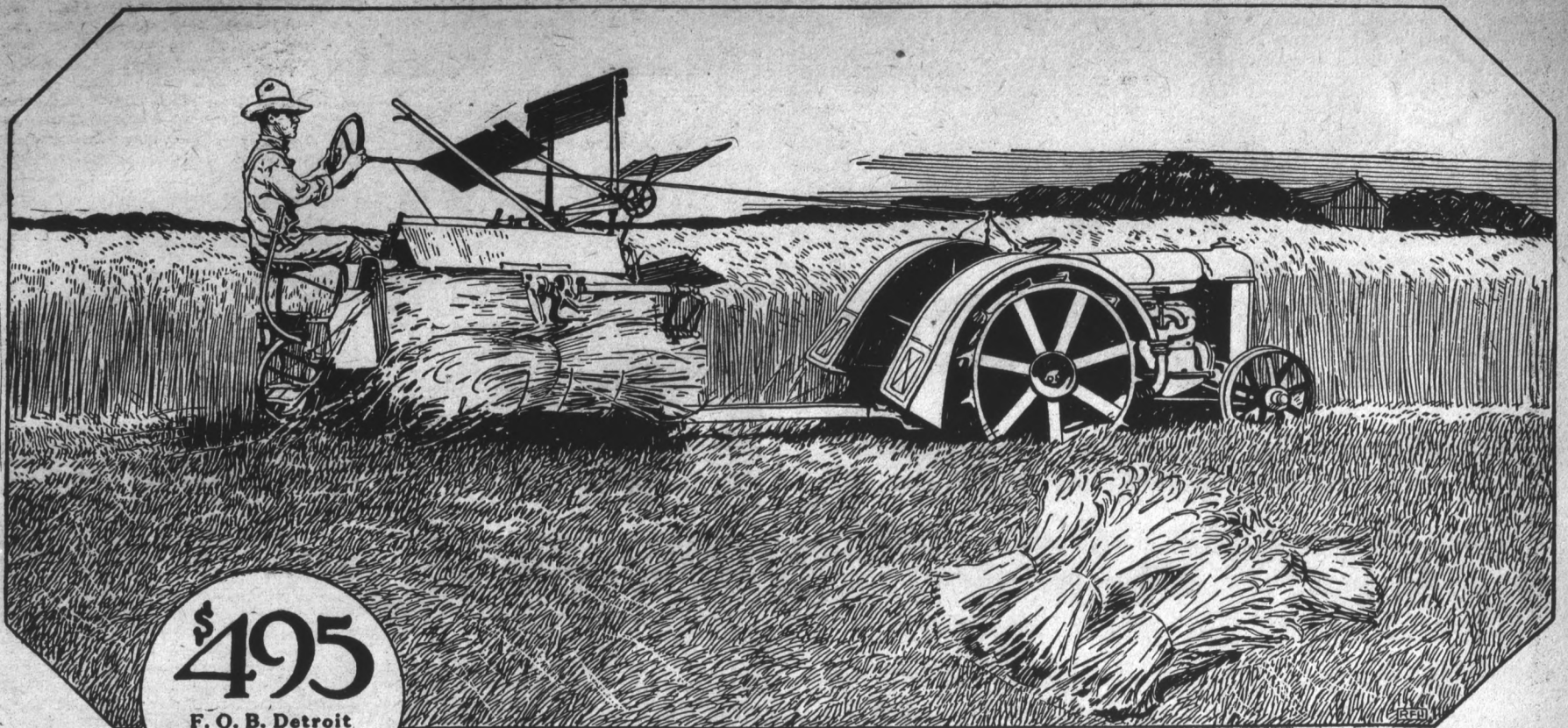
TO CHARGE RADIO "A" BATTERY FROM FORD GENERATOR

I have a Ford generator that I run with a gas engine. The generator is driven with a belt from the engine. I wish to charge a three-cell radio battery. I wish you would tell me how to wire this generator to the battery by using an ammeter.—L. S., Deerfield, Mich.

THE circuit should be wired exactly as it is in the Ford car. Use a regular Ford cutout of the style which mounts directly on the generator terminal. Run a wire from the cutout terminal to the ammeter, and another wire from the ammeter to the positive (+) terminal of the battery. Run a wire from the negative (—) terminal of the battery and make a ground connection to the body of the generator.

Before putting the belt on, remove the cover of the cutout and push the contacts together. The generator should start running like a motor. This will show you which direction it should turn, and also will make sure the field coils are polarized the right way. A speed of 1000 to 1500 should be right for the generator.

When the generator runs as a motor on battery current the ammeter needle should point to the discharge; if it does not the connections at the ammeter should be reversed. After the outfit has been working long enough for the generator to be warmed up, the charging rate may be raised or lowered to suit the battery by shifting the position of the third or field brush. Do not run the generator without a battery to receive the current unless you want to overheat and perhaps burn out the field coils.—W. J.



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Fenders
\$35 Extra

What a Difference the Fordson Makes!

When the weather is hot and the grain fast ripening, then Fordson owners fully appreciate the value of tractor power.

Many more acres harvested in a day than was possible in the old way—a big saving in hired help, in time, and in effort.

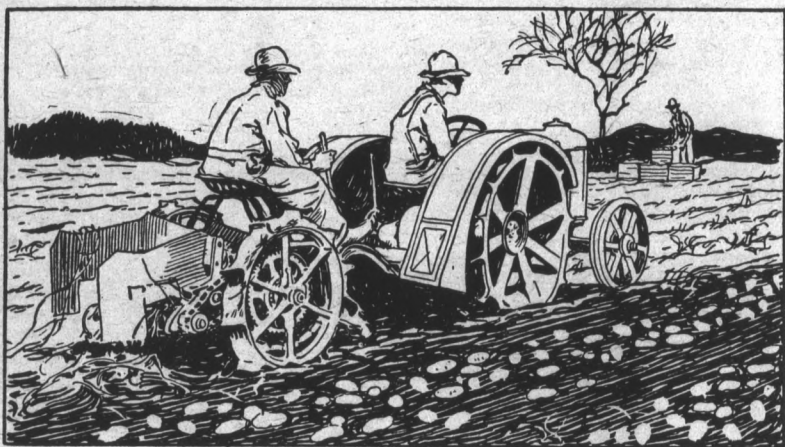
Belted to a separator, Fordson power makes threshing much easier. No delays—the whole job cleanly done and the grain ready for market.

Every farm task is performed with dispatch when the Fordson is put to work. Its cost is forgotten in the face of its splendid, satisfying performance.

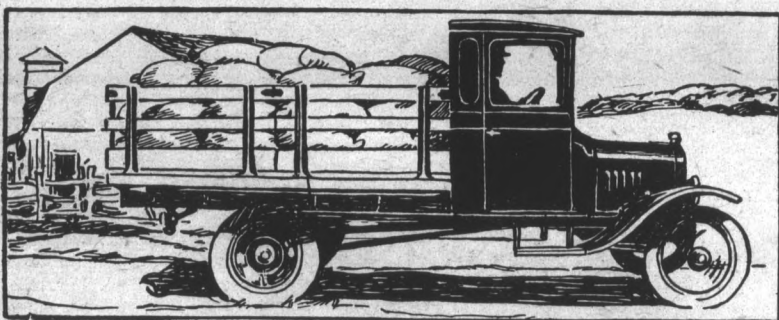
*Let the nearest authorized Ford dealer
give you a practical demonstration
of Fordson on your own land.*

Ford Motor Company
Detroit, Michigan

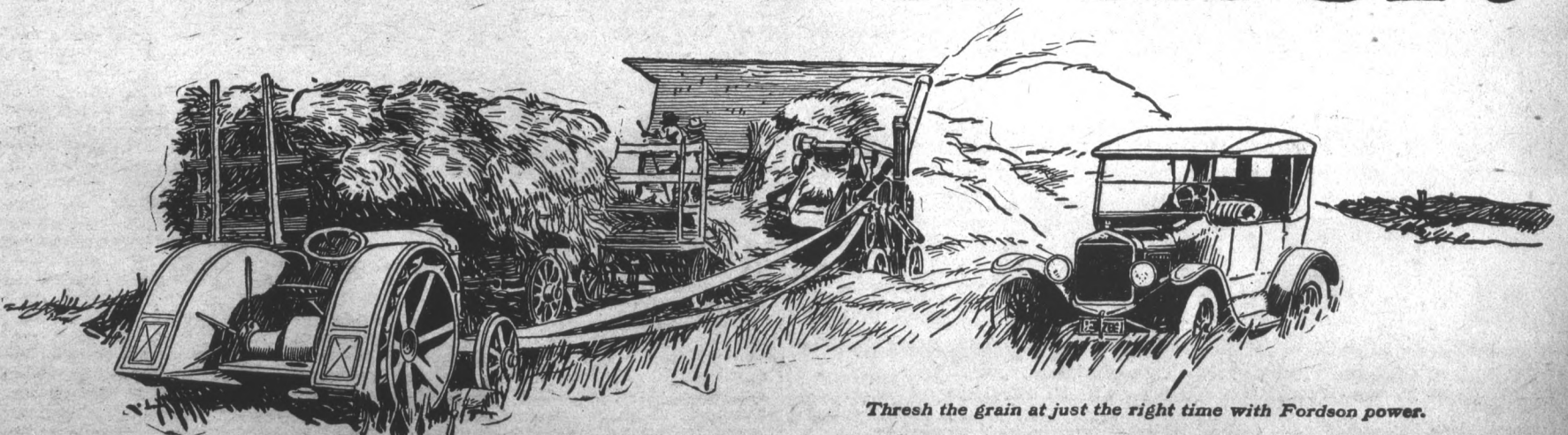
Fordson



Fordson makes potato digging an easy job.



Ford trucks haul the bushels to market.



Thresh the grain at just the right time with Fordson power.

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U. S. and National Fences**

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

GUARANTEE:

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

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

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

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TELL YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT IT



Broadscope Farm News and Views

Edited by L. W. Meeks, Hillsdale County

The Brooder Stove

MENTION was made in one of my former articles about our purchasing a few hundred day old chicks and that we were to operate a hard coal brooder for the first time. We went to the freight house for the brooder, and of course had to install it ourselves. For some reason there were no directions with it, but we set it up and started the fire, four or five days before the chicks arrived, and what a time we



L. W. MEEKS

had! We had never seen a hard coal brooder in use, and while we did the best we knew (which isn't saying much) we could not make the stove hold fire over night. A telephone call to the hatchery soon brought an experienced man to our rescue. His first question was, "How full do you fill the stove for the night?" When told we filled it about half full, he said that was the cause of the fire going out, and that the stove should be entirely filled with coal after the ashes had been shaken down at six o'clock morning and evening. And he was right. He brought the chicks the second day after he was here and they are now nearly six weeks old, and the fire has not gone out during that time. We have strictly followed a schedule of feeding and care for the chicks and have lost only two per cent thus far. These losses were from accident and not of disease. Thus far our brooder stove experience is most satisfactory. We are not beginners in the poultry business, but have always done the brooding with hens.

Today we stole an hour from the plowing and made a place to confine broody hens. We had a hog cote eight by ten feet in size, four feet high in rear, and five in front. In the front is a long door which, when open, leaves the entire top half of the front of the cote open. We took some pickets and made a slatted floor (in sections) which we placed in the cote about even with the lower edge of this front door. A slatted door was then made to replace the regular one, and it sure will be a very airy place for those broody hens.

Trace Springs

Several years ago, while in a city I visited one of the fire departments. This was before the horses had been displaced with motors and I noticed a coil spring was attached to the

end of each tug, where it fastened to the whiffletree. One of the drivers explained how these springs took the jerk from the horses' shoulders when the engines or trucks went over cross walks, tracks, etc.

By what he said I concluded these springs would be a good thing on a farm harness. We only had two horses at that time and we secured four springs, two sets, at once, and so well pleased have we been with them that every time a horse has been added to our farm we get a set of springs at once. This year, we added the fifth horse and the fifth set of springs. We are positive these springs give a great cushion to all jars and abrupt stops, as well as easing the starting of a heavy load.

I might add, we have never had a sore on a horse's shoulder since we have used these springs. Of course we are very particular about collars fitting the horses properly. If one had a stony farm, these trace springs would be a great blessing to the horses and would prolong the life of harness and tools. These springs are used on all our implements, even the one horse cultivators. When in draft one can notice a slight working of their give and take principle.

Ohio Truckers

A potato buyer from Ohio with a couple large six or seven ton motor trucks, has been in this section the past day or two, picking up the last of the famous 1924 potato crop. There was no great quantity in any one place, but those who did have any were quite ready to sell at twenty-five cents per bushel. One man who sold a truck load at twenty-five cents per bushel, remarked, "It was a cross between giving them away and selling them."

There does not seem to be many farmers in this section who have started to raise potatoes as a special crop in the last ten years. Not more than one or two, I think. But so many farmers are planting from one to four acres, just as a side line, and their total yield is quite astonishing. What is true in this vicinity is no doubt true in many other places. This may be one cause of the great overproduction in spuds these last three or four years. Some say they expect to reduce their acreage this year, but many of these will no doubt change their minds, and plant as many as usual.

In this section the early crop will be late this year. We are having very cold, dry weather, and if it continues much longer old potatoes may yet be worth more than a quarter. Of course many new potatoes are being shipped in now, and the

(Continued on Page 21)

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.



THE KINNEY RESIDENCE NEAR WILLIAMSTON

This is where Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Kinney, of Williamston live. With these fine shade trees in the front yard we will bet that it is nice and cool during the hot summer days.

SOILS AND CROPS

Edited by C. J. WRIGHT, Cass County

Contributions Invited—Questions Answered

Red Clover as a Soil Improver
THERE probably is no plant that is known to man that has a place in the scheme of farming like, or one than is more widely distributed than our common red clover. On nearly all new land in the northern states and Canada it once grew luxuriantly, seeming to thrive under any and all conditions, giving the possessor an ideal crop of hay and also a seed crop, or a good fall pasture.

But in the early farmed sections of the New England states, especially on the lighter soils, there has been a gradual dropping off in growth, until it has practically become a recollection in some sections. In the last 30 years, there has been a dropping off of the clover acreage all through the United States until it has become a nightmare to agriculture.

Where normally the ratio of clover to farmed land should be 1 to 4 it has dropped to as low a ratio as 1 acre of clover to 20 to 30 of farmed land and this is the big reason for so much abandoned farm land throughout these sections of U. S. This condition is a very bad one and no steps have been taken to remedy this until about 10 or 15 years ago, when men that knew viewed with alarm this serious situation and began to preach soil conservation and looked for means to correct the situation. In a large measure they have been successful, but it costs something in thought, time, and money to do it, and a very bad angle of it is that a farmer usually must get down and out, first, and lose clover crop after clover crop before he will do anything. By this time he is low on funds, lost his pep, and thoroughly disheartened, so is in a poor state of affairs to begin doing anything. But we find these are the fellows that have done the real job of getting clover to grow again. But they didn't ride in Cadillacs or Lincolns while they were doing it, but were going through the acid test of a real farmer.

Each farmer has got to take his course, and learn by necessity that something must be done, but as usual puts it off with the same old stock of reasons as are prevalent in all sections, such as he did not sow the seed in the Crab or some other sign or else he sowed it when the horns of the moon turned up and it never got in the ground or that if he would have dragged it in with a water-beech tree, or the seed was cut when the moon was dry, or many other good and sufficient reasons. So he goes on, season after season, kidding himself and getting further away from the road to growing clover and as usual he is going to show the cock-eyed world that next year folks are going to laugh up their sleeves when they see his barn full of hay, but as a rule he never hears them laugh.

The fact of the matter is that the things that clover needs to grow upon have been sold off the land in crops, and there being just so much in the land to begin with, there is less and less left in the soil after each crop is taken off and the farm at the present resembles a fair sized bank account, that has been drawn upon regularly and at no time has there been any deposits made, until at the present time it does not produce enough revenue to meet the demand. Why did clover fail on so large an area in the U. S., and in such a short period of time? Probably the first vital factor efforts to farm used up the humus and failed to put back as much as they took out. Second, the lime element has vanished in nearly all the clover-sick soil. Third, the phosphorus that was in this soil has been cropped out. This is the limiting factor in some cases. And fourth, lack of nitrogen. While clover is known as a nitrogen crop it has a faculty of getting two-thirds of its nitrogen from the air but in every case it must get a third from the soil. Very fortunate in nearly every section there is bacteria present in the soil, but the acid condition of crop-

ped soil limits the action of these bacteria to a very great extent and if there is not enough humus and active nitrogen present the clover looks sick and yellow and subsequently dies: if there is plenty of humus it will get all its nitrogen from the soil, even if the bacteria is limited and a good crop results. In years gone by clover could be sown with wheat, oats, or barley in the spring—at nearly anytime in the spring—and in corn and even wheat in the fall, and nearly every time a good catch resulted, but in recent years about the only method on some soil a catch can not be obtained unless it is sown as a crop on especially fitted ground, and at times this way fails also.

To get clover to grow again on this soil one must put back the elements that those before us have taken out. Also it is our problem to make the proverbial mare go at

the same time, with prices no better for our crops than those of our neighbors that do not do anything.

One of the first steps is to lime this soil so as to make a good condition for the nitrogen fixing bacteria and also to supply actual food for the clover plant itself. Then where it is possible give it an application of manure, and if phosphorus is lacking, supply it in the form of acid phosphate. Not less than 2 ton of ground lime should be used, a heavier application. After these steps have been taken one stands a great deal better chance of getting clover the following year. Has not crossed all his bridges, because sometimes if the season is not right he is apt to say that this business is a bum steer, but the next time he tries he begins to see that he is on the right road. Clover can be made to grow again as good or better than it ever did in any soil where it ever grew before. But it can't be done sowing in the proper phase of the moon, or in the sign of the Crab.

In clover, you have a root system without parallel in humus forming

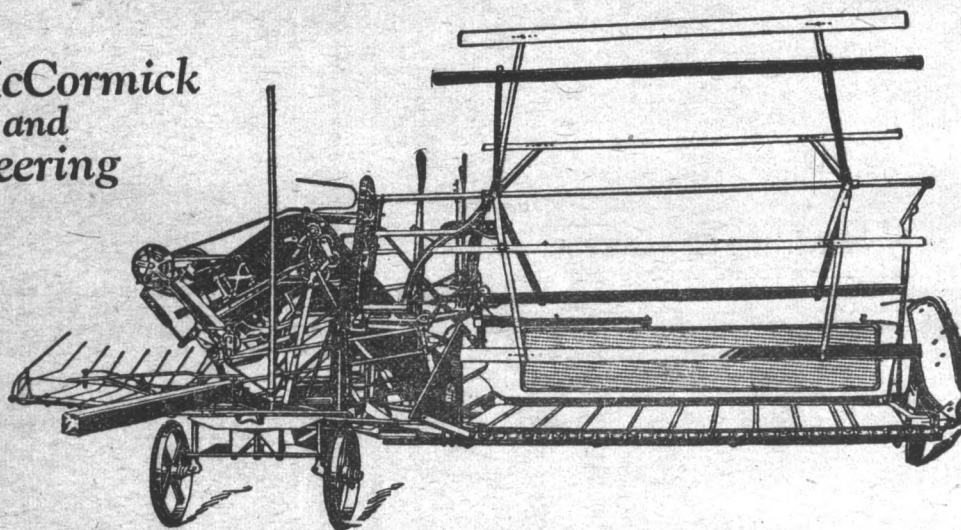
aspect, and if one can return the first or the second cutting to the soil, he has gone a great way toward rebuilding his land. Remember this; that lime, phosphate and manure are the big three in coming under the wire in raising clover and when one can, use them in connection with each other, but in all cases lime comes first, manure second and phosphate third.

