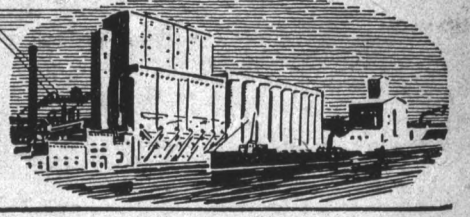


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



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WILL YOUR CORN BE KNEE HIGH BY THE FOURTH OF JULY?

Current Agricultural News

COLLEGE CATTLE SELL WELL

THE experimental cattle from the Michigan State College sold on June 3rd on the Detroit market at \$10.50 per cwt. They were handled by the Michigan Live Stock Exchange and were bought by the Michigan Beef Company.

These thirty heifer calves had been on feed since November 7, 1925, starting at an average weight of 370 pounds, and the entire drove averaged 755 pounds in Detroit.

They had been fed in three lots, divided equally as to size, conformation, quality and finishing. The final experimental weights were taken on May 16, making a feeding period of 190 days.

The basal ration of silage and alfalfa was fed in all lots throughout the experiment. Each lot received all the silage they could clean up readily twice per day, and alfalfa hay was kept before them in racks.

A mixture of equal parts by weight of shell corn and whole oats

was fed all lots the first 60 days, three parts corn and one part oats the next 30 days, and corn alone the last 100 days. The calves in Lot 1 and Lot 2 each received one pound of oilmeal per day the first 90 days, and one and one-half pounds per day the next 60 days and two pounds per day the last 40 days, fed on the silage night and morning.

Lot 1 was put on a self feeder of grain at the end of 30 days, when by gradual increase they had reached a full feed. Lot 2 was hand fed twice daily approximately two thirds the amount of grain consumed by Lot 1 throughout the experiment. Lot 3 received no oilmeal but was fed an amount of grain equal to the sum of the grain and oilmeal fed in Lot 2, until 50 days before the close of the experiment when they refused to take the increased ration until only a few days before the close of the experiment. However, their gains dropped for only a few days.

Lot 1 consumed considerably more

grain than the other lots, but less silage and alfalfa. However, the calves in Lot 1 gained 2.13 pounds per day, less than one tenth pound more per day than those in Lot 2 (2.04 pounds) and only two-tenths of a pound more than those in Lot 3 (1.90 pounds).

The cost of feed for 100 pounds gain in weight, deducting the value of pork produced from the droppings, was \$13.23 in Lot 1, \$11.77 in Lot 2, and \$11.17 in Lot 3. The necessary selling price in the lots at home, to break even for the initial cost of the calves and the cost of feed, was \$10.35 for Lot 1, \$9.59 for Lot 2, and \$9.21 for Lot 3. When they were appraised by live stock men from Detroit May 9, the market was slightly higher, and the first two lots were valued at \$11.00 and the third lot at \$10.50.

With corn at \$1.26, oats, 56c, oilmeal \$55.00, silage \$5.00 and alfalfa \$12.00, the self-fed lot shows a loss of \$1.52 per calf, crediting pork, the second lot shows a profit of \$4.25 per calf, and Lot 3 a profit of \$3.20 per calf.

The feeding of oilmeal in the second lot shows an additional profit

of \$1.05 per calf more than in the strictly home grown ration in Lot 3. With other feeds as charged above, the calves returned for the shelled corn fed \$1.21 per bushel in Lot 1, \$1.47 in Lot 2, and \$1.40 in Lot 3.

Steer calves of equal finish would have sold slightly higher than the heifers did, but they would have cost at least two dollars per cwt. more in the fall.

POTATO SHOW WILL BE HELD OCTOBER 29-31

DATES for the western Michigan potato show in Greenville have been set for October 29 to 31. While the show will probably be a district event, competition in most classes will be open to growers in the whole state. There will be at least two classes, one group open to seed potatoes and the other for table stock tubers. The latter class is expected to be the largest as Greenville and Montcalm county are noted chiefly for their commercial grades of tubers.

The exposition will be held in the Coliseum with daily entertainment and educational programs. Speakers will be secured by a committee consisting of B. O. Hagerman, Grand Rapids; H. C. Moore and R. G. Carr, Lansing, and S. D. R. Smith, Greenville. The premium committee includes Fred C. Cheates, Greenville; J. W. Weston, East Lansing, and K. K. Vining, Grand Rapids.

FARMERS TO TEACH NEIGHBORS TO CULL FLOCKS

A NEW method of teaching farmers how to cull poultry will be tested this year by the poultry department of Michigan State College. The department proposes to use a system similar to the one employed by the home economics department in teaching garment making and fancy needlework to farm women.

Mrs. Louise M. Campbell and her assistants in home demonstration work at the college have had remarkable success during the past year teaching garment making. Small classes of farm women have been arranged at central points by the county agricultural agents, for the purpose of receiving instruction from the college specialists. Each woman in these groups agreed to teach 10 others in her community. This plan was a huge success wherever it has been tried. Hundreds of farm women learned how to make their own garments.

The poultry department proposes to hold similar schools to teach farmers how to cull their flocks. Groups of farmers will be taught how to identify the slackers from the layers. Each farmer in these classes will agree to teach 10 others in his community. In this manner it is expected most farmers eventually will learn the art of culling.

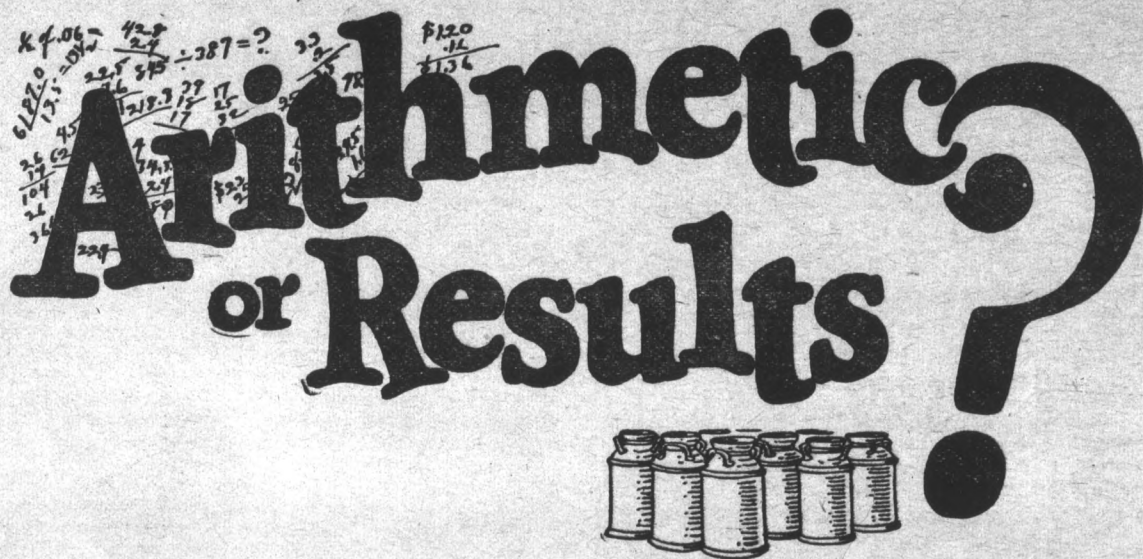
It is proposed to give one demonstration in culling at some farmer's place and then wait two weeks to give a second lesson. Another two weeks interval would be allowed before giving the third demonstration.