In my article on alfalfa in a former paper there was a mistake in printing and it read 60 per cent of alfalfa is nitrogen where it should have read 50 per cent of the dry matter of alfalfa is nitrogen; where in the case of clover, red, alsike, and mammoth it will be 35 per cent. It is my desire to have these articles authentic and not misleading in the least because the farmer has but little money to squander and facts will be the paramount object of these articles.

In laying out community programs, farm bureau committees should remember that a few things well done are better than "a little bit of everything and not much of anything."

It takes fewer bushels of wheat to buy a binder today than it did in 1913-'14—before the war!

McCormick
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THE BINDER and GRAIN belong together; you must figure them together. When you consider the present prices of wheat (lower now than they were) and of all other grains, too, you will realize that the binder now costs you less in terms of grain that it would have cost twelve years ago.

It was poor economy to use an over-repaired binder in 1913 but it will be worse economy to run a worn-out machine in 1925. You cannot afford the risk. Grain prices are too high for that, and binders—which have always sold at extremely low figures, considering general price levels, quality and pound-for-pound values—have been lowered further.

When you make use of the larger binder capacities and the crop-saving improvements, a new binder in your grain may pay back its full purchase price in one harvest or two, in the savings in grain and time.

Don't take the chance of a breakdown or steady loss of high-priced grain this season. Harvest the year's crops with a brand-new improved McCormick or Deering grain binder.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 So. Michigan Ave. of America (Incorporated) Chicago, Ill.

You owe it to yourself to go in at the McCormick-Deering dealer's and look over the new McCormick or Deering Grain Binder

If you are the owner of an old, out-dated binder, here are a few of the strong points in the 1925 McCormick and Deering binders which your machine is lacking today: *Better Construction; Improved Bearings; Improved Bevel Gears and Chains; Lighter Draft; Outside Reel Support; Perfected Binder and Knotter; Grain-saving Floating Elevator; Improved Bundle Carrier; Tongue Truck for Steadying and Carrying Loads.*

Is your binder of 6-ft. cut? Remember that in these days of high labor costs a new 8-ft. McCormick or Deering binder will *cut one-third more grain*, saving time, labor, money.

You will be interested in the remarkable *McCormick-Deering Tractor Binder*, made to be run by power take-off from the McCormick-Deering Tractor—the fast harvesting outfit cutting 10-ft. swaths and doing as much work with one man as two men can do with two regular 7-ft. binders.

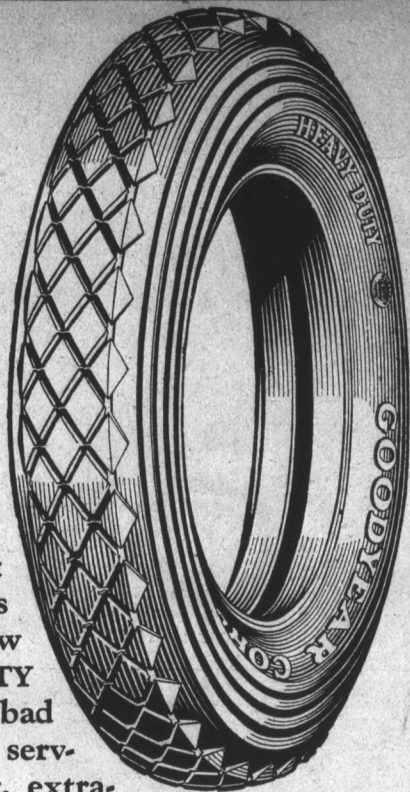
Binder Twine: Arrange early for your harvest twine requirements. Insure saving all the grain and preventing delay and trouble by ordering a supply of McCormick, Deering, or International, wound in the convenient "Big Ball."

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BAD roads needn't mean tire troubles—not if you use the new Goodyear HEAVY DUTY Cord Tire. It's built for bad roads, fast travel, hard service. The extra-heavy, extra-tough carcass is made of SUPERTWIST. The thick tread is a deep-cut full All-Weather. Even the sturdy sidewalls are reinforced against rut-wear. Yes, this HEAVY DUTY Goodyear costs a little more. But it pays big dividends in extra mileage.

Good tires deserve good tubes—
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GOODYEAR

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION
THE BUSINESS FARMER



The Indian Drum

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

Copyright by Edwin Balmer

(Continued from May 23 issue.)

CHAPTER X

A Walk Beside the Lake

THE name seems like Sherrill," the interne agreed. "He said it before when we had him on the table upstairs; and he has said it now twice distinctly—Sherrill."

"His name, do you think?"

"I shouldn't say so; he seems trying to speak to some one named Sherrill."

The nurse waited a few minutes. "Yes; that's how it seems to me, sir. He said something that sounded like 'Connie' a while ago, and once he said 'Jim.' There are only four Sherrill's in the telephone book, two of them in Evanston and one way out in Minnoota."

"The other?"

"They're only about six blocks from where he was picked up; but they're on the Drive—the Lawrence Sherrills."

The interne whistled softly and looked more interestedly at his patient's features. He glanced at his watch, which showed the hour of the morning to be half-past four. "You'd better make a note of it," he said. "He's not a Chicaguan; his clothes were made somewhere in Kansas. He'll be conscious some time during the day; there's only a slight fracture, and—Perhaps you'd better call the Sherrill house, anyway. If he's not known there, no harm done; and he's one of their friends and he should..."

The nurse nodded and moved off.

Thus it was that at a quarter to five Constance Sherrill was awakened by the knocking of one of the servants at her father's door. Her father went downstairs to the telephone instrument where he might reply without disturbing Mrs. Sherrill. Constance, kimona over her shoulders, stood at the top of the stairs and waited. It became plain to her at once that whatever had happened had been to Alan Conrad.

"Yes... Yes... You are giving him every possible care?... At once."

She ran part way down stairs and met her father as he came up. He told her of the situation briefly.

"He was attacked on the street late last night; he was unconscious when they found him and took him to the hospital, and has been unconscious ever since. They say it was an ordinary street attack for robbery. I shall go at once, of course; but you can do nothing. He would not know you if you came; and of course he is in competent hands. No; no one can say how seriously he is injured."

She waited in the hall while her father dressed, after calling the garage on the house telephone for him and ordering the motor. When he had gone, she returned anxiously to her own rooms; he had promised to call her after reaching the hospital and as soon as he had learned the particulars of Alan's condition. It was ridiculous, of course, to attach any responsibility to her father or herself for what had happened to Alan—a street attack such as might happen to any one—yet she felt that they were in part responsible. Alan Conrad had come to Chicago, not by their direction, but by Benjamin Corvet's; but Uncle Benny being gone, they had been the ones who met him, they had received him into their own house; but they had not thought to warn him of the dangers of the city and, afterward, they had let him go to live alone in the house in Astor Street with no better adviser than Wassaquam. Now, and perhaps because they had not warned him, he had met injury and, it might be, more than mere injury; he might be dying.

She walked anxiously up and down her room, clutching her kimona about her; it would be some time yet before she could hear from her father. She went to the telephone on the stand beside her bed and called Henry Spearman at his apartment. His servant answered; and, after an interval, Henry's voice came to her. She told him all that she knew of what had occurred.

"Do you want me to go over to the hospital?" he asked at once.

"No; father has gone. There is nothing anyone can do. I'll call you again as soon as I hear from father."

He seemed to appreciate from her tone the anxiety she felt; for he set himself to soothe and encourage her. She listened, answered, and then hung up the receiver, anxious not to interfere with the expected call from her father. She moved about the room again oppressed by the long wait, until the phone rang, and she sprang to it; it was her father calling from the hospital. Alan had had a few minutes' consciousness, but Sherrill had not been allowed to see him; now, by the report of the nurse, Alan was sleeping, and both nurse and internes assured Sherrill that, this being the case, there was no reason for anxiety concerning him; but Sherrill would wait at the hospital a little longer to make sure. Constance's breath caught as she answered him, and her eyes filled with tears of relief. She called Henry again, and he evidently had been waiting, for he answered her at once; he listened without comment to her repetition of her father's report.

"All right," he said, when she had finished. "I'm coming over, Connie."

"Now?"

"Yes; right away."

"You must give me time to dress!"

His assumption of right to come to her at this early hour recalled to her forcibly the closer relations which Henry now assumed as existing between them; indeed, as more than existing, as progressing. And had not she admitted that relation by telephoning to him during her anxiety? She had not thought how that must appear to him; she had not thought about it at all; she had just done it.

She had been one of those who think of betrothal in terms of questions and answers, of a moment when decision is formulated and spoken; she had supposed that by withholding reply to Henry's question put even before Uncle Benny went away, she was thereby maintaining the same relation between Henry and herself. But now she was discovering that this was not so; she was realizing that Henry had not required formal answer to him because he considered that such answer had become superfluous; her yes, if she accepted him now, would not establish a new bond, it would merely acknowledge what was really understood. She had accepted that—had she not—when, in the rush of her feeling, she had thrust her hand into his the day before; she had accepted it, even more undeniably, when he had seized her and kissed her.

Not that she had sought or even consciously permitted, that; it had, indeed, surprised her. While they were alone together, and he was telling her things about himself, somewhat as he had at the table at Field's, Alan Conrad was announced, and she had risen to go. Henry had tried to detain her; then, as he looked down at her, hot impulse had seemed to conquer him; he caught her, irresistibly; amazed, bewildered, she looked up at him, and he bent and kissed her. The power of his arms about her—she could feel them yet, sometimes—half frightened, half enthralled her. But his lips against her cheek—she had turned her lips away so that his pressed her cheek! She had been quite unable to know how she felt then, because at that instant she had realized that she was seen. So she had disengaged herself as quickly as possible and, after Alan was gone, she had fled to her room without going back to Henry at all.

How could she have expected Henry to have interpreted that flight from him as disapproval when she had not meant it as that; when, indeed, she did not know herself what was stirring in her that instinct to go away alone? She had not by that disowned the new relation which he had accepted as established between them. And did she wish to disown it now? What had happened had come sooner and with less of her will active in it than she had expected; but she knew it was only what she had expected to come. The pride she had felt in being with him was, she realized, only anticipatory of the pride she would experience as his wife. When she considered the feeling of her family and her friends, she knew that, though some would go through the formal deploring that Henry had not better birth, all would be satisfied and more than satisfied; they would even boast about Henry a little, and entertain him in her honor, and show him off. There was no one—now that poor Uncle Benny was gone—who would seriously deplore it at all.

Constance had recognized no relic of uneasiness from Uncle Benny's last appeal to her; she understood that thoroughly. Or, at least, she had understood that; now was there a change in the circumstances of that understanding, because of what had happened to Alan, that she found herself re-defining to herself her relation with Henry? No; it had nothing to do with Henry, of course; it referred only to Benjamin Corvet. Uncle Benny had "gone away" from his house on Astor Street, leaving his place there to his son, Alan Conrad. Something which had disturbed and excited Alan had happened to him on the first night he had passed in that house; and now, it appeared, he had been prevented from passing a second night there. What had prevented him had been an attempted robbery upon the street, her father had said. But suppose it had been something else than robbery.

She could not formulate more definitely this thought, but it persisted; she could not deny it entirely and shake it off.

To Alan Conrad, in the late afternoon of that day, this same thought was coming far more definitely and far more persistently. He had been awake and sane since shortly after noonday. The pain of a head which ached throbbingly and of a body bruised and sore was beginning to give place to a feeling merely of lassitude—a laugour which revisited incoherence upon him when he tried to think. He shifted himself upon his bed and called the nurse.

"How long am I likely to have to stay here?" he asked her.

"The doctors think not less than two weeks, Mr. Conrad."

(Continued on page 31.)



WHAT ARE YOUR RIGHTS?

A NON-SECTARIAN SERMON BY

Rev. David F. Warner

TEXT: "But see that the exercise of your right does not prove any stumbling-block to the weak." 1 Cor. 8:9 (Moffat).

THE conversation was heard in a railroad station just the other day. It was animated, but thoughtful and interesting. Certain church practices were up for discussion. "If I were a Gospel minister I would not wear a clerical garb unless my action offended some one in the church said one party. This man had free faith, but he was willing to wrap up his Christian freedom in a church gown to meet a special case. Can this be done? Ought it to be done? Why? Only a few years ago, Mr. Smith purchased a new and expensive car. He is a great church leader. But his pastor is on a meager salary. Some folks questioned his action. Did he do right? Did he abuse his liberty? A newspaper editor said recently, "If we are to judge by present day conditions, there are a lot of people who think more of their automobile than they do of their church". But what of it? Don't I have a right to do what I please with my money?

Now the context out of which my text is taken gives us another special case to look at. Of course, it occurred in the long ago, but it reveals a life principle that will give us guidance in modern times. The case in point was the one of eating certain meats. The meats in question were, probably, those that had been offered to idols. Some of the early Christians thought it wrong to eat them. Others were less scrupulous. These said, "no idol is anything in the world and there is no God but one." But St. Paul said, "Howbeit that there is not in all men that knowledge; and their conscience being weak is defiled." The apostle takes the part of the weaker brother, saying to the stronger, "Knowledge puffeth up, but love edifieth." "Paul restricts his own liberty in this par-

Why was Jesus so hard on the ecclesiastics of his day? Because he had pity on the poor widows whose houses they were robbing. Why did he pronounce judgment on the priest and levite? Because he had compassion on the robbed and wounded man. Why did he paint Dives in hell? Because the rich man did not pity the beggar even as much as did the dogs in the street. You see, Jesus would forfeit personal rights for the sake of others. Paul follows with, "Sinning against the brethren, and wounding their conscience when it is weak, ye sin against Christ." The core of our lesson, therefore, is just this: if Christ became a big brother to the weak it is a little thing for us to yield a few rights for their sake.

We give up part of ourself for them. Isn't this Christian? And isn't a true Christian mother daily living that life of self-substitution?

"Destroy not with thy meat him for whom Christ died." This is the word that Paul sends to the Roman church. "Thy meat." Why insist on so small a gratification when it might prove fatal to a brother for whom Christ died? Charity is urged for the sake of brotherhood. We are to refrain from some actions and habits, however permissible they may be, for the sake of a common welfare. A short distance from my home is a golf course. Some of my friends play on Sunday. They say that they are broad-minded Christians and are doing no harm to themselves. This is conceivable. But what about the narrow-minded? (And they are not a few.) Is the liberal-minded golfer acting on terms of interest in the welfare of his weaker brother? Doesn't Mr. Golfer have here a clear dictate to Christian charity? Doesn't it seem that if Christ is to be taken as an example, our plain duty is to sacrifice some tastes and

liberties for the sake of others. Really, there is much selfish sinning in this matter.

Now, enlightened Christians can easily translate this doctrine into terms of modern life. Our faith is not given us to wound others. When we make a flaunting show of our free faith, many minds observe that we cherish such a faith so that we might live selfishly. We are to show to the world a faith made perfect in social living. But the violation of this principle is conspicuous. It has direct bearing upon law-enforcement, upon Sunday automobiling, baseball, movies, and similar amusements. The writer is no worshipper of the Sabbath as an institution. Neither was St. Paul. Said he, "One man esteemeth one day above another; another esteemeth every day alike. Let each be fully assured in his own mind." Whether it is the weekly rest day or any other it is to be regarded as unto the Lord. Let us observe right here that some of the insistence on Sabbath observance is based upon a false premise. Many folks yet be-

(Continued on Page 21)



It would take the entire capacity of the great Buick factories *more than six months* to produce the Buick cars now in operation on the Pacific Coast — — — Buick value is recognized everywhere.



PASTE SERMONS IN BOOK

Dear Editor. I want you to tell Rev. Warner how much I enjoy his sermons. He must have a deep spiritual insight to write them and only those that are born into the Kingdom of God can fully enjoy them. It is food for the soul. I am going to paste them in a book. Your paper is very good in every way.—Mrs. Matilda Dominie, Huron County.

ticular case thus: "Therefore, if food is any hindrance to my brother's welfare, sooner than injure him I will never eat flesh as long as I live, never!" (Moffat).

See that the exercise of thy right hand does not leave any stumbling block to the weak." Is a Christian blameless when he voluntarily lives a life that imperils the faith of an unenlightened brother? This is a hard text for some of us. You are saying now, "Must I be deprived of some of my rights because of the scruples of narrow Christians?" It looks that way. "Well, isn't that attaching too much importance to narrowness?" Hardly, for it brings us to terms with the law of love toward all men. It makes Christ first and supreme in the affairs of life. But suppose a bigoted church-member says to me, "You cannot be a Christian unless you believe as I do?" Then I have reached my limit of surrender to his scruples. Paul reached his limit when he would not yield, "no, not for an hour", to those Judaizers who would spy out his liberty in Christ Jesus. The apostle is reasonable when he argues, "we have no lordship over your faith but are helpers of your joy." He is not prescribing how another's faith should come to expression, nor is he counting that expression as essential for him; but he is just conceding certain non-essential things (scruples about meats) for the joy of those who believe them to be essential. He is just saying that we must curtail personal rights for social joys.

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

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

"The Farm Paper of Service"

WE HOPE YOU WILL USE IT!

THE road map on the front cover of this issue contains the latest available corrections, detours, roads under construction and paved or improved highways. It was secured for the readers of THE BUSINESS FARMER, through the co-operation of Frank Rogers, Commissioner of the State Highway Department, who had it especially corrected for our use.

We know you will want to keep this map for your next automobile trip and the purpose of our mentioning it on this page is to encourage you to make use of it.

We who proudly call the state of Michigan "our state", are sometimes prone to forget the blessings in scenic grandeur and opportunities for healthful recreation which an all-wise Nature fairly heaped in the lap of our peninsulas.

Now with the automobile, one would have to search far for a farm home which is more than two hours from a glistening lake, where children may splash along the shore, while dad and the big brothers try their luck for the fighting bass or the trout which lies only waiting for the angler.

"All work makes Jack a dull boy!" and never was this old axiom truer than when applied to the members of a farm family where the daily struggle to "get ahead", precluded any ray of hope held out for a holiday when the task was completed. How the work seems to fly when one is getting ready to "go somewhere"!

Mother and the girls dressed for fun—tell them to take along their bathing suits—dad hunting for more tackle while the boys are down back of the barn transplanting the long, juicy worms from the black soil under the old manure pile to the empty tin can.

Now the flivver is flivving, miles stretch out ahead like a ribbon and flow back like a running tape. Over the hills and far away! To some shady nook beside the lake or stream. What an appetite for lunch when the baskets are finally opened! Good thing, mother thought to bring along some fried chicken—if we had depended on the fish dad was going to catch we'd all be mighty hungry by now!

• • •

And then there is another kind of a trip for which the map on the cover is just intended. That's a vacation-for-mother-and-dad trip! We hope this map will suggest to a lot of boys and girls, that mother and dad deserve a few days of rest early this summer before the harvest season comes round.

We would like to picture mother and dad starting out some morning with just an automobile and this road map with no plan except to go and go, following the paved roads as shown, until they were in some distant part of the state from where they live. We'd like to think of them, listening that evening to the splashing of waves on some far-away beach or to a band concert in some far-away park. Mother and dad deserve a few days away from home, from cares and worries. If they don't take one this summer, who knows, perhaps they will never get one together again. And we mean all mothers and dads, no matter what their ages. Of all creatures who have our utmost sympathy, a young mother who has no relief from the cares and responsibilities of a growing family of kid-

dies! And dad? Well, he'll just have to go along to drive.

Well, that's why we are printing the map on the front-cover of this issue and why we want you to keep it and use it. If you have a good trip and get some pictures, send in them in and tell us about it. Just to make it interesting we will give ten dollars for the best letters and pictures, of a vacation trip taken with the aid of this road map, before September first. Bon voyage!

INSPECT BABY CHICKS

THE Michigan hatchery men want state inspection and certification of their hatcheries to give the buyer greater confidence in their product. They have formed the Michigan State Poultry Association, the immediate object of which is to enlist the cooperation of the State Department of Agriculture in the certification work. Other states have provided for this work and while the quality of the stock put out by the majority of the hatcheries in Michigan is unquestioned, there is a feeling among the hatchery men that they could compete much better with the hatcheries in other states if Michigan chicks were inspected by the state.

The plan of the association calls for inspection of every bird in their flocks by a representative of the Department of Agriculture, he to mark those deemed worthy with a sealed and numbered band. Flocks which passed the requirements would be certified and the hatcheries would be required to maintain certain precautions with respect to sanitation and live up to promises made in their advertising. Also a blood test would be made to detect signs of bacillary white diarrhoea.

The finest baby chicks in the world are hatched in Michigan and the hatchery men of the state have taken a very wise step in asking for state inspection and certification. It may not be needed but it will do no harm and should prove profitable.

PLAN FOR MARKETING BEANS

IN an article in this issue J. N. McBride, of Burton, suggests a plan for marketing Michigan beans. He believes that the grower and jobber should get together, call in the business man, and have a real meeting and agree on the opening price of the crop. Then see that prices are not allowed to fluctuate every time the wind changes. Outside jobbers and wholesale grocers are usually careful about buying any more Michigan beans than they can use at once because they are afraid the bottom may drop out of prices and they will be left holding the bag. Of course, if the price went up they would profit, but the chances are too great. Mr. McBride wants to stabilize prices and establish confidence in the Michigan market. His plan is submitted only after careful thought and we would like to know what you think of it. Do you think it would work satisfactorily? Have you any suggestions to improve the plan?

WE WANT SUGGESTIONS

OVER 60,000 copies of each issue of THE BUSINESS FARMER go into Michigan homes which means that there are more than 200,000 people reading the paper. This paper, to all intent and purposes, belongs to its readers and we are anxious to publish the kind of matter that is of most value and of most interest to the greatest number of readers. We want you to help us make the paper—to be a part of it. Consider yourself an associate editor. We want your suggestions on departments we are publishing—whether you like them or not, and which ones you like best. Tell us what particular subjects you would like articles on. Your suggestions will be welcomed and given careful consideration.

CONSULT YOUR BANKER

RECENTLY we went into a bank to talk over a business matter with the president. His office was just inside the door on the right hand, separated from the lobby by only a low railing, and we found him talking with an elderly lady. As we stood at one side waiting we observed that the lady was dressed in very plain cloths, well worn, and her face indicated that she had suffered. She was earnestly asking the banker questions to which he replied after careful thought. We did not intend to listen but we were so interested in the appearance and actions of the lady that we did without thinking, and from the few words we heard we learned she was getting information of a legal nature. The banker gave her a liberal half hour of his time and her appearance as she walked out the door indicated that her interview was satisfac-

tory. He then called in a gentleman that had been waiting before us and it seems this man was about to invest some money and wanted advise as to the desirability of the investment. The banker told him all he knew about it and asked that the man give him a week to see if there was any more information available. The investment was in a distant state and he wished to write bankers in that state for the latest information.

As the banker called us into his office we thought of the wonderful service many bankers are doing for their patrons, and how much better off folks would be many times if they asked their banker's advice. We go to him when we want to borrow money, but when we have plenty and want to invest we forget that he is ready to give reliable advice. It is his business to know about the good investments and, regardless of what stock salesmen tell us about his wanting our money in his bank, we believe most of them will help one place his money where it will be safe and bring good returns.

Drop in and talk with your banker the next time you are in town and see what a human cuss he is—not just a bag of money.

WHEAT FLUCTUATIONS

WE have before us three explanations of sharp fluctuations in the wheat market. One is that speculators misled the public supply—that "amateur statisticians made figures by misinformation regarding exports and world to fit imaginary facts"; another is that "the rapid decline was largely caused by an organized and determined effort on the part of big manipulators to destroy the wheat pools of the Canadian prairie provinces", and the third is that "wheat prices collapsed because they had previously become dangerously inflated, just as stock prices have collapsed for identically the same reason." These opinions are apparently from well-informed sources and furnish a striking illustration of the facility with which views are colored to suit tastes. There is no indication of any endeavor to distort facts, but the very human way in which desire may sway judgment is apparent. The truth is a rare and beautiful thing, hard to find and difficult to recognize.

CORN BY-PRODUCTS

BY-PRODUCTS of the corn plant have caught the eye of the scientist. A list of commodities made from corn, published by the United States Department of Agriculture, numbers 146 and ranges from axle grease to face powder—which may not be so far apart in the scheme of things as we at first imagine. Among other items are shoe heels, shaving soap, varnish and gun powder. Corn has achieved fame as a food for man and beast, the corn crop being the most valuable crop grown by the American farmer. Three fourths of it is fed to farm animals and about one-tenth goes into the rations of the human race. We are glad to see corn used in making anything good for man, and while the use of the plant in making luxuries and trimmings of a complex civilization offers interesting possibilities it will hardly supplant the major function, that of making pork and beef.

ANOTHER ONE

ANOTHER "farm program" is being prepared for the consideration of Congress. It provides for the usual commission of well-paid citizens who are given rather broad general powers to represent agriculture and to advise and assist cooperative organizations. Under certain conditions the commission is to have power to handle surplus products for export, though not to fix prices on the surplus. This program will prove to be worth just what others of the kind have been—less than zero. There is no need of an official body to represent or misrepresent agriculture. There is no need of a government export agency. If other nations want our products they know how to get them. If they don't want them a government agency has no magic power to create a desire for them.

"HOWDY, KING!"

THE newspapers have been making a great story out of the fact that an Iowa man stepped up to King George of England not long ago and said "Howdy, King, I'm from Iowa", then shook hands with the King and introduced his son.

In many foreign countries a king is the most important personage in the land, but in America every man is king. In this country we are taught we are free and equal and it is not surprising that this American citizen approached the King as man to man. His Majesty, the King of England met His Majesty, an American citizen.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

SOME FEATHER BEDS DISAPPEAR

A SMALL town in Jackson county was visited recently by some men claiming to be in the mattress business. They went from house to house, and their story was always about the same.

"Have you a feather bed, madam?" was generally their first question. If they learned that there was such a thing in the house they immediately made the housewife a proposition whereby she could get a wonderful soft mattress for her feather bed and \$5 cash—and the mattress would be delivered within a few days. A large load of feather beds and a good-sized roll of \$5 bills left town after a few days and the ladies talked of the new mattresses they were to receive. Delivery day came but no mattresses, and after weeks of waiting there are still no mattresses, or men, or their money. But several of the feather beds have been found in an old barn in Lenawee county.

We hear often about people "feathering their nest" but this is a new one on us.

FARM JOURNAL AGENTS BUNK

LAST year we had something to say about the method employed by the agents of The Farm Journal (Philadelphia), in soliciting subscriptions for that farm magazine in the state of Michigan.

Now we find that their men are thicker than green-flies around a molasses barrel in all parts of Michigan and we might as well give them some gratuitous advertising.

From all reports the scheme worked by the Farm Journal agents in Michigan this year is the same as that worked last year and the year before, not only in Michigan but in many parts of the United States.

The scheme itself is so old it ought to be given a decent place in some Old Man's Home and at the expense of The Farm Journal agents too, because they have certainly worked it to death.

Perhaps you have already had it worked on you—if not, you are lucky, but if you have already "bitten" our advice is to warn your friends and neighbors. You need not even tell them you bit! Then keep the old shot-gun loaded with rock salt which will properly persuade the next agent who tries to get you to sign a "petition" that you are wise to him.

The "petition-scheme" for getting subscriptions to a magazine is a profitable one for the agent. He comes to your door and presents a "petition" on which you find the names of your friends or neighbors who have already "fallen". It is usually a petition to congress, the ku klux klan or the pope, to "lower taxes", "give the farmer more and the middleman less", "down with the rich, up with the poor" or some sort of equally valuable twaddle, which the agent explains to you is "just about to be presented." If you sign—and most of us would sign anything that was a request for more money and cost us nothing—then the agent politely informs you that the two dollars which he now expects to collect from you will bring the paper he represents for ten full years!

And there you are!

He got you to write your own name and address—he got your two,

good round, silver simoleons—he now has your name to prove to your next neighbor how well you thought of the "petition" and probably the very minute you wake up, he is pocketing a similar amount of the coin of the realm from your hapless neighbor!

Call the sheriff?

It won't do you a bit of good. For your two dollars you received a receipt which calls for a subscription to the Farm Journal, or whatever publication permits its agents to employ this scheme. You will get the publication, no doubt about that. Whether it is worth what you paid for it or not has no part in our present story. The fact is: that under the guise of getting you to sign a "petition" the agent has separated you from two dollars and the publication has added one more "bona-fide" subscriber to its "net-paid circulation" which is sold to the advertiser.

WARREN McRAE, AGAIN!

I AM sending you a letter I received from Warren McRae. They say 'a barking dog never bites' but this one bit me. He wrote me several letters and I did not have much faith in them, but he finally told me in his last letter that he would take \$2.50 for his trouble and if he failed to get me a buyer he would give me my money back, so I sent him the money. In his letter he promised to return my money in 90 days if he could not sell my farm. As that was in 1922 and I have not heard from him since then I believe that he uses a different kind of calendar than I do. Thank goodness it wasn't \$10.

MISREPRESENT RADIO SET

WE are in receipt of a letter from an Oakland county subscriber containing an advertisement of a company in Detroit selling the "Crystal Mystery" radio receiving set. According to this company the receiving range of this crystal set is, loud speaker, 2 miles, and headphones, 500 miles, and it only costs \$10. Our subscriber wonders if he should buy.

According to radio experts the receiving range of the average crystal set is up to 25 miles and the best will sometimes receive programs broadcast from high power stations even 50 miles away. We are referring to programs and not code, because code has been received from sending stations over a thousand miles away. We believe our reader is interested in receiving the programs and according to this advertisement they are talking about receiving programs only. Test conducted by the manufacturers indicate that programs put on the air by stations over 800 miles away were heard with headphones. We do not doubt this but the company fails to tell about the conditions under which they were received. They perhaps heard the programs but they did not receive them from the station from which they were broadcast.

I once owned a crystal receiving set and I heard programs from stations over 500 miles away but I did not receive them direct. One of my neighbors had a powerful vacuum tube receiving set of the regenerative type and he received the stations and rebroadcast the programs so that my set picked them up. A regenerative set acts as a transmitter within a certain radius and I could tune in those distant stations only when he was listening to them. When he changed his dials I could no longer hear the stations.

Do not allow any highly colored advertisement or talkative salesman influence you in buying a radio receiving set. Buy only one that you can try out in your home with the understanding that if it is not satisfactory you can return it. A radio receiving set is a good investment when you get one that is satisfactory but it is too large an investment to go about blindly. Our radio editor will gladly advise you about any set you contemplate buying.

First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bonds

The careful farmer knows his funds are safe in our first mortgage bonds; and they'll earn that generous interest so welcome to his income.

Write for Booklet, "How to Analyze a First Mortgage Real Estate Bond Issue."

Tax Free in Michigan

Normal Income Tax Up to 2% Paid by Borrower

6½%


Federal Bond & Mortgage Company

(446)

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Build up your bank balance with the aid of Solvay Pulverized Limestone. Makes the soil sweet and productive. Increase the yield of your next harvest by spreading Solvay. Gives results the first year and for four or five years thereafter. Liming is the only practical way of correcting soil acidity. Learn all about lime and what it has done for thousands of farmers—send for the Solvay Booklet, FREE on request.

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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 26, 1925	
Total number of claims filed	2678
Amount involved	\$26,744.25
Total number of claims settled	2195
Amount secured	\$24,449.48

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.

PRAISE

We praise the men for what they do,
And think them very wonderful too,
But how could man great things do,
Without the woman's help so true?

Who cooked the food and made the bed,
And softened the pillow under his head,
While she knelt down the whole night
through,
Prayed to God that he be true?

What did we think of woman though,
Who watched her child the whole night
through,
And prayed that he like his father be,
To help to make the nation free?

We know that Washington was true,
But Martha Washington helped him too,
Just think it over and you'll decide then,
That women do deeds as well as men.

—By Idah V. Coon, Age 13,
Barryton, Michigan.

NEXT WINTER'S DECORATIONS
MAY SPARKLE WITH VARIETY

THROUGHOUT the summer the flowers come into the house in an endless variety to keep the flower-loving mistress busy with new arrangements. What a joy it is to have, against the more or less stable background of walls and furniture bought to endure, a varying foreground of flowers. When finally for even the cleverest gardener, the winter frosts have nipped the last ragged sailor, brave calendula, delicate but hardy stock and snap dragon, the winter months face us with an outdoors frozen for its winter rest.

How shall we replace the summer's bounty in the winter, when the indoors is used much more than ever? House plants often demand more care than the modern woman feels she can give. Bulbs are not as enthusiastic about steam-heated apartments as they are about warm spring sunshine, and cut flowers are often expensive and hard to get.

There are, however, many kinds of flowers that can be dried for winter use and a variety of greens and berries that can fill in the times when bulbs are in the leaf stage, and favorite cut flowers too dear. The great secret of winter bouquets, that is, if the heart of the mistress of the house longs for the spice of life, and grows weary at the sight of the same flowers month after month, is to change them. A large box for winter flowers and greens may hold the ones not in use, then the bouquets may be rearranged from time to time. There are lovely things to last through the winter months until the first forsythia branches shall have been forced into house bloom, or an apple branch coaxed into pale blossoms. From then on, it is only a moment before daffodils, hyacinths and the whole summer array follow.

The house during the flowerless season may be most appropriately adorned with vases of laurel and pine or cedar branches; if the branches with tiny cones are available, so much the better. With these greens can be mixed the barberry or the black alder berries, brilliant, even into the winter with branches of tenacious plump red berries. To dip the end of each branch in melted paraffin, will preserve the moisture better even than putting them in water. Wall baskets may be charmingly filled with laurel, since nothing gives a more glossy rich green or adds to the hospitable coziness of the living-rooms. Low spreading baskets on mantel, highboy, desk or bookcase take on a real distinction when filled with this green. Only a little is needed, because it lasts a long time and fills in quickly.

There is a variety of Chinese lily that will produce an unusually decorative fresh green spike of foliage even if it suffers the utmost neglect. The root should be placed and kept in water, but the leaves will develop in a dark or sunny place. In a tall slender vase this makes a decoration of interesting quality.

Straw Flowers

Perhaps to those who have seen the popular helichrysum or straw flowers only in the florist shops they do not make a great appeal, but people who have grown them in their gardens, seen that wealth of color and size that they attain, and watched their plucky little stems grow rigid enough to hold the colorful blooms upright, can but love them. The straw flowers come in deep crimson, bronzy yellow, all the varieties of rose, and in fascinating violet. The varieties of colors make it possible to have a wide range in bou-

The Farm Home

A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS: Are you using a plentiful supply of that good, old-fashioned tonic, that everyone can afford—greens? There are various kinds but the kind used most generally is dandelions. As far as I can remember (I refuse to tell how many years) greens were considered an important part of our menu during the spring. And everyone ate them. I can remember how my grandmother used to tell that she was never sick a day in her life "and greens was the only medicine I ever took." That is going to extremes of course, but they are as good as any medicine you can purchase to purify the blood, and help you get rid of spring fever. I enjoy dandelion greens when they are either soaked in salt water or parboiled before cooking to remove the bitter flavor which makes them taste like medicine. Serve greens at least once a week.

Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor

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

quets and if, after one arrangement has been out for a week or two, it is put away, a welcome will greet its ultimate return to view.

Sprays of the dried gysophila, baby's-breath may be put in with them if a more delicate effect is desired. And the flame-colored popular little Japanese lantern plant needs the same rest as the straw flowers. If these two lovely bits are not overworked they are a real addition to the house. Although these are the most commonly known flowers for winter drying, there are other varieties equally lovely, and well worth buying from the florist or raising in next summer's garden.

The globe amaranth is a flower much like the red clover in shape. Its colors are purple, flesh, or rose, and an unusually striking orange-buff, often tinged with bronze. This dries most satisfactorily and is a new addition to the catalog of cold weather favorites. Honesty or lunaria biennis has shiny silvery seed pods that combine most effectively with the other winter flowers. The large spreading heads of statice latifolia or sea lavender are delft blue, lovely in color, while its tiny cup-shaped flowers give a cloudlike appearance. The rodanthe, also an everlasting,

has pretty pink flowers on long stems. Particularly desirable when cut and dried, are the xeranthemum whose gracefully shaped flower comes in a variety of tints.

One woman, who was an enthusiastic gardener, bought last spring from one of the better seed houses a collection of seeds from which she was to get 25 varieties of everlasting flowers. They grew in lavish abundance and produced a richness in variety that was an awakener to those who had looked with more or less of a bored resignation upon dried flowers. The boredom changed to interest as she cut and arranged the lovely delicate blossoms of charming variety of color.

When winter's flower famine came she made for one of her best friends a box of 10 different bouquets, each one wrapped separately with a date for opening. Through the weeks of January, February and March the colorful everlasting flowers lent a gay touch to the living rooms and awakened a response from the members of the family because there was a different bouquet before the first one grew boring.