The "student" cullers will be required to go home and cull their flocks. They will be expected to segregate what they believe are culls from those which they consider good layers. Production records on each group of hens must be kept for the purpose of checking up on the accuracy of their work.

The first classes, according to present plans, will be held in northwestern and southeastern Michigan. All principal breeds of poultry will be used in the demonstration and every effort will be made to familiarize farmers with the good and poor characteristics of the various breeds and types of poultry.

CORRECT WAY TO HANG FLAG

THE flag should be flown freely from a staff or hung horizontally or vertically. If the latter method is used, the starry field should be at the top and at the observer's left. When suspended between two buildings, so as to hang over the middle of the street, the flag should be hung vertically, with the starry field toward the north in a street running east and west and toward the east in a street running north and south. The flag never should be festooned over doorways or arches, tied in a bow knot or fashioned into a rosette or drape.



Whenever you buy a bag of dairy feed, you must depend upon the integrity of its manufacturer. Upon him you must rely—no matter what you purchase. It is his responsibility to make the name on a sack of feed represent real feeding values, as well as high and uniform quality. He stakes his business success on every bag of feed he makes.

You Buy Feed, Not a Formula

It can make no difference to you whether a list of ingredients and proportions is printed on the tag or not. Names and quantities of feed stuffs do not insure quality. Arithmetic cannot guarantee results.

We recognize our responsibility to dairymen in the manufacture of Larro. All the experience, ability and facilities of this company are devoted to giving you the one thing in which you are interested—the largest possible profit from every dollar spent for feed.

To this end we developed the Larro formula on our own Research Farm. Years of experiment and

practical feeding tests have proved it will keep cows healthy and produce milk both economically and in large quantity. This formula will never be changed unless constant research develops and proves a better one.

With the same care we have perfected the manufacture of Larro. Our mills are equipped with laboratory facilities to safeguard you against inferior quality; with special blending, mixing and weighing machinery to insure uniformity; with electro-magnetic equipment to guarantee safety for your cows from dangerous particles of iron and steel.

More Value, Dollar for Dollar

The result is value in Larro—value that you can measure definitely by returns in dollars and cents; value that is constant no matter how markets vary.

The experience of a large and growing army of Larro users is daily proving the real economy of Larro quality.

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Larro

THE SAFE RATION FOR DAIRY COWS

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

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The Ignorance of the Law Excuses No One

Study These Newly Enacted Statutes or You May Unconsciously Become a Law
Breaker and An Unintentional Criminal

By STANLEY M. POWELL

(Lansing Correspondent of The Business Farmer.)

SINCE the last article in this series of legislative summaries was written, the final curtain has been rung down on the regular session of the 1925 Legislature. On May 27th and 28th a handful of faithful lawmakers gathered in the legislative chambers at Lansing and wrote the concluding chapters in the official journal of the session's history.

Of course, there was not a quorum present. No one expected that there would be. The whole affair was a formality. The real work of the session had been finished on May 2nd. The recess of 25 days which had intervened had been for the purpose of allowing time for the enrollment and printing of the bills which the Legislature had passed and for their presentation to the Governor for his consideration.

The remnant of the 1925 solons who gathered under the Capitol dome for the final obsequies were most interested in hearing which ones of their pet bills the Governor had signed and which had suffered the executive veto. Of course, there wasn't anything anybody could do about it. A two-thirds vote of the members of both houses is necessary and neither branch had anywhere near even a bare quorum present.

When the last message from the Governor had been read it was found that of the 415 acts passed by the Legislature and sent to the Executive Office, 396 had been approved, 18 provoked the veto and one was approved in a modified or amended form. Of the 18 vetoed bills, 12 had originated in the House and 6 in the Senate. Most of these 18 vetoed bills are of little direct interest to farmers. Some of them, however, relate to problems of the utmost importance to agriculture and the public welfare in general.

Rural Bill Vetoed

From the farmers' point of view probably the most regrettable veto was that which disallowed the appropriation of \$50,000 for each of the next two years granted by the Legislature to the State Department of Agriculture for the inspection service and the enforcement of the grades and standards of Michigan fruit and farm products.

The fruit and potato men had originally requested \$85,000 for this purpose, but after prolonged battle they had been forced to accept the compromise amount of \$50,000. Now the veto has wiped out even this minimum figure. Naturally the fruit and potato growers and their organizations are very much up in the air. They have sent an imposing delegation of influential representatives to Lansing to wait on the Governor and to protest the veto. It is understood that as a result of their arguments as to the importance of the inspection service, the necessary money will be provided by the State Administrative Board out of the emergency funds of the state.

It is interesting to note the various reasons which are proposed as explanations of this particular veto. Several big city dailies attempted to explain it on the basis of the Governor's desire for economy. This certainly is a laudable purpose if consistently applied and generally carried out. However, it is evident that a saving of \$50,000 for each of the next two years will hardly effect appreciable reductions in taxes when appropriations have been passed and approved committing the State to a program of spending some \$94,000,000 during the next two years. Other legislative observers not so charitably disposed

profess to see some possible connection between the veto and the fact that this bill was introduced by Rep. David Brake, a most independently minded lawmaker. Rep. Brake may be remembered as the man who when the vote on senatorial reapportionment was announced, arose and said, "I move you, Mr. Speaker that we present to the Governor this Capitol and all that goes with it and that we then adjourn this House for a period of twenty years."

Some credence is given to the above view-point by the fact that before the vote on reapportionment, Rep. Brake had been reminded that he had a son working in the State Highway Department and that hence he should consider well the result of his actions. Rep. Brake refused to be intimidated by this warning. Now his bill has been vetoed. Moreover, the son in question was straightway dismissed from the State employ and dropped off the payroll.

T-B Fund Out

A somewhat similar situation arose in connection with the Espie bill which provided an emergency appropriation of \$100,000 to pay accumulated awards and to allow for the balance of the present fiscal year, that is until July 1, 1925. The Governor saw fit to lop off \$60,000 cutting the appropriation from \$100,000 to \$40,000. In his veto message he said, "While I consider the work of eradicating tuberculosis among cattle of prime importance, there will be little trouble experienced in completing the work now in progress for the present fiscal year for the last mentioned sum."

The facts are that the \$40,000 allowed will just about clean up the accumulated awards leaving practically no funds for carrying on any eradication campaigns until the next fiscal year unless the bills are allowed to run along and be paid out of next year's funds. This means that some counties that long ago provided their local funds and have, in fact, been on the State's waiting list for about two years can wait a little longer.

There is quite a possibility that the Governor's veto may not be final in this instance as there is considerable talk of taking the matter to the Supreme Court. The constitution empowers the Governor to veto entire bills or to disapprove individ-

ual items in appropriation bills, but it contains no authorization for the Executive to change amounts as was done in this instance. Rep. Espie was another of the recalcitrant members who refused to heed strong suggestions that he vote for senatorial reapportionment.

Among the bills of general interest vetoed were the bill creating the office of poet laureate for Michigan, the bill allowing members of the State Board of Agriculture pay for the days actually spent in the official duties (not to exceed a total of 24 days per year, however), and the Karcher bill to allow railroads to use motor vehicles not running upon rails for supplementing their regular service. This bill has been discussed repeatedly in former articles by your Lansing correspondent and has been accorded strong editorial comment in THE BUSINESS FARMER. The situation which this legislation seeks to remedy will probably be discussed in a future issue as it is one of the utmost importance both to the farmers and to the public in general.