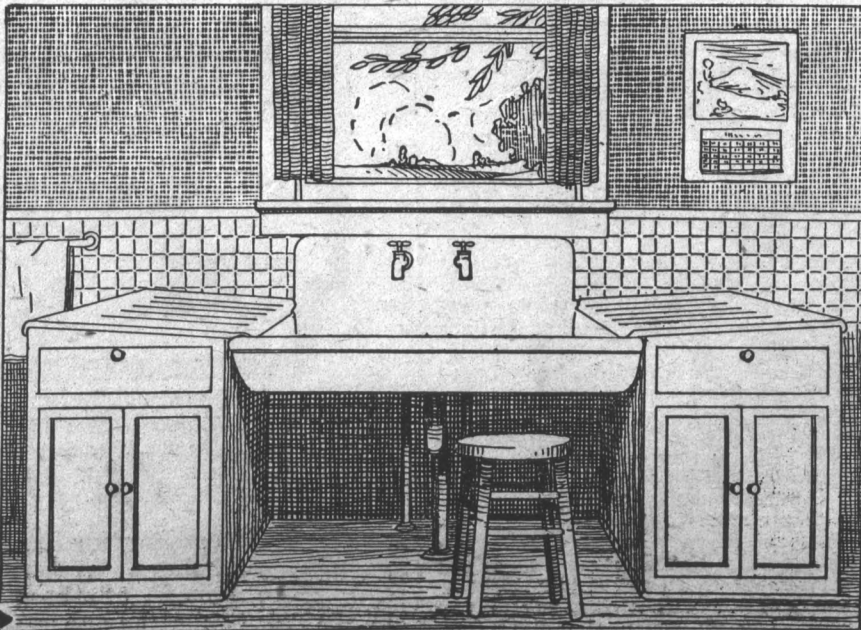
(Editor's Note: I am indebted to the Christian Science Monitor for the above article.)

A Handy Kitchen Sink For the Farm

WHEN we rebuilt our home my first thought was for the kitchen arrangement. I had a porcelain sink placed under a large window. The plumber took measurements in order to get the sink just the right height to be convenient for me when washing dishes or preparing vegetables when seated on a stool in front of the sink. The window above the sink was made large enough to give plenty of light on my work and low enough so that I can see outside, both the sink and window being placed on the side of the kitchen commanding the best view. This last detail may seem a trifling consideration to some people but I believe a good outlook from one's kitchen window has a wonderful effect upon one's frame of mind.

Perhaps I feel more keenly about this than most women because in my first kitchen all I could see was the barn and hog yard. Now I look through trees, beautiful either in summer or winter, and beyond the trees over acres of splendid farm land.

There is a drain board on either side of the sink, with a drawer for kitchen knives, spoons, and other utensils directly below, and below this are shelves with doors. On these shelves I keep pans and kettles. I like to have these things behind doors out of the dust. On the wall beyond on either side are more enclosed cupboards. Light, height, and cupboards mean comfort in a farm woman's kitchen.—Mrs. E. Bickel.



Have you a more conveniently located sink in your home?

CAN PREVENT DAMAGE FROM CLOTHES MOTH

FINE silks, valuable furs and expensive woolens, stored in dark out-of-the-way places are constantly in danger of being either partially or totally ruined by clothes moths.

One of the best preventative measures, in regard to clothes moths, is to thoroughly brush on both sides all susceptible materials, then to sun them for two hours, before storing for the summer.

The method of storing uninfested, susceptible articles for the summer is important. Boxes or bags lined with fresh tar paper, or tight fitting wooden or cardboard boxes, make safe storage places. Of all the materials used to repel clothes moths from goods in storage, naphthalene is undoubtedly the best and cheapest, whether used in the form of balls or as flakes. Cedar chests and cedar shavings are not wholly effective against the pest.

Infested articles can be easily and cheaply fumigated in boxes, trunks, or chests. The procedure is as follows: pack the infested materials loosely into a box or chest and upon the top of them place a shallow dish containing about an ounce of carbon bisulphid. Immediately close the box or chest and seal tightly. The carbon bisulphid produces a gas that settles down into the clothing, killing all stages of the clothes moth. No fire should be in the building in which the fumigating takes place, as the gas produced is highly explosive. All fumigating should be done in summer time when the temperature is never below 65 degrees.

Most of the so-called home remedies for clothes moths are worthless. Among the ineffective ones are dusts of alspice, angelica root, black pepper, borax cayenne pepper, eucalyptus leaves, hellebore, lime, quassia chips, salt sodium bicarbonate, sodium carbonate, sulphur, and tobacco. Formaldehyde, as a spray or fumigant, is also entirely unsatisfactory.

In building dwelling houses, if a small window is put in each clothes closet and storage space in the attic, much of the moth trouble would be over for moths do not work or breed in the presence of light.

Personal Column

Constant Reader.—If "A Constant Reader" will send me her complete name and address I will be pleased to send her a personal letter answering her questions.
—Mrs. Annie Taylor.

A Few Hints.—Many housewives complain about old potatoes being black and soggy. The remedy is to peel them and set them aside in cold water for an hour or two before they are cooked.

Some think the only way they can "put down" eggs is with water glass but I have been very successful in keeping eggs fresh packing them in a pail of oats or bucket of salt.

If strawberries are washed before they are hulled there will be no waste of juice.

Tumblers and glass dishes that have held milk should always be rinsed well with cold water before being washed as usual. If this is not done they will soon have a cloudy appearance. Come on, housewives, send in your helpful hints and help some other woman with her work.—Mrs. Reader.

—if you are well bred!

Sports.—Water sports, tennis, croquet, basket ball, etc., have nothing that might be termed a fixed code of etiquette. To all of them, however, a few definite rules of manners apply:

1. The rudest and most ill-bred thing a fellow-player or spectator can do in any game is to annoy his partners or opponents, or other players in general by loud conversation, laughter or comment calculated to distract attention or annoy, and thus adversely affect their play.

2. No player should criticize another player who has taken part in the game through courtesy only.

3. No player should show himself boastful in success or shamefaced in defeat. Both extremes are unsportsmanlike.

4. Every player in any game should show himself a "good loser." He must meet defeat with a smile and be ready to congratulate the winner.

5. No one should force himself on others who are playing a game. The players already playing, if the occasion should arise, should be allowed to make the advance unless it is quite plain that they would welcome a suggestion to be joined.

6. The decision of an umpire, in private or public game should not be questioned. To question is bad form.

The Runner's Bible

Ask and ye shall receive. John 16:24.
You shall receive if you ask aright, submitting your will to God, who does all of your welfare and happiness. (James 4:2-4.)

Recipes

Asparagus Salad.—Arrange cooked asparagus on lettuce leaf. Chop finely one hard cooked egg, 2 tablespoons each of pimento and pickle and 1 tablespoon parsley.

Strawberry Rolls.—Make a rich biscuit dough. Roll out the dough three-eighths of an inch thick. Spread smoothly with $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful softened butter. Have ready a quart of hulled strawberries. Lay them on the dough; if they are quite large, mash them a little. Sprinkle thickly with 1 cupful sugar and 1 tablespoonful flour, and roll up like any other roll. Cut in slices $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, set them on end in a pan three inches deep. Pour in $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful water and bake until done and the syrup thick.

Strawberry Parfait.—One quart of cream, 1 cupful sugar, 1 pint strawberry juice. Whip the cream until stiff and dry, and add the sugar and strawberry juice. Mix altogether, put in mold, pack in salt and ice, and let stand three hours.

Fresh Strawberry Pie.—Make a crust of rich pastry, bake on inverted pie plate. Have 2 cupfuls of berries chopped fine and a cupful of sugar added. Fill crust with berries, sprinkled with sugar, cover with layer of thick cream, and if desired, put on meringue made of whites of 2 eggs and place in oven for meringue to brown. Set on ice 10 minutes before serving.

Cucumber and Radish Salad.—Section of cucumber ($2\frac{1}{2}$ "), sliced radishes, radish tulip, french dressing. Cut sections of cucumber in slices, not cutting to separate. Place then, slices of radish between and serve on lettuce with French Dressing. Place one radish tulip on each plate.

Perfection Salad.— $\frac{1}{2}$ package of Knox gelatin, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup vinegar, juice of lemon, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 cups chopped celery, 1 cup cabbage, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sweet red pepper, (pimento), Mayonnaise dressing, water. Soak gelatin in cold water ten minutes, add 1 pint boiling water, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup vinegar, juice of 1 lemon, sugar and salt, strain and let cool until it starts to set. Then add celery, cabbage and red peppers,

cut fine. Turn into border mold to harden. Make a cup in center with lettuce leaves and fill with mayonnaise dressing or turn in a dish or enamel pan about 1 inch deep, allow to set, cut in squares. Serve on lettuce leaf. This salad is a delightful accompaniment to any meat course. It is practical for it can be kept for days before serving if kept in a cool place. This recipe will serve about 20 people.

HOMESPUN YARN

A room a day keeps the spring cleaning blues away. * * *

A fork will cream butter much more quickly than will a spoon. * * *

Every housewife has a right to a good knife sharpener. * * *

Every thistle cut this year means a lot less next year. * * *

Uncle Ab says when dollars begin to get scarce is a good time to save 'em. * * *

A survey of the combined cupboard now will tell what the family will want next winter. * * *

A few dates in the youngsters' cereal may change a frown to a smile and an empty dish. * * *

Aunt Ada's Axioms: Gratitude is the most inexpensive commodity of which the world never had an over-supply. * * *

A few inches of narrow ribbon, a tiny bow, and a snap will hold the lingerie straps together neatly and daintily. * * *

Aunt Ada's Axioms: Of course charity begins at home, but so do faith and hope, and a lot of other good qualities. * * *

Many a moth seeking a woolly nest for the summer is discouraged by thoroughly cleaned garments securely wrapped and sealed in fresh newspaper. * * *

Some govern their children through fear—and then complain because "the kids leave home just when they get big enough to be of some help." * * *

Is the fireless cooker ready for the summer? Look it over now, for you will want to stay out of the kitchen as much as possible, and you will want a cool kitchen when you have to be there. * * *

When some of us begin to take as good care of our bodies as we do of our automobiles, we will not only add several years to our lives but will find the going a lot easier. * * *

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

BE SURE AND SEND IN YOUR SIZE

5104. A Comfortable House Dress for Stout Women with Slender Hips.—Striped flannel, gingham or percale may be used for this model. It is made with the popular "bosom" front, and has comfortable slenderizing lines. 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 one material 36 inches wide. The width at the foot is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yard. If made as illustrated the dress will require $\frac{3}{4}$ yard of plain material, 36 inches wide and 4 yards of striped material.

5094-5121. A Smart Two Piece Dress.—Two Piece Dresses are among the favorite styles of the season, and best if made of one material, with binding or facings of contrasting goods. As portrayed this style is in green and white tub silk, with binding of white crepe de chine. The Blouse 5094 is cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The Skirt 5121 is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. It is made with a "bodice top" that could be of lining. The width of the skirt at the foot with plaits extended is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yard. To make this Dress for a Medium size will require 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards for Skirt and Blouse of 40 inch material and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of lining for bodice. This dress requires two separate patterns.

5110. A Simple Youthful Model.—Tub silks such as broadcloth are attractive for this design. It is also good for flannel, kasha, linen and rep. The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18 year size requires 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 32 inch material if made of one material. If made as illustrated, the facings and belt will require $\frac{1}{4}$ yard of contrasting material. As pictured white taffeta with facings of yellow faille was used.

5066. A Dainty Frock for a "Little Maid."—This will be charming in any of the new shades in linen or chambray, pongee or voile, with trimming in a contrasting color. It is also attractive in white crepe or crepe de chine. The Pattern is cut in 5 Sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 3 year size requires 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of 36 inch material.



5101. A Popular Suit Style for Small Boys.—Checked gingham, linen, rep and pongee are desirable materials for suits of this class. The trousers are buttoned to the blouse on inside bands. The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4 year size if made as illustrated will require 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of 36 inch checked material and $\frac{1}{4}$ yard of plain material. If made of one material 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards will be required.

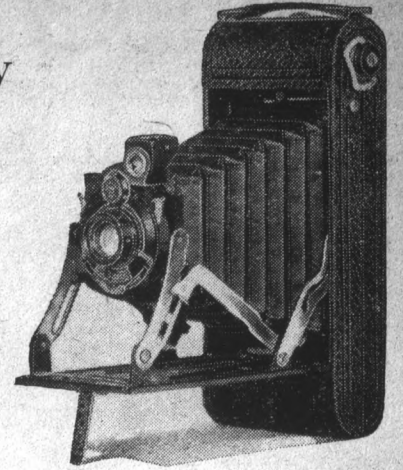
5111. A Pretty Night Dress.—This dainty model is good for crepe, crepe de chine, batiste or silk. The trimming may be of lace, embroidery or stichery. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 36 inch material.

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FOUR PAGES, SIZE 28x36 INCHES

COUPON

Michigan Business Farmer,
Mount Clemens, Michigan

Gentlemen:

Enclosed find for years subscription to Michigan Business Farmer.

Name R. F. D. No.

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The Children's Hour

Motto: DO YOUR BEST
Colors: BLUE AND GOLD

HELPFUL HINTS

The Michigan Business Farmer,
Is a farm paper that pays,
It helps in business of all kind,
And helps in many ways.

The poultry department,
Gives us good advice,
To keep the chicks from dying,
And keep them free from lice.

And then the market flashes,
Gives us prices for the week,
And shows us how much they will pay,
For corn, and oats and wheat.

But the Children's Hour,
Is the page I like to see,
Of all the other papers
It seems the best for me.

It makes us have so many friends,
That when our friends are few,
That we feel like saying,
It makes the world brand new.

By Gertrude Angel, Age 13,
Standish, Michigan.

DEAR girls and boys: Another contest! And this one is a little different than any we have had so far. To win this contest you must study the editorial matter in the paper as well as the advertisements.

Read this issue over carefully and then sit down and write me which article or department you consider best and tell why. Do not use more than 100 words. Then decide which advertisement in this issue you consider the best and tell why, using not more than 100 words. To the one sending in the best letter regarding the article or department and advertisement I will send \$1.00 and the writer of the second best will receive a "surprise package". The writers of the ten best letters will receive our new buttons, providing they do not already have them, and their names will be put in our Member Book.

The contest closes June 20th but I would like to have you send in your letters as soon as possible. Write on only one side of the paper and be sure to give your complete name, address and age. "Do Your Best."—UNCLE NED.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned:—The old saying, "A bad penny always returns" is surely true in this case. As always I am going to chatter until someone gets tired of me.

Why don't some of the cousins tell more about trips they take? I love to hear about travels, and am sort of a wanderer myself, so come on, let's hear about it.

Do any of you readers remember LaVendee Adolph of Union City? I used to be in the same grade with her in school down there. My mother returned from there recently and gave an account of Adolph's beautiful home burning. You have my sympathy, LaVendee.

As it seems to be customary for the cousins to describe themselves I will give you just a glimpse of me, but that is all for if I told more you might get scared and run. I am just a plain farmer girl, with the "plain" most prominent. Have brown hair and eyes, am 5 feet 4 inches tall and weigh about 124½ pounds. I will be 17 years old June 23, so you can see what a "little-big" cousin is among you. Oh yes, I nearly forgot about my freckles! Of course I could not get

along without them as they are my "chief (?) pride."

Well, Uncle Ned, if I quit this time, will you please let me come again? You know I have quite a few bright red hairs hidden among my brown ones that entitles me to a snappy little temper, so for your own benefit, take my advice in time and let me have my way. And if I come again will you jam that old waste basket under the desk?

Three cheers for the M. B. F., the Children's Hour and Uncle Ned.—Elizabeth Yoder, R. 1, Maple City, Mich.

—I am very sorry to learn about LaVendee Adolph's home burning. Would't it be fine for all the cousins to write her letters extending their sympathy? Let us do that. Why not send us a picture, Elizabeth, to prove your statement about being "plain"? Yes I think you can come again, but remember our motto and "Do Your Best" to control that "snappy little temper." Will you?

Dear Uncle Ned:—I received the button and think it is very pretty. I have two other pins but none are as pretty as this one. I hate to wear it as I am afraid I might lose it. I like school and am going to try and go through high school. I think nothing is better than a good education. I am in the sixth grade at school and do not think my subjects are very hard. I am sending a drawing "The Old Oaken Bucket" and hope to see it in print.

For pets I have a dog named "Joe" and a pet hen that has some little chicks. My hobby is to ride horse-back. I have no horse but I am always fussing around the horses.

I have a few flowers. Some are Tiger lilies, bridlewreath, tacueminot rose, lilac, thousand leaf rose, and peonies, red, pink and white. Then we have a white lily that has pink spots on it. If it rains the pink spots run in together with the white. And we have an old fashioned rose, a very deep, dull red with a lot of tiny petals on it.

Say Uncle Ned, can we send in pictures that are colored with crayons? Do you print pictures made with pencil?

Uncle Ned, if somebody just began taking the paper and saw that we had pins but were too late for the contest, and wanted a pin, how could they get one?

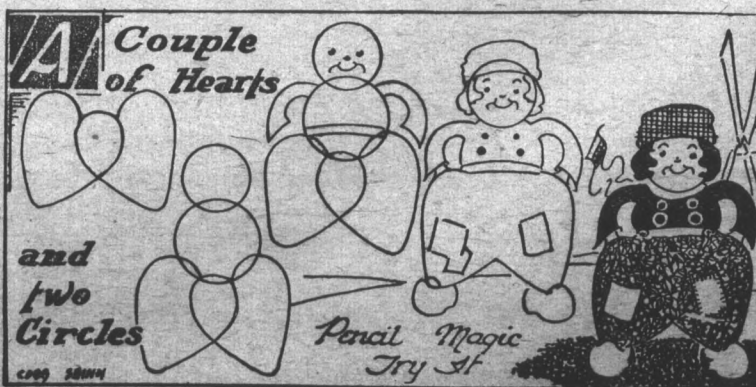
Well, as it is 8:30 I will close. From a cousin.—Leona Stofflet, Scotts, Mich.

—I am sorry that I cannot print your drawing but you made it with blue ink, and drawings made with blue ink will not print. Nor will those made with colored crayons. If pencil drawings are good we can print them, but it is best that you draw them with black ink. Those who did not win buttons in our contest will continually have opportunities to win them because we are going to have many contests and buttons will be awarded to the winners providing they do not already have one. In such cases will give them another prize. Come again, Leona.—Uncle Ned.

MAMMA'S PET

A year ago last January my mother had a baby lamb given her by a neighbor, we had great fun in feeding and caring for the lamb which we named Molly. In the evenings she would try to get in our laps, when some one would take her up and she would sleep in our arms like a baby. One day she disappeared and my mother hunted all over for her, she had followed the dog away and came down to the schoolhouse. Bob, our dog, would come at recesses and noons to play with us children so he brought Molly with him that day. Molly was satisfied when she found me in the school house and was very quiet until she heard my mother speak when she ran for the door calling "maa! maa!" My, how the children did laugh. When my father goes after the cows in the mornings Molly and Bob always go with him.—Nina Crawford, Elsie, Mich.

CARTOONING MADE EASY



RURAL EDUCATION, SAFETY AND HEALTH PROMOTED

(Continued from Page 3)

to make diligent inquiry as to the correct age of the contracting parties. * * * Whenever it shall appear from such certificate or affidavit that the said applicant has applied for a license for the marriage of a female who has not attained the age of 18 years, then it shall be the duty of the county clerk to require that he shall first produce the written consent of one of the parents of said female or her legal guardian to the marriage of said female and to the issuance of the license for which the application is made. Such consent shall be given personally in the presence of said county clerk, or be acknowledged before a notary public or other officer authorized to administer oaths, unless such female have no guardian or parent living. No license shall be issued by said county clerk in such cases until the foregoing requirements are complied with.