Co-Ops Win Great Victory

And now let us turn our attention from the matter of vetoed legislation to a consideration of some of the important measures passed by the Legislature and accorded the executive approval. In previous issues we have discussed the bills relating to highways, rural education safety and health.

From a strictly farmer's point of view probably no law enacted during the recent session is of greater importance than the Thomas bill exempting farmers' cooperative marketing organizations from the state anti-trust laws. The federal cooperative marketing act had protected co-ops in interstate commerce, but state legislation was sadly needed. The Thomas bill amends the state anti-trust law as follows:

"Provided, however, that nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall be construed to forbid producers of farm or dairy products from cooperating or organizing corporations or associations not primarily for profit, for the purpose of insuring and providing a reasonably certain and stable market for, and distribution of, such products upon terms fair and reasonable to the public and to themselves, and bargaining with distributors of such products singly or collectively in relation thereto, nor shall such co-

operative undertaking, corporations, associations or members thereof be held or construed to be illegal combinations in restraint of trade."

Another bill which will be of considerable benefit in the marketing of farm products is Senator Leland's bill regulating the re-use of fruit and vegetable containers which are marked with any copyrighted or registered label, brand, stamp or trade mark, or the use of copyrighted or registered tags which are the property of another. Violation of the provisions of this act is made punishable by a fine of from \$25 to \$100 or by fine or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of 30 to 90 days, or both such fine and imprisonment. Enactment of this law is regarded as a step in a program of making labels and trademarks mean more and merit more attention and respect than has been true in the past. It is a sad commentary on human nature that trademarked containers have been repacked by another person or concern and the product marketed under false pretenses, with disastrous results to the owner of the trademark or label.

Dairy Frauds Outlawed

From the standpoint of the dairy farmer, one of the most important marketing bills passed was Senator Butler's bill prohibiting adulteration, fraud and deception in the manufacture and sale of butter and cream. According to the terms of this act butter shall be regarded as adulterated:

1. If the fat content is not exclusively derived from cows' milk.
2. If it contains less than 80 per cent of milk fat.
3. If it contains to exceed 16 per cent moisture.

Section 3 of this act provides: "Cream shall be deemed adulterated within the meaning of this act if it contains less than 18 per cent of milk fat or is not that portion of milk, rich in milk fat, which rises to the surface of milk on standing, or is separated from it by centrifugal force or is not clean."

Violation of this act is punishable by fines of from \$50 to \$500, or imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than 90 days.

Probably there was no agricultural legislation which provoked more controversy than that relative to bovine T-B eradication. The chief disagreement arose over a proposal sponsored by the dairy interests to require the testing of all cattle brought into a county where the test had been carried out or was in progress. Through the tremendously active opposition of the commercial steer feeders this legislation was not enacted. About the only important feature of the bill finally passed on this subject was the provision that in no case should the total of the indemnity exceed the difference between the appraised value of the condemned animal and the amount received as salvage therefor.

Very little discussion or publicity was given one bill the enactment of which into law will undoubtedly result in many farmers unknowingly becoming law breakers. This measure was the Hartman bill which reads in part as follows: "It shall be unlawful when the ground is not snow covered to start or have any open fire except for domestic purposes and to protect persons or property in case of fire, without the written permission of the Conservation Commission or other authorized conservation officer or supervisor of a township or some other elective officer designated by said supervisor, unless a fire break sufficient to check the spread of such fire shall have been freshly

Condition of All Crops Under Last Year

CROP prospects throughout Michigan are far from satisfactory.

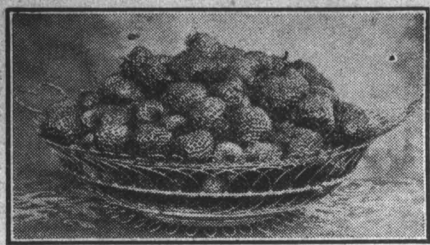
The month of May was characterized by unusual extremes of weather, temperatures ranging from below the freezing point to above 90 degrees, and the rainfall being the lightest on record. As a result, all crops have suffered severely. Every crop concerning which inquiry was made on June 1 is reported below the ten-year average according to the monthly statement issued today by L. Whitney Watkins, Commissioner of Agriculture and Verne H. Church, U. S. Agricultural Statistician. Practically every crop has a lower condition figure than on the same date last year. Frost took a heavy toll in the fruit belt, and did some injury to the grains and hay, while drought and cold weather have stunted the growth and lowered the prospects for

all grain and hay crops. The hot period during the opening days of June, since the receipt of the reports of correspondents and the compilation of the official estimates, have produced still further deterioration.

Winter Wheat: The condition declined from 83 to 75 per cent of normal during the month of May. In many sections it did not stool well and is consequently thin on the ground. Growth has been slow and it is heading on short straw. Hessian fly is reported in a few localities. The present condition is five per cent below the ten-year average and 14 per cent below that of one year ago, and represents a production of 14,656,000 bushels as compared with 19,888,000 bushels harvested last year.

Spring Wheat: Indications point (Continued on page 23.)

(Continued on page 19.)



A dish of "Uncle Jim" strawberries grown by P. K. Archibald, of Ada.

ANY soil that will permit a catch of clover is all right. I learned this from a residence of sixteen years on what was termed a sand forty. When I cleared the first three acres and set up house-keeping in a small shack I was denominated "Another fool come to judgment."

Such a designation was, however, a misnomer, since I stuck to that forty, cleared and stumped it, and made of it one of the finest small fruit ranches in the township, and a portion of that experience is what I want to tell your readers about.

I had read considerable on fruit growing before I set foot on the land in question. I was not a farmer by practice, but a bookish desk man in a considerable town. It was through too close attention to this desk work that I undermined my health and found it necessary to get out in the fields with God if I would regain it.

Necessity is said to be the mother of invention. Of this I know little, but I do know that my many years experience next the soil was the making of a good fruit grower, and the rebuilding of lost health. My wife liked the change, so that we were both satisfied and very much enthused. She soon learned to love the outdoor life, and most of the vegetable and flower garden was left to her management.

I had read something on strawberry growing, and almost my first adventure was the setting of a half an acre of strawberries, from which I secured a very nice return the second year from planting. Prices were low, however, and there was no great bonanza in fruit growing at that time, but in later years it came to be a most profitable investment.

Corn, potatoes, rye and oats were crops in which I invested while getting the cleared acres in proper trim for the fruit which I intended making my principal output.

There was considerable humus in the soil, and this furnished sufficient fertilizer till I got a catch of clover, after which I experienced no difficulty in going ahead with my work, making in time a very productive small fruit farm.

I had to learn much, however, before I became an expert at the game.

Succeeding With Small Fruit

Some Pointers on Producing and Marketing

By JAMES M. MERRILL

I found that although one can learn much from books, it becomes necessary to solve problems at first hand before one is fully competent to carry on successfully.

Raising berries, boxing and taking them miles to market with the price at three cents a quart is hardly the bonanza it had been cracked up to be. Anyhow, I found it so, and realized that perhaps I had made a mistake in making berries the piece de resistance of my farm operations.

Time and change of conditions worked wonders with me, else I should not now be relating my experiences to a waiting public.

I built my house with my own hands, making quite a respectable looking building, which in after years was improved upon and with the addition of paint and flowers, blossomed into a very neat country residence.

Sixteen of the happiest years of my life were spent at this country

than allowed place in a fruit package.

Some growers grade their fruit, which is no doubt a good way to get rid of the seconds. With me, however, aiming as I did to produce only first class fruit, I did not waste space on the fruit wagon taking second grades to market. Fact was I had very little of the latter, my aim being to so select the planting as to get only the best of everything.

Topping baskets and boxes is all right if done honestly and properly. The top of these should show exactly what the box or basket contains. I found it very good policy in filling berry boxes to put some of the finest specimens in the bottom of the box, so that when the buyer turned them out some extra large, meaty red berries smiled up in his face. Never put the best on top.

It was a pleasure to me when the buyer at the shipping point would

during the growing season was not the best method with me, although so had the book stated. The bushes grew so tall the winds of autumn broke many of them over, and injured others by cracking the canes at the surface of the ground.

To avoid this I pinched them back when twelve and fifteen inches high, with far better results, since the canes were more sturdy to resist winds, and there was a broader surface for fruit, thus insuring a larger crop of the finest fruit out.

I had two stands of blackcaps growing nearly side by side. One of these I freely fertilized with barnyard manure, while the other growing on exactly the same soil, I left unfertilized, being short for one thing, and quite willing to experiment for another.

The unfertilized plot I cultivated weekly during the growing season while the other I left with about one half the working of the soil.

Result—the heavily manured section, given less cultivation, gave a fairly good crop of berries, while the unfertilized, thoroughly cultivated lot surprised me with the great crop of marketable berries, in fact producing one quarter more in quantity and as good in quality as that from the freely fertilized plot.

This experiment proved to me that however necessary it is to fertilize freely it is even more necessary for success to keep the cultivator going all summer. Fertilizing, coupled with thorough cultivation, is of course the ideal way to manage a berry plot.

Marketing is as necessary to success as raising first class fruit. A trade can be built up by going at it in the right way, that is, by putting nothing but first class fruit before the buyer, and maintaining that excellence right through the season.

The first requisite for selling to advantage is strict honesty in dealing with the public. The buyer is naturally suspicious when a new man comes upon the market, and it will require considerable time to convince the purchaser that everything is all to the good. There are so many snide fruit growers, more than you imagine, it pays well to make a name for yourself and your products that will absolutely sell them at good prices even when there is a tremendous over-production.

I have found this true; that no matter how large the crop, there is never a superabundance of number one fruit. Such fruit sells at sight while the not over good and the culls are a drug in the market.



This strawberry patch, on the farm of Charles W. Hess, of Sebawaing, consists of about one quarter of an acre and last year it produced 47 bushels of berries.

home, and my wife would say the same thing were she here now and knowing of my writing our experiences out for the agricultural press.

Small fruit was my ideal, and I went into it gradually, learning the how of working to good advantage by degrees, not attempting to dash into big things at the outset. One has to learn to walk before he can run, and I found this fact very necessary in the building of a fruit farm.

Fertilization, cultivating, a proper method for successful work. Although I learned much from books, I made better progress through my own personal experimenting than otherwise.

Proper sorting is another thing which is necessary to successful growing of fruit, from the smallest berry to the largest peach and apple. Never let a cull get into basket or box. I have found that culls better by far be turned under by the plow

overturn a basket of peaches now and then to ascertain their quality. It pleased him to find as many big ones in the bottom and middle of the container as were on top. Such methods pay richly in the long run.

After a few years none of the dealers turned my fruit containers. The name on the box or basket signified that the contents were O. K.

There can be no more exquisite pleasure than finding that every purchaser of your fruit is a satisfied customer, and that you do not have to seek a new market every year for your fruit. It gives the producer even more pleasure to note the glad happiness of his customer than it does the buyer to find an honest fruit grower.

Thorough cultivation is even better than fertilizing followed by scant working of the soil.

I was nothing if not an experimenter. I found that the pinching back of blackcaps to twenty inches

What Effect Has the Moon and Sun on Your Planting?

By L. N. PRITCHARD

THE governing of lives of people and plants by sun and moon is known definitely to have been practised fully 3100 years ago through the discovery of an almanac in an ancient Egyptian tomb. These rules have been brought down to the present day with little or no change and whether it is called a superstition or not depends upon the state of one's mind.

We are frank to admit our belief in the powers of lunar influence upon earth life from mineral to human form but not to the radical extreme that it is carried by some who profess belief. There is considerably more to this belief than merely planting in the light or dark of the moon or when the sun or moon are in certain signs. In the first place, not every one would meet with the same success, because each individual would have a different method of procedure which, in itself, would lead to different results. Not every one can be a Burbank yet they may have limited success in crossing and propagating plants.

A plant is a wonderful manufacturing institution that man has not yet mastered nor discovered its mysterious processes. The most that is really known is that radio-electric waves have a positive influence on the rate of growth of plants. These have been employed

ONE of our subscribers wrote "What effect have the 'moon' and 'twelve signs of the zodiac' on planting? This is a wonder to us as so many calendars and almanacs are different." We had our weather forecaster, Mr. Pritchard, answer this subscriber, and believing there are many others who would be interested in what he had to say we are publishing his answer.

both through the invisible and the light ray.

By projecting different colored lights upon plants different results were obtained, not so much due to color as a color but to the wave length or electrical vibration employed. These electrical vibrations act upon the active parenchyma cells or sap and stimulates or retards the plant action according to its nature, it is believed.

Plant life is very largely made up of water, 80 to 90 per cent and even more with some plants. Water is very essential to plants since they take much nourishment from the soil in liquid form and if the water is not plentiful, the plant starves accordingly.

It has been demonstrated in the Hartley botanical laboratories of Liverpool University that some plants grow more quickly in moon-

light than by sunlight. Cucumbers, for instance, grew two or three inches more in the moon light than by day light and the seeds germinated better under the moon. Polarized moonlight was used in the experiment and the same results were obtained by polarized electric light. It was also discovered that moon light could be polarized only during certain phases of the moon.

The moon's power over water is well known through the influence of the ocean tide and it likewise holds sway over the sap flow of plants. When the sun shines upon flowers, the water pressure is held down more than when the direct influence of the bright luminary is diverted. It has been proven, according to a French scientist, that flowers are more fragrant when the sun is not shining on them.

The sun is by no means unimpor-

tant, however, for without it there would be no plants at all from an agricultural as well as our own point of view of solar and lunar planting influence. Sunlight upon the green leaves starts up the plant's chemical laboratory, transforms the carbon dioxide of the air into sugar, feeds the plant and then the surplus is sent to the roots where it is changed into starch and stored as food (in the case of root crops).

The invisible rays of sun light are also quite destructive under certain conditions. They are a destroyer of germs, good for fumigating and according to a French "beauty doctor" are the means of ridding one permanently of a beard and leaving only a smooth face.

The above are all more or less proven facts to the matter-of-fact scientist but when he tabos the "superstition" of sun and moon planting, he forgets that what the sun and moon light do openly in his laboratory, they also do through the invisible ray under certain other astronomical conditions whether the sun and moon are visible or not. This fact is proven by the moon's power in raising a tide when directly underneath the port as well as when overhead and also by means of the electrical experiments upon plants.