The second marriage bill, known as the Quinlan-Darian Act, is much shorter but no less important. Its chief provision is that no license to marry shall be delivered within a period of five days following the date of application therefor, except upon a written order signed by the Judge of Probate which would only be given in genuine emergencies. This bill is intended to prevent "spite" marriages and those entered into on the spur of the moment.

Rural Health Considered

Four bills having direct relation to the health of rural communities were enacted into law at the recent session. One of these provides for the acceptance on the part of Michigan of the Federal Shepherd-Towner Act for the promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy. To meet the provisions of this Federal aid, \$30,000 is appropriated for each of the next two years. The bill specifically states that no official, agent or representative in carrying out the provisions of this act shall enter any home or take charge of any child over the objection of either parent.

The second public health bill definitely authorizes any county through its board of supervisors to employ public health nurses. Some counties have employed such nurses in the past, but when the legality of this action was brought up, it was found that there was no legal authorization for their employment. The bill goes into detail regarding the qualifications, powers and duties of such nurses and the manner of their control and regulation.

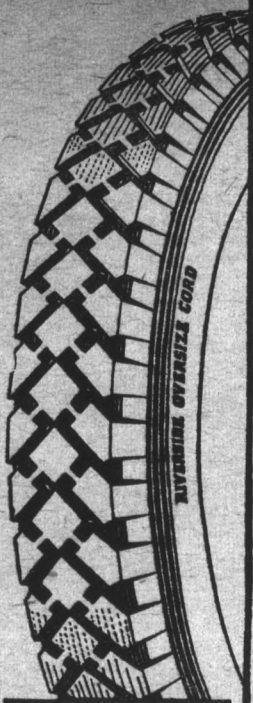
The last two public health measures relate to the care of patients suffering from tuberculosis. Both have been discussed in considerable detail in past issues of THE BUSINESS FARMER and have been the topic of strong editorials in this paper.

The first of these measures allows any county having a population of more than 30,000 to establish and maintain a sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis. It further provides that any two or more counties may cooperate for a similar purpose. In no case shall the tax for the original construction and equipment exceed in any one year one mill on each dollar of the assessed valuation. The funds may be raised over a period of not to exceed three years. The state would pay \$1 per day for each patient given free care in any such institution.

The last of these bills appropriates \$500,000 for a new state tuberculosis sanatorium to be erected on a site selected by a committee consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, Speaker of the House of Representatives, two Senators and two Representatives.

The urgent necessity for this institution is illustrated by the large number of tuberculosis sufferers always on the waiting list for admission to the sadly out-grown state sanatorium at Howell. Authorities in position to know state that to completely serve all tuberculosis patients requiring hospital treatment in Michigan, would necessitate three or four more institutions each as large as the one at Howell.

The best hen is the one that eats the most and turns the food into the form of eggs.



A Riverside Tire put on my Buick one year ago, with Ward's Heavy Duty Tube, still has in it the same air—that's going some!
D. S. Robbins,
Las Cruces, N. Mex.

Riverside

Oversize Cord TIRES and TUBES

Quality Equal to the Best
at Prices Very Much Lower

Forget that the price is low. Just consider *quality* alone. Compare service and mileage, and you will find that Riverside Tires give you all you get in any tire—give you just as long mileage, just as satisfactory service.

Riverside Tires are *not made to sell at a low price*. They are made to be as good as any tire. They cost just as much to make, just as much for fabric and rubber, the difference in price is a difference in *profit*. They cost less to sell.

Ward's is the Largest
Retailer of Tires
in the World

Quality equal to the best at a price much lower than even a fairly good tire costs has made Ward's the largest retailers of tires in all the world. We sell 5,000 to 6,000 tires per day. Hundreds

of thousands of people use nothing but Riversides. Why not you too? When a Riverside gives you all you can get in any tire, *why pay more?*

Greater Protection Against Skidding

Big heavy blocks of *live* rubber and extra thick side studs and the husky ribs of Riverside Cords grab the slippery roads and are your greatest protection against skidding.

Riverside Cords are thus the safest tire, the most satisfactory tire and the most economical tire you can possibly buy. Why pay more?

For fifty-three years Ward's have sold "Quality" goods only—with a definite "Money Back" guarantee. The reliability of Montgomery Ward & Co. is beyond question. You cannot buy a tire with a better guarantee.

I bought a Riverside Cord tire a year ago and must say I never took it off the rim yet. Used it every day. All my tires from now on will be Riverside Oversize Cords.
Arthur Mueller,
Jacksonport, Wis.

I have had two Riverside Cords on my car for fifteen months and they are still good. I use this car every day in all kinds of roads. I recommend Riverside to everyone who wants the most for their money.
F. B. Pinnell,
Cuba, Mo.

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The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive

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New Customer SALE!

Ensemble Costume Foulard DRESS \$2.98 C.O.D.

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All Sizes 32 to 54 in Bust.

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COLORS Navy Blue Tan Gray and Black

SEND NO MONEY

Buy today and dress will be sent immediately on approval. Send no money. Just pay mailman \$2.98 plus a few pennies for postage. If for any reason you are not entirely satisfied, we will refund your money promptly upon receipt of package. We take all the risk.

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MONEY BACK Guarantee

Every Day You Need

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TO AID IN KEEPING All Livestock and Poultry Healthy

Kills Lice, Mites and Fleas. For Scratches, Wounds and common skin troubles.

THE FOLLOWING BOOKLETS ARE FREE:

- No. 151—FARM SANITATION. Describes and tells how to prevent diseases common to livestock.
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- No. 160—HOG BOOKLET. Covers the prevention of common hog diseases.
- No. 185—HOG WALLOWS. Gives complete directions for the construction of a concrete hog wallow.
- No. 163—POULTRY. How to get rid of lice and mites, and to prevent disease.

Kreso Dip No. 1 in Original Packages for Sale at All Drug Stores.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF Parke, Davis & Co. DETROIT, MICH.

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DETROIT

800 Rooms - 800 Baths
\$2.50 per Day and up

Arabian Restaurant
Gothic Grill Cafeteria
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C. C. SCHANTZ, Gen. Mgr.

3 Brings Any Size

down American SEPARATOR

New, Low, Easy-Pay-30 Days Plan. Full year to pay. Trial! Unmatched for skimming, easy turning and cleaning. Old Separators Taken In Exchange. Many shipping points insure prompt delivery. Write for free catalog and low prices. AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 26-A Bainbridge, N. Y.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE BUSINESS FARMER

Time Tested Windmill

The Auto-Oiled Aermotor has behind it a record of 10 years of successful operation. In all climates and under the severest conditions it has proven itself to be a real self-oiling windmill and a most reliable pumping machine. An Auto-Oiled Aermotor, when once properly erected, needs no further attention except the annual oiling. There are no bolts or nuts to work loose and no delicate parts to get out of order.

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

AERMOTOR CO. Chicago Kansas City Dallas Minneapolis Des Moines Oakland


ABSORBINE

will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches; Heals Boils, Poll Evil, Quittor, Fistula and infected sores quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use; does not blister or remove the hair, and you can work the horse \$2.50 per bottle, delivered. Book 7 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful, Swollen Veins, Wens, Strains, Bruises; stops pain and inflammation. Price \$1.25 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Liberal Trial Bottle for 10c in stamps. W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 389 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

Dewberry Plants

4 for 25c; 25 for \$1.00. 12 Grape Vines for \$1.00; 3 Peach Trees, \$1.00; Hollyhock seed, 10c package. MARSHALL VINEYARD, Paw Paw, 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.



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



ROYAL EGG BRED CHICKS

75% OF OUR SALES EACH YEAR ARE TO OLD CUSTOMERS

Tancred---English S. C. White Leghorns

EARLY JUNE DELIVERY

	50	100	500	1000
English Type Mating (Extra Selected)	\$4.50	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$85.00
Tancred-English Mating (Special) (225 to 299-egg males)	5.50	11.00	52.50	102.50

BROILERS, 7c EACH.

Do not miss this opportunity to get these chicks at the low prices quoted. OUR PEN IS LEADING THE ENTIRE LEGHORN DIVISION AT THE INTERNATIONAL EGG LAYING CONTEST AT M. A. C. HIGH BREEDING COUNTS. Order direct from this ad. or send for catalog. A 25% deposit books your order. If we cannot ship on date wanted, we will return your money at once. 100% live and good condition guaranteed. Order today. Ref: Zeeland State Commercial and Savings Bank.

Royal Hatchery and Farms, S. P. Wiersma, Prop., Zeeland, Mich., R. 2.



EARLY MATURING 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
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Utility and Eng. B. S. C. W. Leghorns.	5.00	9.00	45.00	90.00
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Mixed (all varieties) \$8.00 straight. Order right from this Ad for prompt shipment. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Pullet from 8 weeks to maturity.

MILAN HATCHERY, Box 4, Milan, Michigan.



TYRONE POULTRY FARM

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

3000 CHICKS GIVEN AWAY TO OUR CUSTOMERS DURING 1925.

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

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BIG HUSKY CHICKS

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

	25	50	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas.	\$2.75	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$80.00
Barred Rocks and Reds.	3.50	6.25	12.00	57.50	110.00
Assorted Mixed.	2.25	4.00	7.50	37.50	75.00

Extra Select Stock \$1 per 100 higher. 8 weeks Pullet. 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 logue. Also 8 and 10 week old pullets.

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



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 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.

Results . . .

"We have had very good results from our ad in your paper."

Lawrence Poultry Farm, Grand Rapids, Mich

Farm Boy Visits Danish "Bacon Factory"

(Continued from Page 4)

in that connection a hazy idea of a red brick building, housing a lot of machines turned by cranks, with a procession of fat hogs going into the hopper on top and a slabs of bacon already to slice coming out of another, with sausages, squeals, and pork chops coming out of other smaller spouts all along the way. We visited the largest one in Denmark, the "Fredericks-sund Andels Svineslagteri", and I found that I had been mistaken all these years. A Danish bacon factory is simply a hog slaughtering and bacon curing plant. In Denmark, the hog slaughtering is not centralized at the large markets as it is here. The cooperative plants are scattered through the kingdom, the average membership, we were told, being about 3,600 hog producers. The remarkable thing about it all is that these enterprises are all controlled by the producers themselves. The hog producers in the vicinity finance the building of the factory, contract to deliver all their hogs to the factory and pay a fine of a little over \$2.50 per hog if they violate it, and sell somewhere else.

The first of these plants was established in 1887 and so successful has it been that there are now 46 cooperative bacon factories, and 85 per cent of all the hogs slaughtered in Denmark are killed in the cooperative plants.

The plant we visited had a membership of 4,200 members which included 99 per cent of all the hog producers within the territory it was built to serve, an area ten miles wide and forty miles long. The plant was built and originally operated on borrowed money after 1,200 members had contracted to deliver all their hogs to the factory for the next twenty years. It takes faith in one's fellowmen to sign a contract like that. The property is now owned mortgage free, and an average of 2,000 hogs are slaughtered every week. About 95 per cent of these hogs are hauled direct to the factory in wagons or trucks and the farmer himself is paid from 25 cents to a dollar a head for the hauling of his own hogs to his own factory.

The farmer is paid the same day the delivery is made according to the price that is set for the week by a committee from all the bacon factories. These hogs are marketed at from 180 to 220 pounds and dress from 135 to 165 pounds. Uniformity of the finished product is so necessary that a deduction of about a cent a pound is made if the hog is above or below the required weight. The result is that these hogs are all of the same type, a Yorkshire cross with the native Danish hogs, and the bacon sides all look almost exactly alike when they are ready to ship to England. These sides are loaded into rail-

road cars on the fourth or fifth day and are sent by boat from Copenhagen before the end of the first week. The Danish farmer does not need to worry about the price fluctuations; when his hog is ready he hauls him to the plant, gets his money, and then at the end of the year he gets his dividend according to the weight of hogs delivered.

Off for Germany

But we had Germany yet to visit and practically as much of Europe yet to conquer as Napoleon had at the beginning of his career. We left Copenhagen one beautiful morning for Berlin, Germany, the city of poverty and rags. We had been promised that kind of a city, and it was certainly true.

Poverty and rags, amid marbled splendor—and hunger in gilded halls—that was the irony of Berlin. It is a beautiful city physically, and it must once have been magnificent; but beautiful buildings and broad avenues do not make a city any more than a diamond ring will fill a stomach. It seemed to us that the city was most pitifully poor.

There is the prosperous side of that great and magnificent city—but the seamy side in the summer of 1924 was ever so much more noticeable, and the contrast was most startling. There are splendidly appointed restaurants, heavily patronized it is true, but just outside the door and along the sidewalk leading up to the restaurant are dozens of miserable beggars, undernourished and in rags. There is a wonderful opera, yes. It is admitted to be the finest in the world outside of New York and Paris, perhaps. But there is no whistling about the streets; there is no singing in the parks and I would judge a country more by these things, the spontaneous music of the four million, rather than the quality of the opera in the circles of the four hundred.

There are magnificent private automobiles, rolling along in state with chauffeurs and even footmen liveried in the height of that "uniformitis" with which all of Germany seems to be afflicted. But "the judgment of the ten million" in Germany is most certainly not to own their own, for in August, 1924, one would not see as many privately owned automobiles in Berlin in a day as he could see in any village of 200 people in the United States.

There was the physical background, the actual territory, for beautiful city parks in this great European capital, but there was no pleasure in strolling through these parks for the benches were covered with the poor and unemployed. The paths lined with beggars and no happy children, such as we look for in America, were playing about on the grass—grass such as it was.

DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

(We invite you to contribute your experience in raising livestock to this department. Questions cheerfully answered.)

IONIA FARMER ADDS COSTLY SIRE TO HERD

FOLLOWING the policy of "the best is none to good" Thomas Martin of Ionia recently purchased a valuable sire to head his herd of choice Shorthorns. He purchased the bull, "Welfare's Diamond," for four years at the head of the herd of M. E. Miller, of Greenville. The dam of Welfare's Diamond was Welfare 6th a cow which gave 7,365 pounds of milk as a three-year-old, while his sire was Roan Cumberland, imported in dam and bred by Thomas Lancaster, Cumberland, England. His sire was the first prize bull at the Pentrich Agricultural Show in England and sold in Argentine for \$6,025. We congratulate you, Mr. Miller.

DAIRY MEETING A GREAT SUCCESS

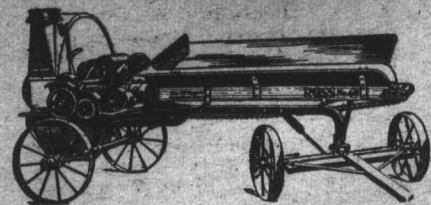
THE largest audience that ever attended a farmers' meeting in Beaverton, was present at the big Farmers' Dairy Meeting, Friday evening, May 8, in the community building. Over 230 persons

enjoyed the splendid program which was put on by the Coleman Union Cow Testing Association.

Prof. Dennison of the M. S. C., gave a remarkable talk on bull associations, calf clubs, cow testing association work, the great need of a county agent in Gladwin County, and the general need of organization among the farmers. Then a mixed quartette, composed of Miss Michler, Miss Ethel McKimmy, Landa Miller and Paul McKimmy, gave a splendid selection entitled, "The Farmer Feeds Them All." Mr. A. C. Baltzer, dairy extension specialist of M. S. C., and head of the Michigan cow testers, gave a valuable talk on feeding, etc. He told of the value of sweet clover as a pasture crop, and the necessity of feeding grain on pasture. He also explained the cow testing work. Landa Michler sang a solo entitled, "The Man Behind the Plow", and responded to an encore.

Mr. Ballard of the Michigan State College experiment station explained the great need of a county agent in this county, also the need of bull associations. He explained the T.

The Old Reliable

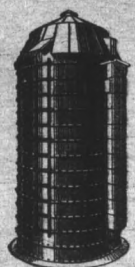


ROSS Ensilage Cutters

STANDARD SINCE 1850

Seventy-five years' experience is behind it. No other cutter has ROSS construction features.

No silo too high, no corn too large, for the ROSS. Equipped with boiler plate steel disc. Six fans throwing as well as blowing. Solid steel blower casing—three heavy self-aligning main shaft bearing race eliminating friction and wear; this feature also enables the holding of cutting knives, close to the shear bar thus insuring a clean cut which does not shred or tear the corn. Corn cut on a ROSS retains all the juices.



THE ROSS ENSILAGE CUTTER is built in six sizes, all low speed and built for life-time service.

Write for complete descriptions of ROSS construction features, new prices and easy terms.

Makers of Copper-content ROSS METAL—galvanized Silo since 1912. Every farmer should read 40-page booklet. USER'S OWN WORDS. Sent free.

E. W. ROSS ENSILAGE CUTTER & SILO CO.
59 Warder St., Springfield, Ohio.
Please send me Ensilage Cutter Catalogue, Silo USER'S OWN WORDS.

Name.....

Address.....

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Ads under this heading 30c per agate line for 4 lines or more. \$1.00 per insertion for 3 lines or less.

CATTLE

GUERNSEYS

MAY — GUERNSEYS — ROSE

STATE AND FEDERAL ACCREDITED
Bull calves out of Dams up to 877 pounds fat. Sired by Bulls whose Dams have up to 1011 pounds fat. The homes of bulls: Shuttlewick May Rose Sequel, Jumbo of Briarbank and Holbecks' Golden Knight of Nordland. From Dams producing 1911.13 fat, 772 fat and 610 fat.
GEORGE L. BURROWS or GEORGE J. HICKS,
Saginaw, W. S., Michigan.

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

BEST GUERNSEY HEIFER CALVES

\$20.00 each.
EDGEWOOD FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

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

HEREFORDS

HEREFORD STEERS

56 Wt. Around 950 lbs. 60 Wt. Around 950 lbs.
66 Wt. Around 740 lbs. 80 Wt. Around 850 lbs.
142 Wt. Around 600 lbs. 47 Wt. Around 550 lbs.
52 Wt. Around 500 lbs. 58 Wt. Around 450 lbs.

Also many other bunches. Deep reds, dehorned, good stocker order. Real quality Herefords are usually market toppers when finished. Will sell your choice from any bunch.

VAN V. BALDWIN, Eldon, Wapello Co., Iowa.

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

JERSEYS

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

BROWN SWISS

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

SHORTHORNS

SHORTHORNS: TWO BULLS, A RED AND a roan, ready for service. Also several heifers, one and two years old, one a Roan Lady from Imp. dam. Best of breeding.
JOHN CLARK & SON, Harbor Beach, Michigan.

SWINE

HAMPSHIRE

HAMPSHIRE FOR SALE: A FEW GILTS bred for May farrow and fall boar pigs.
JOHN W. SNYDER, Rd. 2, St. Johns, Michigan.

B. test in a way that gave many a new understanding of it. He brought out the value of the M. S. C. experiments to the farmers of Michigan, and said that the M. S. C. is ready to cooperate with the farmers of Michigan at any time they may want more milk. A movie showing the true type of dairy cow was then viewed by the audience. Another movie showing the process of the secretion of milk from the blood in the cow's udder.

Elden G. Witkowski, tester, Frank Rilett and Ericus Foor, were appointed as a committee to prepare the program of the big Farmers' Tour and Picnic to be held the last part of August. Harry Lang, Fred Reithel and Frank Rilett were appointed as another committee for the program of a Jersey Day to be held in July.—Elden G. Witkowski.

STOP FEEDING ENSILAGE

I have an eight year old mare which has always been a good eater and thrifty. This year the mare has a variable appetite and this morning she did not eat grain. Her hair does not shed as it should. She had one-half bushel ensilage per day during winter—no grain—oat straw night and morning and hay at noon during winter. What should put this mare in good condition?—E. B., Mullikon, Mich.

I WOULD recommend that you stop feeding ensilage and give the mare at least a pound of oats for every hundred she weighs per day divided into three meals. To the evening meal add two or three quarts of bran with the oats, mix dry, then moisten and mix well before feeding. The addition of a small handful of ground flaxseed to the evening meal would be very beneficial. Feed clean bright clover hay or clover and timothy mixed. Alfalfa hay fed once daily would be an excellent addition to the ration. It would also be very good to groom the mare very thoroughly once or twice daily.—John P. Hutton, Assoc. Prof. of Surgery and Medicine, Michigan State College.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

LICE

Please advise me what to do for lice on cattle or horses. Your advice will be appreciated.—G. R., Olivet, Michigan.

REGARDING a preparation to rub on cattle and horses to rid them of lice, we would suggest that you try the following:

To one pound of Larkspur seed add one gallon of water, let simmer on the stove for about an hour. After cooling apply to the surface of the skin with a sponge and rub well in. This treatment can be repeated in two weeks if necessary.

Stables where the horses and cattle are kept should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected by spraying them with some efficient disinfectant preparation.—John P. Hutton, Assoc. Prof. of Surgery and Medicine, Michigan State College.

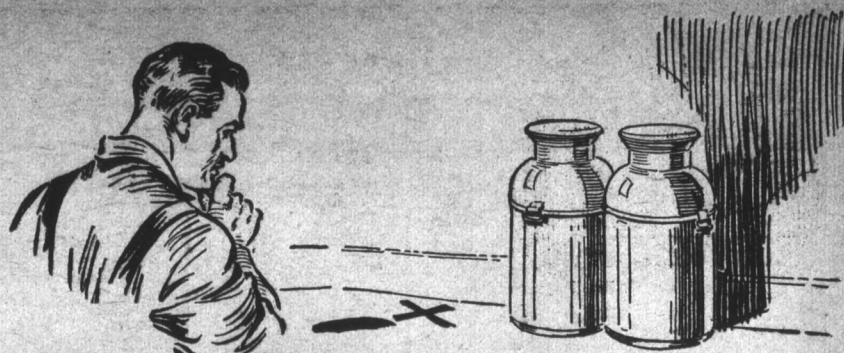
WORM FITS

I have a dog one and one-half years old that has worm fits, could you tell me what to do for him?—H. M., Baryton, Mich.

IT would be necessary to first know what kind of worms your dog is suffering from. Dogs commonly suffer from three kinds of worms: roundworms, hookworms, and tape worms. A specific treatment is required for each variety or worms, therefore, it becomes necessary to first make an examination of the dog's feces to determine what kind of worms he is suffering from. Many times it is necessary to examine the feces under the microscope to find the eggs.

I would recommend that you take your dog to a qualified veterinarian and have him make an examination and determine first the kind of worms your dog is suffering from.—John P. Hutton, Assoc. Prof. of Surgery and Medicine, Michigan Agricultural College.

Better gardens and home butchering and canning may save more money for the farmer than raising food to sell cheap.



One Spot — Where a De Laval will convince you of what it can do ~ Try One on Your Own Farm

If you are not already convinced of the superiority of the De Laval Cream Separator, there is a simple and easy way to settle this question to your own satisfaction.

Ask your De Laval Agent to let you try one—he will gladly do so, free of charge. Then use it under your own conditions. You will soon be convinced of its superiority, and know why. Run the skim-milk from your old separator through the new De Laval. You may be surprised at the amount of cream the new De Laval will get from it; and if it does, then trade in your old machine as partial payment.

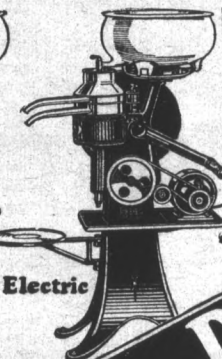
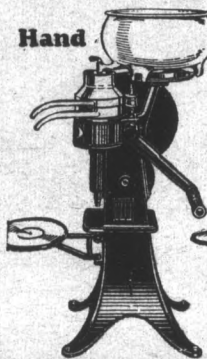
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Sizes

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY

NEW YORK
165 Broadway

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SAN FRANCISCO
61 Beale St.



Electric

Belt

De Laval CREAM SEPARATORS
\$6.60 to \$14.30 Down
Balance in 15 Monthly Payments

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.



KEYSTONE HATCHERY

100% Live Delivery Guar.—Postpaid prices	50	100	500	1000
Foreman Strain Barred Rocks	\$8.00	\$15.00	\$70.00	\$130.00
Selected Barred Rocks, S. C. & R. O. R. I. Reds	6.50	12.00	55.00	100.00
S. C. Reds, (Int. Laying Contest Stock)	8.00	15.00	70.00	130.00
White Rocks and Wyandottes	7.50	14.00	65.00	125.00
Tancred American S. C. White Leghorns	7.00	13.00	60.00	115.00
English Barron S. C. White Leghorns	5.50	10.00	45.00	85.00
All Heavy Chicks, odd lots		10.00	50.00	95.00
All variety Chicks		5.00	9.00	40.00
				75.00

KEYSTONE HATCHERY, Dept. 51, Lansing, 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
Rhodes and Brown Leghorns	13.00	60.00
Broilers Mixed	8.00	35.00

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

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

Egg-Line White Leghorns

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

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

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

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

Chick Prices Greatly Reduced

Buy your chicks now from best egg producing, utility stock, strong, vigorous, healthy chicks from egg bred stock kept under ideal conditions. Order from this ad, to save time. We ship C. O. D. if more convenient.

	100	300	500
Barron Strain S. C. White Leghorns	\$10.00	\$25.00	\$45.00
Barred Rocks	\$13.00	\$37.00	\$60.00
Rhodes Island Reds	\$13.00	\$37.00	\$60.00
White Wyandottes	\$13.00	\$37.00	\$60.00

2500 Barron Strain S. C. White Leghorn hens \$1.15 each in lots of 100; \$1.25 each in lots less 100. HILLVIEW PULLET FARM, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION
THE BUSINESS FARMER



Wingarden Strain

WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS

Special Prices for June

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	English Type White Leghorns, Mated to Pedigree Sired and Hollywood Males.
	\$9 per 100	\$11 per 100	\$13 per 100
	\$40 per 500	\$50 per 500	\$60 per 500
	\$75 per 1000	\$95 per 1000	\$115 per 1000
Odds and Ends: \$7.00 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



CHICKS of QUALITY

PRICES SMASHED!

Our saving through unusually good hatches has enabled us to cut prices again on our exceptionally high grade chicks. Order now—save money.

	25	50	100	500	1000
Extra Selected Barron or Tancred S. C. W. Leghorns sired by males of 250 to 280 egg hens	\$2.75	\$5.25	\$10.00	\$45.00	\$90.00
Barron S. C. English White Leghorns Standard Heavy Laying Stock	2.50	4.75	9.00	42.50	80.00
Extra Selected Sheppard Mottled Anconas sired by 200 to 250 egg males	3.00	5.75	11.00	52.50	100.00
S. C. Mottled Anconas, Standard heavy laying stock	2.50	4.75	9.00	42.50	80.00
Selected Parks Bred-to-lay Barred Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
Broiler, mixed chicks	2.00	3.50	7.00	35.00	70.00

Order at once from this ad. Cash with order or send C. O. D. if desired. 100% alive delivery guaranteed prepaid to your door. We also have pullets ready for immediate shipment. Get our prices.

SILVER WARD HATCHERY BOX 30, ZEELAND, MICH.

DOWN'S TANCRED BARRON LEGHORNS

1882 For forty three years the name Down's 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

	25	50	100	500	1000
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.

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



LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM

Tancred Strain WHITE LEGHORNS
Parks BARRED ROCKS
Single Comb & Rose Comb RHODE ISLAND REDS

PRICES FOR JUNE DELIVERY

	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

Mixed chicks (Good chicks—no culls) 8 cents each up to 500. On orders of less than 100, add 25c to total price. Send for catalog and special prices on 1000 and over.

8 AND 10 WEEKS OLD PULLETS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES

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 5½ months old and by January were going 70% daily.—John A. Neubaum, East Amherst, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1925.

We guarantee Live Delivery and Good Condition

LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, R. R. 8, Box 3, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN


HUNDERMAN'S CHICKS

REDUCED PRICES Chicks \$7.00 per 100 and up. From good, pure bred, heavy laying flocks. Prices Effective June First.

	25	50	100	500	1000
100% Live Delivery Guaranteed—Postpaid prices	\$2.50	\$4.50	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$80.00
English White Leghorns	\$2.75	\$4.50	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$80.00
Barred Rocks, S. & R. C. Reds	3.50	6.25	12.00	57.50	110.00

Mixed Chicks, 50, \$4; 100, \$7 straight. Heavy Mixed, 50, \$5.50; 100, \$9 straight. Order right from this ad with full remittance and save time. Hatched in Blue Hen Incubators. None Better. Free Catalog.

HUNDERMAN BROS., Box 37, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.



DILIGENT CHICKS DID IT

Postpaid prices on

	50	100	500
Single Comb White Leghorns	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$42.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	6.00	11.00	52.50
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	6.00	11.00	52.50
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.

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



BARRON ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS—Winter Layers

JUNE PRICE 8 CENTS PER CHICK

	25	50	100	500
Price	\$2.50	\$4.50	\$8.00	\$39.00

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

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE BUSINESS FARMER

Poultry Department

GERMS NOT TRANSMISSABLE

Do eggs coming from hens infected with TB have the TB germ in them? Are such eggs fit to eat. Upon killing three roosters, which were not so poor, the livers of the first two were of a natural size and had several yellow spots on them, while the third one's liver was twice or three times as large and also had the same kind of spots as the other two. The hens keep dying and at death are very poor.—F. M., Oak Grove, Mich.

I WISH to say that tuberculosis germs are not transmissible through the egg. I don't believe there is any danger in eating them although it might affect the appetite if one knew the source of the eggs. The description of symptoms is very suggestive of tuberculosis—H. F. Stafseth, Associate Professor of Bacteriology, Michigan Agricultural College.

FARM WOMAN IS STRONG FOR HER POULTRY RECORDS

IN 1922 I decided I would like to change chickens. Having raised Barred Rocks for a number of years I finally decided on White Leghorns because I like a white chicken best. Then, too, I knew Leghorns were famous egg producers, having raised Brown Leghorns for many years when a child at home. In fact my parents never raised any other breed of poultry. I also knew that it didn't take so much housing space for Leghorns as it does for the larger breeds of chickens.

In order to get a start I bought 850 White Leghorn baby chicks from a hatchery and raised 700 of them. I used a hard coal hover in my brooder house and like it very much. I sold the cockerels when they were nine weeks old. The pullets began laying in September. In November the 300 pullets I had kept laid 147 dozen eggs. From November 1922 until November 1923 they laid 3908 dozen eggs.

I have never used lights on my birds until this winter. I now use gasoline lanterns and find they are very satisfactory and easy to take care of. The chickens will come off the roosts as soon as the lights are taken into the house.

I feed a scratch feed early in the morning, which is a mixture of oats and wheat and at six o'clock at night I give them corn. I feed a quart of grain to every twelve hens. I keep a mash before them at all times, and plenty of clean water.

This time of the year when eggs are soaring around 50c and 55c per dozen, one is encouraged to look after the flock and give them close attention. Thus far, I have never been bothered with any disease among my poultry, but I take no chances. When a bird gets droopy, the axe is my remedy.

One culling a year does not answer the purpose of keeping your flock healthy and most profitable. One must be on the job continually and not be afraid to cull out the poor doers. I am now having my flock blood tested for white diarrhea.

The big problem we farm women have is to convince our husbands that poultry given good care will actually pay. I find that the best way to convince them is to keep an accurate account of what you feed and take in each day. The following figures are taken from my May 1924 monthly record on 288 hens: Total products sold, \$128.69; Total feed consumed, \$11.40; total receipts, expense other than feed, none; total receipts, \$140.09; total expense, \$18.66; apparent labor income, \$121.43.—Mrs. E. B. Shuert.

Oyster shell is good, but it won't take the place of grit for hens.

Uncle Ab says the man you most envy generally hasn't got what you envy.

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



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 JUNE DELIVERY			
	100	500	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



THEY BEAR INSPECTION

Reliable Poultry Farm

Not Cheap Chicks, but Good Chicks Cheap

We sell fine stock at reasonable prices.

BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS ANCONAS WHITE WYANDOTTES

Order from this list.	
White Leghorns, (270-300 ancestry)	\$10 per 100
Sheppard Anconas (300-egg strain)	\$10 per 100
White Wyandottes (Evergreen strain)	\$14 per 100
Odds and Ends (Broilers)	\$7 per 100

Shipped by parcel post. Safe arrival guaranteed.

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



CHICKS C.O.D.

Special Oversupply Cut Prices for June Delivery

ENG. WHITE LEGHORNS—50-\$5; 100-\$9; 500-\$40. Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas—50-\$6; 100-\$11; 500-\$50. Husky, purebred 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.

6c and Up for June

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.



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.

"BABY CHICKS"
Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites. Write for catalogue.
FISCHER'S POULTRY FARM, Holland, Mich.

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

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

FREE!

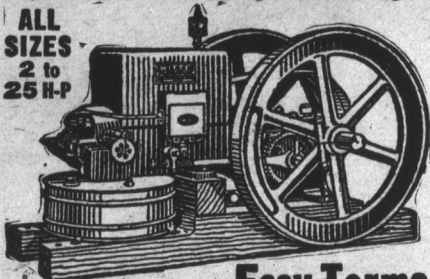
This Special

PUMP JACK

With the Famous

WITTE 2 H.P. Engine

Here's an amazing bargain—this special Pump Jack free with the famous rugged, dependable WITTE 2 H.P. Throttling-Governor Engine. Develops surplus horse-power on gasoline, kerosene, distillate or tops. Simple and cheaper to operate, trouble-proof and easy to start. Equipped with the celebrated WICO Magneto. Think of it—a complete power unit for pumping only \$56.95 at Kansas City, Mo. (\$61.00 at Pittsburgh)—a regular \$79.00 value. Order direct from this advertisement—wire at my expense if you are in a hurry. 24 hour shipments from Kansas City or Pittsburgh.



EXTRA!
Order now from this ad and I'll also send you FREE—12 feet of guaranteed belting complete with belt lacing, five pounds of cup grease, one oil can and a pair of pliers. With all this free equipment you have a complete power unit for pumping. **ORDER NOW!**

EASY TERMS
GET MY FREE BOOK
EASY TERMS on all pumping outfits and engines—write me today for my free pumping book or my New Illustrated Engine Catalog. Gives low prices and valuable information on small and large pumping outfits.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS
2755 Witte Building, Kansas City, Mo.
2755 Empire Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Only \$2 DOWN
ONE YEAR TO PAY
Brings you any size New Butterfly Cream Separator direct from factory. Machine earns its own cost and more before you pay. We quote lowest prices and payments as low as
ONLY \$3.50 PER MONTH
No interest—No extra. Every machine guaranteed a lifetime against defects in material and workmanship.
30 Days' FREE Trial on your farm at 200,000 in use. Easiest to clean and turn. Write for Free Catalog *Today* (22) ALBAUGH-DOVER MFG. CO. 2260 Marshall Blvd. Chicago, Ill.

Chicks 8c and up.
Pullets 60c and up
Pure bred, highest quality, best paying. Low prices on leading varieties. Every Fairview bird is thoroughly inspected by a poultry expert. Customers report pullets laying at three months, 21 days. Orders filled on one week's notice. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.

CHICKS—PULLETS
High quality stock. Delivery 100% live and strong guaranteed. Chicks every week. Eight weeks and 3 mo. Pullets Banded 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

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. Gift Edge Poultry Ranch of Zeeland, Michigan.

Special Offer
Modern Poultry Breeder
A high-class Poultry paper published monthly and
The Business Farmer
Bi-Weekly
BOTH PAPERS 75c
ONE YEAR
Offer good on renewal subscriptions for thirty days only.
Michigan Business Farmer
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

BROADSCOPE FARM, NEWS AND VIEWS

(Continued from Page 8)

volume will increase from now on, but their price will be necessarily high, and many will prefer the old stock. Many of the new ones coming from the south are so immature they are not very desirable. Old potatoes can be much improved in quality if they are pared and soaked in cold water for several hours before cooking. They should be covered with boiling water when ready for cooking and should cook fast until nearly done.

Old potatoes will keep much better in a pile covered with old bags or carpet on the cellar floor. We often throw water over the piles to keep them moist, and have no trouble in keeping these potatoes firm and in good shape until the middle of August.

Corn Planting

Our corn ground is fitted, and it could have been planted several days ago, but from past experience in planting corn, when the ground is cold and the nights frosty, as they have been until quite lately, we have waited for the ground to become warmer. Between the fitting of the corn ground, and the planting of the crop, there were a few days in which we graded and treated the seed potatoes, and now, with the corn in the ground we will be planting them. I doubt if there is another crop which has so many question marks connected with it as the potato crop.

THE INDIAN DRUM

(Continued from page 10.)

He realized, as he again lay silent, that he must put out of his head now all expectation of ever finding in Corvet's house any such record as he had been looking for. If there had been a record, it unquestionably would be gone before he could get about again to seek it; and he could not guard against its being taken from the house; for, if he had been hopeless of receiving credence for any accusation he might make against Spearman while he was in health how much more hopeless was it now, when everything he would say could be put to the credit of his injury and to his delirium! He could not even give orders for the safeguarding of the house and its contents—his own property—with assurance that they would be carried out.

(Continued in June 20 issue.)

WHAT ARE YOUR RIGHTS?

(Continued from Page 11)

I believe that the Sabbath is an institution to be kept for its own sake. Happily, Jesus sets us right on this when he says, "The sabbath was made for man; and not man for the sabbath." Of course, the moral good of mankind is meant. But this is true, also of every day. The real Christian believes this. And so, our text enforces the lesson of that day by day our life is to be so lived as to promote the common good of all. The constant question is not only, Is this particular habit or action doing me any harm? but also, Is it doing others any harm? Is my laxity becoming a stumbling block to others? Is it leading others to indulge in loose living to their own destruction? That is the question.