(Continued on Page 21)

THRU OUR HOME FOLKS' KODAKS



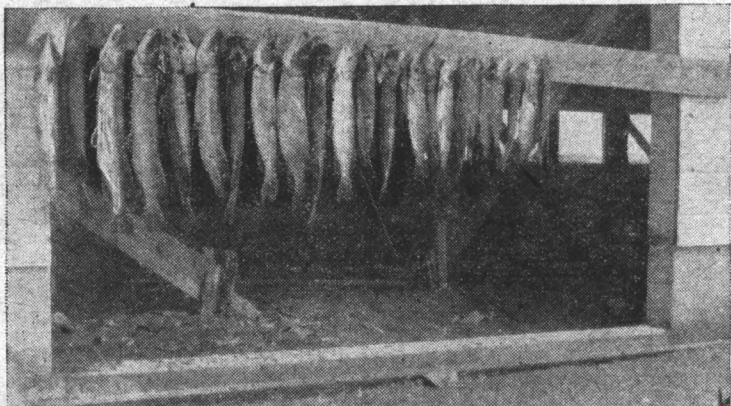
"BANG! BANG!"—The young huntress and hunter are June and Joe, children of Mr. and Mrs. William Cchenk, of Bad Axe. It may be they have gone hunting, "to get a rabbit skin, to wrap up Baby Bunting in." We hope their rabbit hunt is a success.



HELPING GRANDFATHER CUT THE HAY.—This is Ike Anderson, of Twining, and his small granddaughter, Arlene, sitting on the mowing machine.



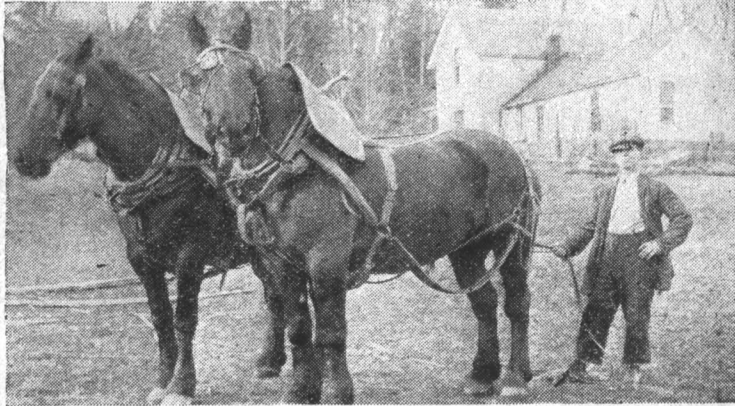
"MY HIRED MEN."—"Here is a picture of my harvest help last year on Elmdale Farm," wrote Mark Baxter, of Davidson, when he recently sent us this picture. A busy time but they stopped long enough to have their picture taken.



HOW IS THIS FOR A CATCH?—Oh boy! Doesn't this make you want to take a day off and try out the old fishing tackle? Most of us would feel real proud of a catch of one-half this number. Mrs. Wm. Hallett, of Prescott, sent this picture.



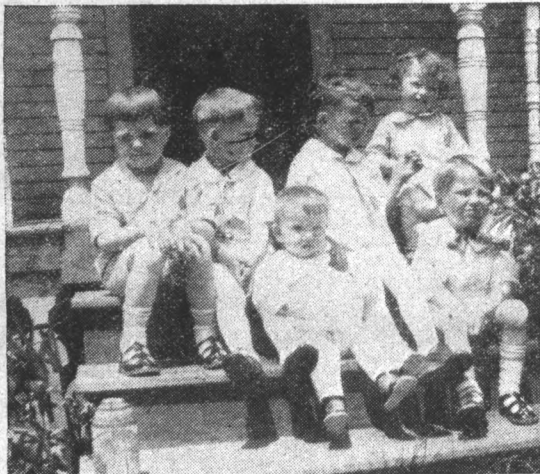
FARMING.—Howard Dickie, grandson of E. E. Boyer, Battle Creek.



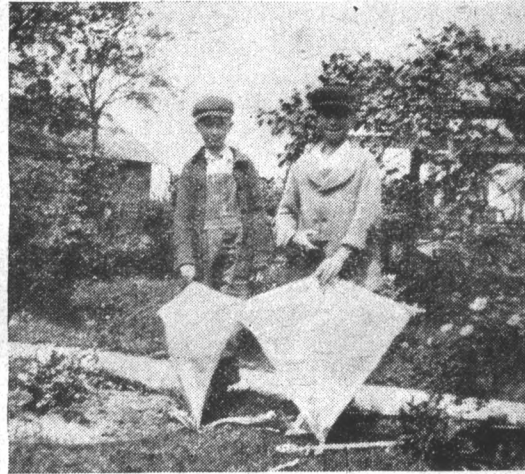
OFF TO THE FIELD.—"This is Henry Brodow with his team," writes Mrs. James J. Green, of Vanderbilt. "Mr. Brodow works a farm owned by Tom Mackbee and located near Gaylord." It is certainly a well built team, isn't it?



DOING TRICKS.—Robert Kinney, of Kalamazoo, has a great time with his donkey, Texas. Robert's mother is Mrs. Jennie Kinney.



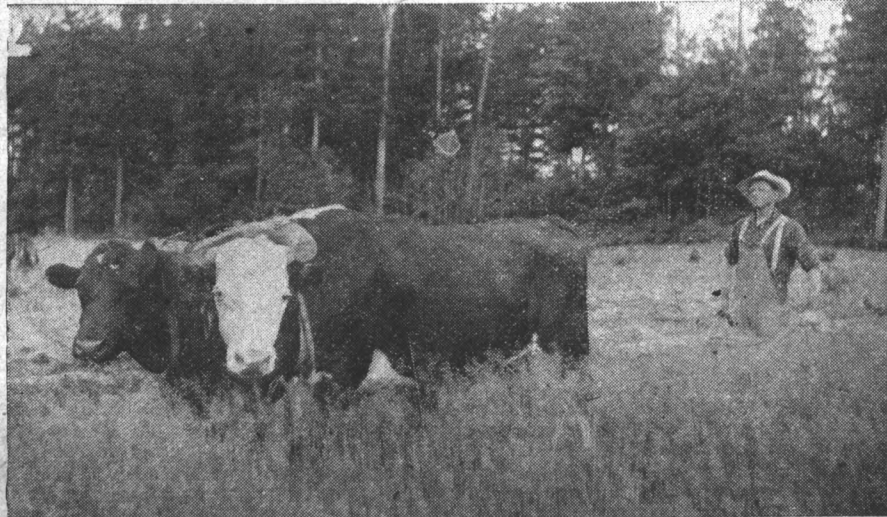
ALL DRESSED UP AND NO PLACE TO GO.—"Cousins, and all boys," writes Gale O. Horsington, of Fowlerville.



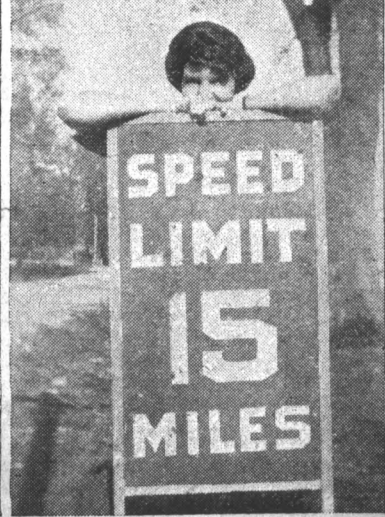
HOW HIGH WILL THEY GO?—Two city boys visiting F. Wolf, of Palms, are getting ready to fly their kites.



READY FOR FUN.—"A small neighbor of mine who is ready for play and always happy," writes F. Butler, Eckford.



"ONCE UPON A TIME."—Gilbert Valteau, of Buckley, driving oxen on his farm, fifteen years ago. The oxen were owned by a neighbor and Mr. Valteau borrowed them this time to break up a new piece of ground, according to Mrs. Valteau who sent us the print.



SLOW DOWN.—The speed limit in Nashville is 15 miles per hour and Mrs. Merle Staup is calling it to your attention.

FARM LEASE

A furnishes everything on the farm and gives B a third of everything raised and sold. He has his living, wood and house free. Who is to do the work and who is to pay the help, if such is to be hired by the day, A or B?—M. W., Whitmire Lake, Michigan.

THE basis for figuring the proper adjustment of a farm lease is the proportion of capital and labor furnished by each party. In this case A furnishes all the capital, then B should furnish all the labor for operating the farm. The cost of labor on permanent improvements should be borne by A.

Machine work like threshing, which involves only the machine crew is generally borne in the same proportion as the income, that is, A pays two-thirds and B one-third of thresh bill.—F. T. Riddell, Research Asst. in Farm Mgmt., M. S. C.

WORKING HOURS FOR MEN

I am writing you for information in regard to legal working hours for men. What are the legal day hours and weekly hours? Can a man working in an oil station averaging from 14 to 18 hours per day for a period of one year collect pay for overtime? If so, how?—P. C., Capac, Mich.

THE legal working hours in Michigan are ten hours per day.

This applies to ordinary labor in factories, shops, etc. where the employee is paid on a daily basis and not by the week or month. I am of the opinion that it would not apply to working in an oil and gas filling station, and unless you have made a contract with your employer regarding overtime pay, I doubt that you would be able to collect compensation for overtime work.—Legal Editor.

ONION SEEDS

I would like to know how many onion seeds it takes for an acre and what kind is best for all purposes, also some instructions as to tilling. E. C., Branch, Mich.

THE amount of onion seed which is sown per acre will vary from three to five pounds. Many growers prefer to sow at the rate of four pounds.

As a rule the Michigan markets prefer some type of Yellow Globe. The variety known as Michigan Yellow Globe is very satisfactory. Another good variety is the Yellow Globe Danvers.

Onions may be grown on almost any type of soil, but a very large proportion of the crop grown in Michigan is produced on muck. If muck is used it will pay to use up to 1,200 pounds per acre of a high grade fertilizer, rich in potash. The formula 2-8-16 has been found to be very satisfactory.

The soil should be well fitted, and the seed sown early in spring, as soon as hard freezes are over. Seed is sown in rows 12 to 14 inches apart. The plants are cultivated with wheel hoe, starting as quickly as rows may be seen. A little later it will be necessary to hand weed the rows.

The bulbs should be thoroughly ripened before harvesting. After being pulled they are cured in wind-rows in the field. When dry they may be topped, racked up in the field in crates for further curing, but before hard frosts come, they must be placed in storage.—Geo. E. Starr, Associate Professor in Horticulture, Michigan State College.

WHO GETS MONEY?

A girl was adopted by an old lady, when she was about 7 or 8 years old, and it was written in the papers that she was to have all the personal property, household goods, money in bank (when the funeral expense was taken out) that the old lady owned when she died. After the expenses were all paid there was some money still in the bank, but a lawyer told the girl she would have to divide the money with the heirs (grandchildren) and so she has never drawn it from the bank. Would she be to know if she can draw the money and keep it, and if there are any legal forms to be completed with in order to keep the money from making her liable about it. She has the bank book. The girl lived with the old lady and

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.)

worked hard for her until she was married. Please let me know what she can do, and also tell me if anyone can have adoption papers cancelled after they have been put on record, for any cause whatever, and if not, how can anyone protect themselves from adopted children, by making a will, or how can it be done?—O. D., Mancelona, Mich.

NOT having seen the adoption seen the adoption papers, I would be of the opinion the adopted child would be entitled to the money in the bank.—Legal Editor.

SET OVER INTO ANOTHER DISTRICT

When a township board has a meeting without proper notice or any written application from a man wanting to be set into another school district (where the land lays closer to the district he was in, except house and small parcel, is to the other district) is he set over or not? Who is entitled to the primary money and voted tax and what recourse have we? The township board have not as yet served notice on us but this was done last January.—J. H., Stanton, Michigan.

A TOWNSHIP board may in its discretion detach the property of any person or persons from one district and attach it to another, providing that no land which has been taxed for building a school house shall be set off into another district for the period of three years thereafter except by the consent of a two-thirds majority of the resident owners of said land. Whenever the township board shall contemplate an alteration of the boundaries of a district, the township clerk shall give at least ten days' notice of the time and place of the meeting of said board and the alteration proposed, by posting such notice in three public places in the township, one of which notices shall be in each of the districts that may be affected by such alteration.

No written application from the owner of the property is necessary for the township board to take action. You state that the township board had a meeting without proper notice or any written application from a man wanting to be set over.

The only notice required is that as quoted above. Should the township board have taken the action stated in your communication without giving ten days' notice of the time and place of meeting, their action would be void.

Primary money for next year will be apportioned in consequence of the census taken last year. Voted tax will be paid as directed by the supervisor.

Five or more tax paying electors having taxable property within any school district who feel themselves aggrieved by action, order or decision of the township board with reference to the alteration of the boundary lines of the district may appeal from such action, order or decision to the county school commissioner and a circuit court commissioner of the county in which the school district is situated. This appeal, however, must be taken within sixty days from the time of the action of the township board.—G. N. Otwell, Supt of Rural Education, Dept. of Public Instruction.

BARB WIRE LINE FENCE

Will you please state in your valuable paper if barb wire is a lawful line fence if both parties are not agreeable to same. If it is a lawful fence how many line wires are required and how high must fence be?—W. C. S., St. Charles, Mich.

A BARBED WIRE fence is a legal fence if it is properly built to restrain animals that fences are ordinarily built to restrain in your community, such as cows, horses, etc. A woven wire fence is not ordinarily required.—Legal Editor.

FERTILIZER FOR RED RASPBERRIES

Would you kindly let me know what kind of fertilizer is good for red raspberries besides barnyard manure?—W. M., Carleton, Mich.

THERE is no fertilizer which will really take the place of barnyard manure in raspberry growing. The value in barnyard manure lies, not only in the plant foods which it adds to the soil, but in the organic matter which aids in keeping the soil in good physical condition for plant growth. When barn-

yard manure cannot be secured, it is best to plant some kind of a crop between the rows about the first of August. Oats, perhaps, are the best crop for this purpose. They may be sown at the rate of about 1½ to 2 bushels per acre. This will make considerable growth during the fall and will furnish some organic matter which may be worked into the soil the following spring.

In our experimental work we have found that some form of nitrogenous fertilizer gives the best results with raspberries. I would suggest that you use either ammonium sulphate or sodium nitrate this spring at the rate of 100 to 200 pounds per acre. If your soil is in fairly good condition, I believe that 100 pounds of either of these materials would give very good results. This perhaps would not give you immediate results this year—that is, in fruit production, but will aid in the production of good vigorous canes which will produce a good crop the next year.—R. E. Loree, Asst. Prof. of Horticulture, M. S. C.