You will recall Paul's assertion of his rights in this way: "Have we no right to eat and to drink? Have we no right to lead about a wife? Have we not a right to forbear working?" Here is the answer: "Nevertheless, we did not use this right; but we bear all things that we may cause no hindrance to the gospel of Christ." The apostle seems to say that there was but one safe thing for him to do and that was to cease living his personal rights. This is keeping within the realm of Christian ethics. It is the clue to social welfare. It is apparent that my personal rights end at the place where my brother's welfare is menaced. And so, you are asked to drive slowly in the school zone on account of the kiddies. The city fathers tell you to build your factory where noise and smoke will least interfere with living conditions. And so on. Now we are beginning to see that one's highest moral freedom is reached when one can easily take into account another's conscience or rights. "Brothers, you were called to be free; only do not make your freedom an opening for the flesh, but serve one another in love."

Put Your FORD to Work

JAEGER Portable Power Take-Offs: Saw Wood, Bale Hay, Grind Feed, Husk Corn, Hull Clover Seed, Operate Concrete Mixers and do most any other job around the farm that requires belt power.

The Ford Engine delivers its full power to the job, because the Power Take-Off is driven directly from the crankshaft. A heavy duty friction clutch enables the operator to start heavy loads gradually. This explains the efficiency and the ability of this JAEGER to do most any belt job on the farm.

Attached or detached in a minute, a JAEGER Portable Power-Take-Off makes it possible to change a Ford over into a power unit without impairing its use as a means of transportation. Other JAEGER Portable Machines are Woodworkers, Generators and Pumps—the Pump may be used for fire protection, sprinkling, spraying, etc.: the Generator for electric power and the Woodworker for building.

Jaeger Portable Machines

Manufactured by

Detroit Nut Company, Inc.

Michigan Central R. R. at Hubbard Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

Fill in the Coupon and mark with an X opposite the Machine or Machines in which you are most interested.

Detroit Nut Company, Inc., M.B.F.
Michigan Central R. R. at Hubbard Ave., Detroit.

Power-Take-Off () Pump ()
Generator () Woodworker ()

NAME

ADDRESS POST OFFICE

Profit Producing Baby Chicks

Order Now at These Low Prices!

Prices on Best Chicks After May 20

100% LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED—POSTPAID

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

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

Brummer-Frederickson Poultry Farm
Box 26 HOLLAND, MICH.

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

	Prices on: (prepaid)	50	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks,	\$6.25	\$12.00	\$24.00	\$120.00	\$240.00
R. I. Reds,	6.25	12.00	24.00	120.00	240.00
White Rocks,	6.75	13.00	26.00	130.00	260.00
Wh. Wyandottes,	6.75	13.00	26.00	130.00	260.00
Wh. & Br. Leghorns,	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	125.00
Mixed Chicks,				\$8.00 per 100	

Ref: Farmer's & Mechanic's Bank, this city.
WASHTENAW HATCHERY, Geddes Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

BED ROCK PRICES FOR JUNE AND JULY.

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. 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,	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$47.50	\$90.00
Barred Rocks, Reds,	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
White and Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes,	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00

Ref. Royal Oak Savings Bank. Free Catalog. Order direct from this ad in full confidence. Mem. I. B. C. A. and Mich. B. C. A. Dean Farm and Hatchery, Box 22, Birmingham, Mich.

L - O - O - K !

Can ship chicks of high grade quality at once! Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks, 14c each. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks, 15 1/2 c each. White, Brown Leghorns, 11c. Anconas, 12 1/2 c. Mixed heavies, 12c. Mixed light weights, 8c. May chix \$1 per 100 less. June chix \$2 less. Order from this adv. If less than 100 wanted add 25c extra. Hatching eggs. Free circular tells about 15 first class varieties.

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.



Wingarden Strain

WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS

Special Prices for June

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	English Type White Leghorns, Mated to Pedigree Sired and Hollywood Males.
	\$9 per 100	\$11 per 100	\$13 per 100
	\$40 per 500	\$50 per 500	\$60 per 500
	\$75 per 1000	\$95 per 1000	\$115 per 1000
	Odds and Ends: \$7.00 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



CHICKS of QUALITY

PRICES SMASHED!

Our saving through unusually good hatches has enabled us to cut prices again on our exceptionally high grade chicks. Order now—save money.

	25	50	100	500	1000
Extra Selected Barron or Tancred S. C. W. Leghorns sired by males of 250 to 280 egg hens,.....	\$2.75	\$5.25	\$10.00	\$45.00	\$90.00
Barron S. C. English White Leghorns Standard Heavy Laying Stock,.....	2.50	4.75	9.00	42.50	80.00
Extra Selected Sheppard Mottled Anconas sired by 200 to 250 egg males,.....	3.00	5.75	11.00	52.50	100.00
S. C. Mottled Anconas, Standard heavy laying stock,.....	2.50	4.75	9.00	42.50	80.00
Selected Parks Bred-to-lay Barred Rocks,.....	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
Broiler, mixed chicks,.....	2.00	3.50	7.00	35.00	70.00

Order at once from this ad. Cash with order or send C. O. D. if desired. 100% alive delivery guaranteed prepaid to your door. We also have pullets ready for immediate shipment. Get our prices.

SILVER WARD HATCHERY BOX 30, ZEELAND, MICH.

DOWN'S TANCRED BARRON LEGHORNS

1882 For forty three years the name Down's 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.

	25	50	100	500	1000
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.

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



LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM

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

Mixed chicks (Good chicks—no culls) 8 cents each up to 500. On orders of less than 100, add 25c to total price. Send for catalog and special prices on 1000 and over.

8 AND 10 WEEKS OLD PULLETS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES

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 5½ months old and by January were going 70% daily.—John A. Neuhaus, East Amherst, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1925.

We Guarantee Live Delivery and Good Condition

LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, R. R. 8, Box 3, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN

HUNDERMAN'S CHICKS

REDUCED PRICES

	25	50	100	500	1000
100% Live Delivery Guaranteed—Postpaid prices					
English White Leghorns,.....	\$2.75	\$4.50	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$80.00
Barred Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds,.....	5.00	9.25	12.00	57.50	110.00

Mixed Chicks, 50, \$4; 100, \$7 straight. Heavy Mixed, 50, \$5.50; 100, \$9 straight.

Order right from this ad with full remittance and save time. Hatched in Blue Hen Incubators. None Better. Free Catalog.

HUNDERMAN BROS., Box 37, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.




DILIGENT CHICKS DID IT

Postpaid prices on

	50	100	500
Single Comb White Leghorns,.....	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$42.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks,.....	6.00	11.00	52.50
S. C. Rhode Island Reds,.....	6.00	11.00	52.50
S. C. Mottled Anconas,.....	5.00	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.

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



BARRON ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS—Winter Layers

	25	50	100	500
Price	\$2.50	\$4.50	\$8.00	\$39.00

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

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE BUSINESS FARMER

Poultry Department

GERMS NOT TRANSMISSABLE

Do eggs coming from hens infected with TB have the TB germ in them? Are such eggs fit to eat. Upon killing three roosters, which were not so poor, the livers of the first two were of a natural size and had several yellow spots on them, while the third one's liver was twice or three times as large and also had the same kind of spots as the other two. The hens keep dying and at death are very poor.—F. M., Oak Grove, Mich.

I WISH to say that tuberculosis germs are not transmissible through the egg. I don't believe there is any danger in eating them although it might affect the appetite if one knew the source of the eggs. The description of symptoms is very suggestive of tuberculosis—H. F. Stafseth, Associate Professor of Bacteriology, Michigan Agricultural College.

FARM WOMAN IS STRONG FOR HER POULTRY RECORDS

IN 1922 I decided I would like to change chickens. Having raised Barred Rocks for a number of years I finally decided on White Leghorns because I like a white chicken best. Then, too, I knew Leghorns were famous egg producers, having raised Brown Leghorns for many years when a child at home. In fact my parents never raised any other breed of poultry. I also knew that it didn't take so much housing space for Leghorns as it does for the larger breeds of chickens.

In order to get a start I bought 850 White Leghorn baby chicks from a hatchery and raised 700 of them. I used a hard coal hover in my brooder house and like it very much. I sold the cockerels when they were nine weeks old. The pullets began laying in September. In November the 300 pullets I had kept laid 147 dozen eggs. From November 1922 until November 1923 they laid 3908 dozen eggs.

I have never used lights on my birds until this winter. I now use gasoline lanterns and find they are very satisfactory and easy to take care of. The chickens will come off the roosts as soon as the lights are taken into the house.

I feed a scratch feed early in the morning, which is a mixture of oats and wheat and at six o'clock at night I give them corn. I feed a quart of grain to every twelve hens. I keep a mash before them at all times, and plenty of clean water.

This time of the year when eggs are soaring around 50c and 55c per dozen, one is encouraged to look after the flock and give them close attention. Thus far, I have never been bothered with any disease among my poultry, but I take no chances. When a bird gets droopy, the axe is my remedy.

One culling a year does not answer the purpose of keeping your flock healthy and most profitable. One must be on the job continually and not be afraid to cull out the poor doers. I am now having my flock blood tested for white diarrhea.

The big problem we farm women have is to convince our husbands that poultry given good care will actually pay. I find that the best way to convince them is to keep an accurate account of what you feed and take in each day. The following figures are taken from my May 1924 monthly record on 288 hens: Total products sold, \$128.69; Total feed consumed, \$11.40; total receipts, expense other than feed, none; total receipts, \$140.09; total expense, \$18.66; apparent labor income, \$121.43.—Mrs. E. B. Shuert.

Oyster shell is good, but it won't take the place of grit for hens.

Uncle Ab says the man you most envy generally hasn't got what you envy.

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



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 JUNE DELIVERY

	100	500	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



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)	\$10 per 100
Sheppard Anconas (300-egg strain)	\$10 per 100
White Wyandottes (Evergreen strain)	\$14 per 100
Odds and Ends (Broilers)	\$7 per 100

Shipped by parcel post. Safe arrival guaranteed.

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



CHICKS C.O.D.

Special Oversupply Cut

Prices for June Delivery

ENG. WHITE LEGHORNS—50-\$5; 100-\$9; 500-\$40. Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas—50-\$6; 100-\$11; 500-\$50. Husky, purebred 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-ANGONA

Official International Egg Contest Records up to 254 Eggs.

6c and Up for June

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.



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.

"BABY CHICKS"
Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites. Write for catalogue.
FISCHER'S POULTRY FARM, Holland, Mich.

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

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

FREE!

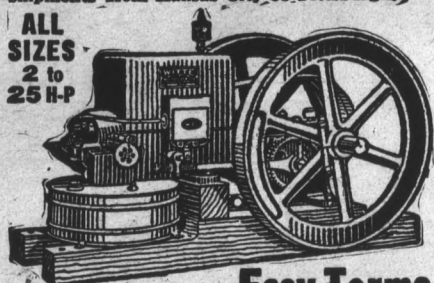
This Special

PUMP JACK

With the Famous

WITTE 2 H.P. Engine

Here's an amazing bargain—this special Pump Jack free with the famous rugged, dependable WITTE 2 H.P. Throttling Governor Engine. Develops surplus horse-power on gasoline, kerosene, distillate or tops. Simple and cheaper to operate, trouble-proof and easy to start. Equipped with the celebrated WICO Magneto. Think of it—a complete power unit for pumping only \$56.95 at Kansas City, Mo. (\$61.00 at Pittsburgh)—a regular \$79.00 value. Order direct from this advertisement—wire at my expense if you are in a hurry. 24 hour shipments from Kansas City or Pittsburgh.



Easy Terms
GET MY FREE BOOK

EXTRA!
Order now from this ad and I'll also send you FREE—12 feet of guaranteed belting complete with belt lacing, five pounds of cup grease, one oil can and a pair of pliers. With all this free equipment you have a complete power unit for pumping. **ORDER NOW!**

WITTE ENGINE WORKS
2755 Witte Building, Kansas City, Mo.
2755 Empire Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Only \$2 DOWN
ONE YEAR TO PAY

Brings you any size New Butterfield Cream Separator direct from factory. Machine carries its own cost and more before you pay. We quote lowest prices and payments as low as

ONLY \$3.50 PER MONTH

No interest—No extra. Every machine guaranteed a lifetime against defects in material and workmanship.

30 Days' FREE Trial on your farm at our risk. Nearly 200,000 in use. Easiest to clean and turn. Write for Free Catalog Folder today (22) ALBAUGH-DOVER MFG. CO., 2260 Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Chicks 8c and up.
Pullets 60c and up

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

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

CHICKS—PULLETS

High quality stock. Delivery 100% live and strong guaranteed. Chicks every week. Eight weeks and 3 mo. Pullets Banded 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

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. Gift Edge Poultry Ranch of Zeeland, Michigan.

Special Offer
Modern Poultry Breeder
A high-class Poultry paper published monthly and

The Business Farmer
Bi-Weekly

BOTH PAPERS 75c
ONE YEAR

Offer good on renewal subscriptions for thirty days only.

Michigan Business Farmer
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

BROADSCOPE FARM, NEWS AND VIEWS

(Continued from Page 8)

volume will increase from now on, but their price will be necessarily high, and many will prefer the old stock. Many of the new ones coming from the south are so immature they are not very desirable. Old potatoes can be much improved in quality if they are pared and soaked in cold water for several hours before cooking. They should be covered with boiling water when ready for cooking and should cook fast until nearly done.

Old potatoes will keep much better in a pile covered with old bags or carpet on the cellar floor. We often throw water over the piles to keep them moist, and have no trouble in keeping these potatoes firm and in good shape until the middle of August.

Corn Planting

Our corn ground is fitted, and it could have been planted several days ago, but from past experience in planting corn, when the ground is cold and the nights frosty, as they have been until quite lately, we have waited for the ground to become warmer. Between the fitting of the corn ground, and the planting of the crop, there were a few days in which we graded and treated the seed potatoes, and now, with the corn in the ground we will be planting them. I doubt if there is another crop which has so many question marks connected with it as the potato crop.

THE INDIAN DRUM

(Continued from page 10.)

He realized, as he again lay silent, that he must put out of his head now all expectation of ever finding in Corvet's house any such record as he had been looking for. If there had been a record, it unquestionably would be gone before he could get about again to seek it; and he could not guard against its being taken from the house; for, if he had been hopeless of receiving credence for any accusation he might make against Spearman while he was in health how much more hopeless was it now, when everything he would say could be put to the credit of his injury and to his delirium! He could not even give orders for the safeguarding of the house and its contents—his own property—with assurance that they would be carried out.

(Continued in June 20 issue.)

WHAT ARE YOUR RIGHTS?

(Continued from Page 11)

lieve that the Sabbath is an institution to be kept for its own sake. Happily, Jesus sets us right on this when he says, "The sabbath was made for man, and not man for the sabbath." Of course, the moral good of mankind is meant. But this is true, also of every day. The real Christian believes this. And so, our text enforces the lesson of that day by day our life is to be so lived as to promote the common good of all. The constant question is not only, Is this particular habit or action doing me any harm? but also, Is it doing others any harm? Is my laxity becoming a stumbling block to others? Is it leading others to indulge in loose living to their own destruction? That is the question.

You will recall Paul's assertion of his rights in this way: "Have we no right to eat and to drink? Have we no right to lead about a wife? Have we not a right to forbear working?" Here is the answer: "Nevertheless, we did not use this right; but we bear all things that we may cause no hindrance to the gospel of Christ." The apostle seems to say that there was but one safe thing for him to do and that was to cease living his personal rights. This is keeping within the realm of Christian ethics. It is the clue to social welfare. It is apparent that my personal rights end at the place where my brother's welfare is menaced. And so, you are asked to drive slowly in the school zone on account of the kiddies. The city fathers tell you to build your factory where noise and smoke will least interfere with living conditions. And so on. Now we are beginning to see that one's highest moral freedom is reached when one can easily take into account another's conscience or rights. "Brothers, you were called to be free; only do not make your freedom an opening for the flesh, but serve one another in love."

Put Your FORD to Work

JAEGER Portable Power Take-Offs: Saw Wood, Bale Hay, Grind Feed, Husk Corn, Hull Clover Seed, Operate Concrete Mixers and do most any other job around the farm that requires belt power.

The Ford Engine delivers its full power to the job, because the Power Take-Off is driven directly from the crankshaft. A heavy duty friction clutch enables the operator to start heavy loads gradually. This explains the efficiency and the ability of the JAEGER to do most any belt job on the farm.

Attached or detached in a minute, a JAEGER Portable Power-Take-Off makes it possible to change a Ford over into a power unit without impairing its use as a means of transportation. Other JAEGER Portable Machines are Woodworkers, Generators and Pumps—the Pump may be used for fire protection, sprinkling, spraying, etc.: the Generator for electric power and the Woodworker for building.

Jaeger Portable Machines

Manufactured by

Detroit Nut Company, Inc.

Michigan Central R. R. at Hubbard Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

Fill in the Coupon and mark with an X opposite the Machine or Machines in which you are most interested.

Detroit Nut Company, Inc., M.B.F.

Michigan Central R. R. at Hubbard Ave., Detroit.

Power-Take-Off () Pump ()
Generator () Woodworker ()

NAME

ADDRESS POST OFFICE

Profit Producing Baby Chicks

Order Now at These Low Prices!

Prices on Best Chicks After May 20

100% LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED—POSTPAID

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

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

Brummer-Frederickson Poultry Farm
Box 26 HOLLAND, MICH.

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

Prices on: (prepaid) 50 100 500 1000

Barred Rocks,	\$6.25	\$12.00	\$57.50	\$92.00
R. I. Reds,	6.25	12.00	57.00	112.00
White Rocks,	6.75	13.00	62.00	122.00
Wh. Wyandottes,	6.75	13.00	62.00	122.00
Wh. & Br. Leghorns,	3.50	7.00	35.00	70.00
Mixed Chicks,			\$8.00 per 100	

Ref: Farmer's & Mechanic's Bank, this city.
WASHTENAW HATCHERY, Geddes Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

BED ROCK PRICES FOR JUNE AND JULY.

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. 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,	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$47.50	\$90.00
Barred Rocks, Reds,	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
White and Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes,	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00

Ref: Royal Oak Savings Bank. Free Catalog. Order direct from this ad in full confidence. Mem. I. B. C. A. and Mich. B. C. A. Dean Farm and Hatchery, Box 22, Birmingham, Mich.

L-O-O-K!

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

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

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.

MARKET FLASHES

Average Demand For Beef Cattle Good

All Grains in Fairly Steady Position

By W. W. FOOTE, Market Editor.

THE most important recent event in the farming world was the sudden change from warm to cold weather, causing serious injury to grain and other crops and ruining the strawberries in various districts of the middle west. As is apt to be the case, some of the damages were overdrawn, but there is no doubt that many farmers suffered serious injuries. The next matter of especial interest to farmers was the movement of Secretary of Agriculture Jardine to launch a campaign for restoring confidence in the world's largest grain and live stock markets by eliminating features he regards as gambling and unfair methods. He made his first stop in Chicago on a six months' tour of the country "to gather ammunition." Concerning his relations with the Chicago and other grain markets, Mr. Jardine said, almost immediately after his arrival: "The Chicago Board of Trade must put its house in order. We are not opposed to the legitimate functioning of the Board of Trade, but we do oppose gambling. People are beginning to think it is a nuisance, because it has been running wild."