UNABLE TO KEEP UP PAYMENTS

I bought a piece of land on contract and have been unable to keep up the payments. The contract contains the following clause: "If the party of the second part shall fail to perform this contract or any part of same, said party of the first part shall immediately after such failure, have a right to declare the same void, and to retain whatever may have been paid hereon, and all improvements that have been made on said premises, and may consider and treat the party of the second part as his tenant holding over without permission, and may take immediate possession of the premises, and remove the party of the second part therefrom." If I give up all claim to the land am I held for back interest? If so can other real estate which I own be seized for payment?—E. C., St. Clair County.

IF you give up your claim to the land, the vendor can accept the land, or sue you for the amount due under the contract, including back interest. However, if the vendor accepts the land back and elects to consider the contract as rescinded, he can not recover back interest.—Legal Editor.

GROUND WIRE

What depth underground is a ground wire put, to insure safety from lightning?—Mrs. T. W., Prescott, Michigan.

THERE is no standard depth. In placing a ground the depth should be sufficient to insure permanent moisture; the ground plate, cone or conductor should present a surface of not less than one square foot, preferably, three to six square feet; the conductor leading to the ground should have liberal surface and be as short and straight as it can conveniently be made. A large stranded conductor or a pipe furnishes liberal surface.

With the ordinary prairie soil and usual rainfall conditions, a depth of six feet should be provided. In swampy ground much less will suffice, but in sandy, rocky and dry localities it may be impracticable to reach a suitable depth.—L. S. Foltz, Acting Head, Dept. of Electrical Engineering, M. S. C.

CANNOT PUT IN TILE

There is a drain dug which is on record as a tile drain at the upper end for about sixty rods. A part of this drain is on the line between two farms and the center of the drain is on the line. The drain commissioner refuses to put tile in it because there is not enough money in the drain fund. The line fence can not be built on the line as it should be until the tile is in. Is there some way to force the drain commissioner to tile the drain?—A. P., Ovid, Michigan.

HE can not be compelled to furnish it until there are available funds in the drain fund and if sufficient funds have not been voted at the last election, I would take this matter up with the Township Board who, with the Commissioner may raise an amount sufficient to furnish this drain.—H. V. Spike, Assistant Attorney General.

FARM MECHANICS

PUMPS OIL

My 1924 Ford has started to pump oil some and I would like to know how to stop it. The front cylinder seems to be the worst. Some tell me to put in new rings and drill the pistons, while others say put on a special ignition system. Please give me your advice.—"Flivver Fan", Macomb County.

THE front cylinder of the Ford is the worst oil pumper not only because it is the first pig in the trough, so to speak, and has the best chance to take an excessive amount of oil, but also because the shape of the intake manifold is such that the front cylinder gets the bulk of liquid fuel during warming up, and at any time that the fuel is not well vaporized. This washes more oil from the cylinder walls to be thrown up into the combustion chamber, and in some cases interferes with lubrication to such an extent that abnormal wear on the cylinder walls occurs and gives more chance for oil to pass upward. The front cylinder gets more cooling effect from the fan and this has something to do with the problem. It also sometimes happens that the front end of the car sags, due to a weak or cracked front spring, making the oil abnormally deep under the front cylinder.

The special ignition system may be sufficiently powerful to keep the oil burned off the spark plugs and thereby keep them firing, but it will not stop the oil pumping nor remove its cause. Drilling the pistons to drain oil off the cylinder walls is usually fairly effective, but I do not

like to resort to this expedient, as it seems to drain off the most oil just when the most of it should be retained, that is, under heavy load.

I would suggest that you save the best one of the old rings, probably the bottom one and put it in the top groove. In the middle groove use a new quick-seating, step-cut ring with an oil groove in the middle of the face such as the No-Leak-O. In the bottom groove use a Perfect Circle, Seal Drain or Drainoil ring. If the oil pumping still continues you can then drill two or three holes from the bottom groove to the interior of the piston, putting these holes on the side of the piston where the oil pumping takes place, usually the side opposite the valves.—W. B. J.

SLEIGHS ON BARE GROUND?

Which will pull the easiest on the bare gravel, sleighs with wide runners or narrow runners?—C. G., Fremont, Michigan.

THERE should be little difference in the friction of sleigh runners on gravel roads providing that the roads are solid enough so that neither runner cuts into the gravel. However, I am of the opinion that narrower runners would sink into the gravel further than wide runners, and would therefore cause greater resistance or friction to pulling the load.

This has been shown to be true of narrow wheel wagons and I think it would be the case with narrow sleigh runners.—H. H. Musselman, Professor, Agricultural Engineering Department, M. S. C.



for Economical Transportation



POWER

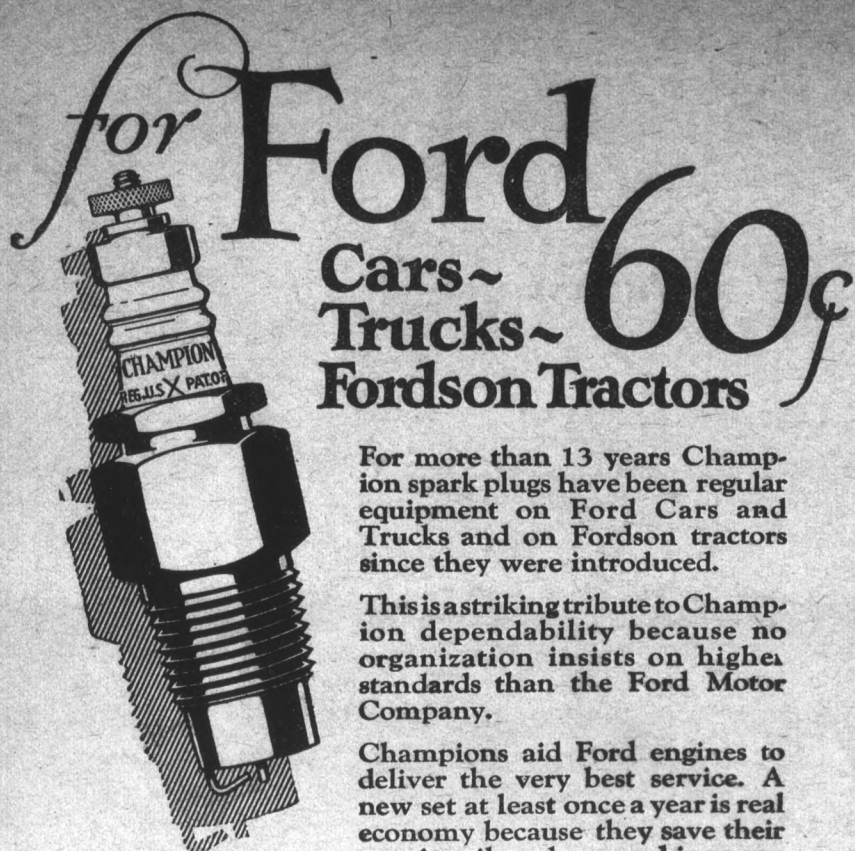
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| Coupe | 715 |
| Coach | 735 |
| Sedan | 825 |
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Broadscope Farm News and Views

Edited by L. W. Meeks, Hillsdale County

Trees

It is very gratifying to me to notice the interest the people are showing in the planting of trees. It has always seemed to the writer that people never half appreciated trees. When one sees so many fine old maples lining our village streets, and occasionally rowed up along the highway, one is inclined to believe that our grandfathers appreciated trees more than we do.



L. W. MEES

Trees have always made a strong appeal to me, and I never cut one even in the woodlot, without a feeling of something wrong in my heart. If trees grew to maturity as quickly as squashes the question would be easily solved, but it is a matter of years with trees as compared to days with squashes. This makes the proposition quite different.