Shortly after his arrival in Chicago Mr. Jardine, accompanied by John Caine, in charge of administration of the stock yards, visited Packingtown. In his first visit to give and take a "once over" Mr. Jardine, in referring to the administrator of the stockyards and packers law, said he put a man in with both "horse sense and experience. He is a westerner who knows the language of the cow men. He knows cows and sheep, unless some one's been lying to me. When you have trouble John T. Caine III will come out and see you about it. He used to work on this market and before that he and I went to school together, though for many years I lost track of him. I know that I can leave the administration in his hands." Mr. Caine said that he wanted to give everyone a "square deal." He made an appeal for co-operation between the live stock and meat industries so that the men on the farms and range will be given fair returns and unnecessary expense will not be tacked on to the price the consumer has to pay.

Caution in Shipping Hogs

With the approach of warm weather the transportation committee of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange has called attention of the railroad executives to the great need at this time of a rigid inspection of all live stock cars and equipment used in the transportation of hogs.

The fact has been pointed out to them that their stock cars should be carefully cleaned of all accumulated manure and debris, and further, that their drenching facilities should be carefully overhauled and tested so as to be in good shape for use when needed. Also, that the watering facilities at all loading stations should be adequate and in good condition.

Shippers can help immensely by carefully preparing their hogs for shipment. Prepare the hogs so that they will withstand a certain amount of negligent handling in transit. A happy hog during transportation means more money to the shipper, as the better chance he has for a favorable sale by the commission firm.

During 1922 there was one hog dead out of every 450 unloaded at Chicago. This was a mortality of 23-100ths of 1 per cent. During 1923 there was one hog dead out of every 538 into Chicago, or 19-100ths of 1 per cent. During 1924 there was one hog dead out of every 677 unloaded, or 15-100ths of 1 per cent—a material reduction each year.

Last year's wheat situation may be partly reversed this year according to the report of the Department

of Agriculture for June 1. The report says there is a poor crop in sight, with likelihood of better crops abroad. More than half the winter wheat acreage was abandoned in five states and nearly a quarter of the acreage in the whole country. The condition of the crop on May 1 was poor, and the cold weather in May was not reassuring. The spring wheat crop is, of course, yet to be made and may fare better. Canada is said to have sown an acreage fully as large as last year, with soil and moisture conditions excellent. Commenting on the hog situation, the report says the total supply of hogs and pork in sight for this year is much smaller than in any other year since the close of the war. The report says agriculture in general is operating under more tolerable conditions, according to reports, than last year. Labor is to be had, though at high prices. Tax delinquents are fewer, and farm property is again acquiring some selling value. The better economic balance has made itself felt in the country's business.

Crop News Boosts Wheat

The spectacular sudden change in the weather from warm to cold was responsible for a quick boom in the prices for several grains, especially wheat, the late position of that grain being decidedly bullish. All the influences affecting wheat are decidedly bullish, including the freeze up, the drought, and other things, and prospects of a curtailed crop, but quick sharp advances are apt to result in large taking of profits by holders. The visible wheat supply in the United States was down to 37,173,000 bushels a short time ago, comparing with 40,604,000 bushels a week earlier and 44,066,000 bushels a year ago, and far less wheat of last year is expected to be carried into the new crop year than usual. The injury caused by the cold weather was wide-spread and extend to early planted corn, fruits, vegetables, etc. But much of the corn was not planted, and the farmers in some localities are lamenting that good seed corn is scarce and sells up to \$5 a bushel. It is reported that many corn fields will have to be replanted. The visible corn supply in this country is reported at 17,303,000 bushels, comparing with 13,252,000 bushels a year ago; that of oats at 37,349,000 bushels, comparing with only 7,300,000 bushels a year ago; and that of

rye at 10,261,000 bushels, comparing with 19,260,000 bushels a year ago. Corn is in a firm position and closely held.

Make Your Hogs Fat

We are liable to mistakes in preparing hogs for the market, as well as in other branches of farming, but the safest course to pursue is to study carefully general conditions and then act accordingly. A Michigan farmer writes, asking whether he shall hold some hogs he is feeding up to the latter of June. It looks like a good proposition to follow this plan if the farmer has the feed and the hogs are doing well. Looking ahead, the best information now obtainable is that hogs are going to be good property to have, but there are always extremists who exaggerate their value, just as there are farmers who, when hogs are declining in prices, believe they are going to sell at panic figures.

Some surprises have taken place in the hog trade recently, advances in prices having spurred owners to rush in extraordinarily liberal supplies. For instance, 63,000 hogs were dumped on the Chicago market on a late Monday, causing a quick decline of 50 cents per 100 pounds. It was 35,000 more hogs than arrived in the market on the preceding Monday. Recent receipts averaged well in quality, the average weight being 238 pounds, the heaviest since last October. Most of the time the receipts are within much more moderate bounds, and eastern shippers purchase a good share of the Chicago receipts. For the year to late date the combined receipts in seven leading western packing points aggregate 12,204,000 hogs, comparing with 9,882,000 for the corresponding period three years ago. Prices for hogs continue much higher than in recent years. One year ago hogs were selling at \$6.25 to \$7.45 and two years ago at \$5.85 to \$7.35. Increased Chicago receipts last week were well taken at a decline of about 25 cents, orders being filled at the close at \$10.25 to \$12.60.

Good Demand for Cattle

The general average demand for beef cattle from week to week in the Chicago market is very good on the whole, and so long as stockmen do not ship excessive numbers prices are well maintained, even the cheaper kinds selling quite well. The bulk of the beef steers offered on the Chicago market recently brought \$9 to \$11, with the choicest class of yearling steers purchased for \$10.50 to \$11.60 and the best long fed heavy steers at \$10 to \$11.25. Good steers were salable at \$9.50 and upward,

medium grade steers at \$8.75 to \$9.45, common to fair light steers at \$8 to \$8.70 and inferior little steers at \$5 to \$7.95. A year ago beef steers brought \$6.75 to \$11.50 for common to prime lots. At the close of the week cattle were strong to 25 cents higher than a week earlier. Butcher cows and heifers have been selling at \$4.25 to \$11.25, canner and cutter cows at \$3 to \$4.15, bulls at \$4 to \$8.25 and calves at \$6 to \$11.50. The demand for stockers and feeders has remained poor, with most sales at \$6 to \$7.25, a few going at \$7.50 to \$8. For the year to late date the combined receipts in seven western markets amount to 3,797,000 cattle, comparing with 3,953,000 a year ago. A demand has developed for stocker and feeder cows and heifers at \$4 to \$5.75. Cattle averaged 25 cents higher last week.

WHEAT

Prices fluctuated some during the fortnight ending Saturday, May 30, but the general trend was upward with the market steady. The prices at Detroit show a fair gain over prices quoted in our last issue.

CORN

Corn has followed the trend of wheat at Detroit and as a result prices are slightly higher. The future trend of prices depend on the weather. Rain is needed badly and if we do not get it corn will be a short crop.

OATS

What has been said for corn can be repeated for oats, except that the prices are not above those of two weeks ago.

RYE

A fairly active demand for rye is reported and the price at Detroit has worked itself into a higher position.

BEANS

The growers are unloading their beans too rapidly and the supply now exceeds the demand. However, any decided change in price is not expected at this time.

POTATOES

The market for old stock is steady with trading quiet. Prices are higher on all of the large markets than they were two weeks ago.

HAY

Hay is not very active but the market is steady with moderate demand. Receipts are small.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.—Hogs—Active, uneven, opened 15¢25c lower than Thursday's best price, close, mostly 25c lower than average; under weight and packing sows show less decline; bulk, good and choice, 140 to 210-lb weight, \$12.20@12.50; top, \$12.60; bulk, 225 to 235-lb butchers, \$12@12.25; packing sows, largely, \$10.70@11.10; majority strong weight killing pigs, \$11.75@12; shippers, 8,000; estimated hold over 12,000; heavyweight hogs, \$11.90@12.25; medium, \$12@12.50; light, \$11.80@12.60; light light, \$11.40@12.50; packing hogs, smooth, \$10.90@11.25; packing hogs, rough, \$10.50@10.90; slaughter pigs, \$11.25@12.25.

Cattle—Most killing classes, steady to strong; fairly active, lower grades predominating; most feed steers, \$8.75@9.50; excepting one load light yearlings, \$11.35; no choice offerings here; best matured steers, \$10.50; weighty kind absent; most fat cows, matured steers, \$10.50; weighty kind absent; fat cows, \$5.25@7; heifers, \$7.50@9.25; canners, slow; largely \$3@3.50; according to weight; little change in bologna bulls; trade rather slow, with \$5.50 the practical top on bolognas; vealers, active at week's sharp advance, largely \$10@11; medium to good light vealers, \$9.75. Fat Lambs, generally steady; spots, stronger on clippers; sheep, steady; six doubles of California springers, \$16; strictly choice handyweight spring lambs, to city butchers, \$14.35; bulk clippers, \$13.50@14; few sales of fat native ewes, \$7@7.50; heavies, \$6 downward.

EAST BUFFALO.—Cattle—Active and steady; choice grades active and steady; common and in between grades, slow and easy, choice cows, 25c lower; shipping steers, \$6@10.50; butchers, \$8@9; yearlings, \$9.25@11.75; heifers, \$5.50@9.

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S MARKET SUMMARY
and Comparison with Markets Two Weeks ago and One Year ago

	Detroit June 1	Chicago June 1	Detroit May 18	Detroit 1 yr. ago
WHEAT—				
No. 2 Red	\$1.89		\$1.85	\$1.12
No. 2 White	1.89		1.85	1.14
No. 2 Mixed	1.89		1.85	1.13
CORN—				
No. 3 Yellow	1.25		1.20	.82
No. 4 Yellow	1.20		1.15	.78
OATS—				
No. 2 White	.55	.49 1/2 @ .50 1/2	.54	.53
No. 3 White	.52	.47 1/4 @ .48 1/2	.52	.51
RYE—				
Cash No. 2	1.19		1.19	.72
BEANS—				
C. H. P. Cwt.	5.45 @ 5.55		5.25	4.35 @ 4.40
POTATOES—				
Per Cwt.	1.52 @ 1.83	1.17 @ 1.33	1.06 @ 1.13	2.00 @ 2.50
HAY—				
No. 1 Tim.	16 @ 16.50	20 @ 23	16 @ 16.50	23.50 @ 24
No. 2 Tim.	14 @ 15	16 @ 18	14 @ 15	21.00 @ 23
No. 1 Clover	13 @ 14	13 @ 14	13 @ 14	21.00 @ 23
Light Mixed	15.50 @ 16	16 @ 18	15.50 @ 16	22.50 @ 23

Monday, June 1.—Wheat easy. Corn and oats steady. Bean market quiet. Potatoes in demand. Demand for butter and eggs.

fair to choice cows, \$3.25@7.50; bulls, \$3.25@6.25; stockers and feeders, \$4@7; fresh cows and springers, active and steady; \$35@115 per head. Calves—Tops, active, culls, slow; choice, \$11.50@12; fair to good, \$10@11; culls, \$6@9.50; heavy \$6@8; grassers, \$3@5. Hogs—Slow, 10@20c lower; top, \$12.75@12.90; heavy yorkers, light yorkers and pigs, \$13; roughs, \$11@11.25; stags, \$7@8.50.



Week of June 7

OF the two weeks covered in this issue of THE BUSINESS FARMER the latter will be much the more ideal for farm work. The first seven days promise more or less storminess but the last seven days, from the 14th to 20th inclusive, there is expected to be a little rainfall and much warm, sunshiny weather.

The week of June 7th begins with temperatures much higher than the seasonal normal. With this condition will come strong wind storms, amounting to tornadoes locally and heavy wind storms. These storms will be most prominent about Sunday and Monday and again about Wednesday and Thursday continuing through Friday and Saturday.

This does not mean that any one section of Michigan will have these storms all the time during these storm dates but it does mean that storm conditions will be at their height on these days and that a great part of the state will be effected by one or another of the conditions mentioned above.

About Tuesday there may be a slight drop in temperature but the week as a whole will produce temperatures generally above the normal for June.

Week of June 14

This week begins with temperature slightly cooler than during the previous days but will soon return as storm conditions increase during first part of the week. About Monday or Tuesday many parts of the state will be visited by high winds and gales on the Great Lakes and widely scattered showers or rains.

Temperatures will continue on the upgrade during the week or until about Friday when there will be a decided drop.

During middle part of week there will be threatening storms in the air but aside from scattered electrical storms at this time we expect little or no precipitation. We are looking for warm days and nights with plenty of sunshine and starlight.



Blizzard Ensilage Cutter

BEFORE investing in an Ensilage Cutter, make sure it will give the results you want with the power you have. There are seven Blizzard Models—each will do most work per H. P. for its size. The two Blizzard models, B-211 and B-133, mentioned above, give wonderful results using Fordson or other light tractor for power. They give big capacity and are real self-feeding models.

Get the Most for Your Money
Paul Pritchard, of Geneseo, Ill., says: "I like the Blizzard Cutter better than any cutter I know of. This is the second one I have used, and if I were to buy another it would be a Blizzard. My silo is 12x43—130 tons. Use four bundle teams on short haul—one team on binder—three men in silo—two men with cutter. Filling time 13 hours."

Write for Booklet
Describes all Blizzard models—from small L-18 used with 3½ H. P. to giant S-91 with 55-ton an hour capacity; also "Famous" Feed Cutters for hand and power operation.

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TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

REG. SHORTHORNS—NOTHING FOR SALE except young calves from Bates and Scotch topped dams and sired by a Bates bred bull.
WM. D. McMULLEN, Adrian, R1, Michigan.

MEETING OF FARMERS' CLUBS

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for a big rally and picnic of the eastern Michigan Farmers' Clubs at Dryden Community Park, one mile south of Dryden, on June 9th.

There will be games and a short program with lots of music by the North Oxford Farmers' Club Orchestra. It is expected that Vice-Pres. Kellogg of the Michigan State Association of Farmers' Clubs will be present. W. H. Halloch of the Berlin-Almont Club will be general chairman of the day.

After the program, the Oakwood Club will cross bats with the Oxford Business Men's Club, the winners to play the Addison Club.

The whole program will be wound up with a dance from eight to twelve. On account of the limited room this will be for the members of the different clubs and their families only.

Dryden community park is a beautiful wooded place with a bubbling brook running the full length, emptying into a small lake. There are tennis courts, baseball grounds, etc., with a large hall for meetings and indoor gatherings. Major General Squires of Washington, D. C. the owner, has dedicated this to the use of the community at large, and it is administered by a club composed of Dryden people.—Lee Noble.

CUT WORMS THREATEN TREES

FRUIT and shade trees in a considerable part of the state are being threatened by climbing cut worms, an extremely destructive larvae, according to R. H. Pettit, head of the department of entomology at the Michigan State College. The pest is unusually threatening this year because of the prevailing shortage of "tree tanglefoot", according to the professor.

In the absence of the usual tanglefoot Prof. Pettit advises the use of cotton batting tied in a band about the tree trunks. The cotton if fluffy will entangle the worms as effectively as the glue substance. However the disadvantage in its use is that after a rain it usually becomes crusted and the worms are able to crawl over it.

Prof. Pettit also advises the use of a bran bait at the base of trees to be protected. His receipt for preparing the mixture follows:

20 pounds of wheat bran.
1 pound of arsenate of soda or if that is not obtainable, one pound of white arsenic, (not arsenate of lead).

1-2 gallon of molasses.
Sufficient water to moisten.
2 ounces of banana oil.

"Stir thoroughly and place a little in fine condition where the cut-worms travel. Dissolve the arsenate of soda in the water, pour in the molasses, stir and add to the bran, after which add the banana oil, and if impossible to secure arsenate of soda then use common white arsenic, but do not use arsenate of lead or arsenate of lime. If neither white arsenic nor arsenate of soda are available, one can get by with paris green, although it is not so effective."—L. McC.

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.)

Law for the American Farmer.—By John B. Green. This book contains valuable information on laws regarding owning a farm, deeds, contracts, farm workers and laborers, waters of the farm, live stock, crops and other farm produce, dogs, sales, commission merchants, railroads, highways, insurance, automobile traffic, police power, and cooperative marketing. The book contains 493 pages and is bound with durable green cloth. We will ship prepaid to any address in Michigan copies of this book upon receipt of \$2.50 per copy. Published by MacMillan Company.

Our Debt and Duty to the Farmer.—By Henry C. Wallace, former Secretary of U. S. Department of Agriculture. Mr. Wallace, who died late in 1924, was not only U. S. Secretary of Agriculture but for years was publisher of a western farm paper, and he made a careful study of the 1920-1924 agricultural depression in this country and its effect on the American farmers and the rest of the people. Mailed postpaid on receipt of \$1.75. Bound in cloth, contains 232 pages, and is published by the Century Company.

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Strong, sturdy, Newtown hatched chicks, produced on our own modern 65-acre poultry farm, from flocks specially culled and mated under our personal supervision. Barron English and Hollywood strain S. C. White Leghorns, Sheppard's Anconas, direct from Sheppard Farm. Shipped postpaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order now for after June 15 delivery at following prices.

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SALESMEN WANTED: OUR SIDE LINE MEN are making \$75.00 per week calling on druggists and retail trade. 90% develop into full time salesmen. Our offer means permanent connection for the right man with references. Address Jasmine Products Co., Hall St., Norfolk, Virginia.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES, QUALITY BRED, choice hatching eggs and adult stock always for sale. Fred Berlin, Allen, Michigan.

EGGS—FULL BLOOD RHODE ISLAND Whites, \$1.50 for 15 eggs. Ida Praise, Maple City, Michigan.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS AMERICA HEAVY weight fowl, setting \$2.00; 100, \$10.00. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Illinois.

NURSERY STOCK

2,000,000 CABBAGE PLANTS JUNE, JULY delivery. Strong stock, guaranteed. Copenhagen, Flat Dutch, Ballhead. Mail Prepaid, 100, 45c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1000, \$2.25; express \$1.50 per 1000. Cauliflower and Aster 100, 70c. List free. W. J. Myers, R2, Massillon, Ohio.

SEED

SEED BEANS. IMPROVED ROBUST CERTI- fied. Hand picked at farm. Further particulars on request. A. B. Cook, Owosso, Michigan.

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HOMESPUN TOBACCO—CHEWING FIVE pounds \$1.50, ten \$2.50. Smoking five pounds \$1.25, ten \$2.00. Pipe Free. Pay when received. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Kentucky Farmer's Association, Paducah, Kentucky.

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RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER. POOR man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528, Salina, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS

CASH PAID FOR FALSE TEETH, PLATINUM, old magneto points, discarded jewelry and old gold. Mail to, Hoke Smelting & Refining Co., Otsego, Michigan.

THE MICHIGAN STATE DEPARTMENT OF Agriculture offers free helpful information on State certified lands, markets, soils, crops, climate, accredited dealers. Write Director of Agricultural Industry, 24 State Building, Lansing, Mich.

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Time was, when the farmer used his automobile or truck mostly for running into town or calling on nearby neighbors.

Today, good roads beckoning to every corner in Michigan, have changed this and the farmer who is making full use of his automobile thinks little of cranking-up for an over-Sunday trip to the far corner of the state from where he lives.

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But distance touring and long hauls have multiplied the farmers' chances of fire, theft, liability and collision.

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