There are some, however, who seem to feel that trees were placed here for us to make use of, and they seem to have a delight in doing it. The question comes to me many times—what would our country be if every one was as thoughtless and ruthless as some are.

A few years ago a man bought a farm not far from here, and along the roadside, well away from the fence where they might possibly do harm grew several fine old hickories. About the first thing he did was to cut them for wood. This was his privilege if he wanted to, but the question which I ask is "Why did he want to?" Sure they made a few cords of wood, but small cash outlay would have bought their equal in coal as fuel; and no cash outlay will ever replace those hickories. The school children will never again spend their noon hours beneath them cracking nuts. They are gone forever.

We, who have defective hearing, are said to know nature by sight, and sight only, while those with good hearing know nature by sound as well as sight, and so we, who have only sight to impress our minds may think more seriously about the loss of things like trees—but I believe if I was blessed with perfect hearing I would love trees just as much, and they would mean the same to me.

As I look out the window I see a fine specimen of Carolina Poplar about eight inches in diameter and thirty feet tall. I bought it of a nursery company and planted it some eight years ago. There are some others too, but the one I see from where I write is the largest one. It is the first tree or plant of any kind to send out leaves in the spring, and the only regret I have is that I cannot hear the leaves rustle as well as see them tossing as the wind plays with them this morning. What did we set out Carolinas for? We know they are a short lived tree? No doubt they couldn't be otherwise and grow so fast. We were aware of this at the time we set them out, and so planted some maples between them, with the intention of removing the poplars when the maples become large enough to need the space. But the maples have not thrived as well as the poplars. The first ones all died, and had to be replaced, and I am sure these are not going to grow into large ones. Some sort of borer seems to infest the bark on them, and in time they will be able to withstand these attacks.

A little to the side, and back about fifty feet from the house is an old Baldwin apple tree. It is of good size and makes some shade, notwithstanding that it is quite old, and shows considerable decay around the trunk. Right where this tree stands we will always want a shade tree, and so we planted a

maple under it, not far from its base. Several said, "That tree won't grow there, under that apple tree. It will be shaded too much, and besides the maple tree roots can't compete with those old apple roots."

We were half inclined to believe this when we set the maple, but thought that if by any chance, the would be worth a great deal to us when the apple tree was gone. Well, this maple is doing fine. It was set the same time as the poplars and first maples were, and it is the only one of the first maples remaining today.

These maples were taken from the wood lot and were accustomed to shade. The old apple tree furnished the shade. Those set in the open could not stand the sun. If one wants to set maples, it would pay big to purchase them of a nursery company and get trees which have grown in the sunshine. They are hardier, and their bark is not so easily attacked by insects.

No doubt more people would plant trees if they did not have to wait so long for them to become full size. To me this seems just the reason for planting them. If they never get full size in our life time, they certainly will for those who follow us, and the future generation will enjoy just what we would like to enjoy now. But trees do not have to grow to full size to be appreciated. A Carolina or other quick growing tree will furnish considerable shade in seven or eight years, and a maple or elm, eight or ten years old, while not large enough for much shade, will be large enough to add materially to the appearance of the premises. In a drive across the country one notices many farms with no trees in the yard. One often sees a comparatively new house, and no trees or shrubbery of any kind. It makes no difference how nice the house, or how large the front porch—there is something lacking about that picture which nothing but trees and shrubs can supply. A poem "Trees" by Joyce Kilmer appeals to me, and for fear some of my readers may not have read it, I am copying it herewith.

I think that I shall never see,
A poem lovely as a tree.
A tree whose hungry mouth is prest
Against the earth's sweet flowing breast.
A tree that looks at God all day,
And lifts her leafy hands to pray.
A tree that may in summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair,
Upon whose bosom snow has lain,
Who intimately lives with rain.
Poems were made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

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

DISTILLED WATER IN BATTERY

Why is it necessary to use distilled water instead of any other kind when filling the storage battery?—"Curious."

ORDINARY water it is known is not absolutely pure. Analysis proves that certain chemicals are contained in it. You can prove this to yourself by merely boiling water in a dish until it completely evaporates. A certain amount of solid material will be found to remain in the dish. These chemicals may combine with the materials with which storage battery plates are coated and ruin them. Distilled water being the condensed steam is absolutely pure and free from impurities.

"AIR COLLEGE" GETS FARMERS INTERESTED

ONE of the big things accomplished by the broadcasting of talks through the radiophone broadcasting station of the Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Sciences, WKAR, is a tremendous increase in the demand for all kinds of agricultural extension service bulletins. The college receives requests for 150 to 200 bulletins daily.

SOILS AND CROPS

Edited by C. J. WRIGHT, Cass County

Contributions Invited—Questions Answered

Does It Pay the Average Farmer to Improve His Soil?

THIS question looms up in every one's mind when the subject of soil fixing comes into view. If it were not for the fact that the farmer is the most hopeful cuss in the world, and in other words, the most able to exist, on so very little from the outside world he would be able to grasp the situation in much better form.

For years he has followed in the footsteps of his forefathers doing chiefly as they have done, regardless of changing conditions. The view taken by most people was that a successful farmer was one that punched the clock at four in the morning and ten at night, was frugal, tilled the soil the best he knew how, put the boys to work to keep up the repairs, and checked in with a good 160 and several farm mortgages at five per cent on farms in the neighborhood. With these qualifications he was deemed very successful.

But in accumulating this fortune he kidded himself into missing vast amounts of fertility from his 160 or whatever he had, without any thought of the fact that some day his son or grandson would pay the fiddler.

The economic condition under which he labored was as hard as today, no doubt, but he had a great deal more of the soil elements so essential to crop production than the present owner of the land. We cannot find fault with his economy because that is the first qualification to enter into soil betterment today. The second qualification is a knowledge of the things we need for soil betterment. The third is the faith needed to apply these things and the fourth is patience to wait for the reward.

The question of does it pay is answered by the fact that it does not pay not to do it. When 2 tons or more of lime will return up to 300 per cent increase in clover in a short period of a year and when 200 pounds of acid phosphate will ripen corn in most cases one to two weeks earlier and increase the yield in nearly every case in practically every type of soil in the north central states it is a safe bet to use them and in reality is the keynote of soil betterment. After they have been applied with clover and manure. It is the cheapest of any route. It may take some rigid economy to get this system started and some weaning away from the old ways of farming of the community but sure as fate, clover that goes 3 tons to the acre is the best medicine for the doubter, yet as a usual thing they are "die-hards" but they all have a vulnerable spot.

A dollar put back in the soil economically is much better than one invested in oil stock, a gold mine, or many of the other gold bricks that are ceaselessly sold to the farmer, and in every instance will return more ready kale than the so-called stock that is expected to yield 12 per cent interest when it is sold.

It is a fact that a yield of 10 to

12 bushels of rye, 4 to 15 bushels of wheat, 10 to 25 bushels of corn, ½ ton of sorrel and timothy hay, 15 to 30 bushels of oats does not pay the farmer to raise them and it takes just as many furrows to plow, as much fitting, as much or more worry as it does the farmer that raises double or triple these yields and which many are doing in a short period of time from their first attempt at soil betterment, regardless of the fact that mistakes have been made, in the attempt. The farmer must educate himself first and then in turn educate the consumer that it costs something besides labor to raise a crop, and that he is entitled to a just return on his endeavors. Also drive home this point that when he sells a bushel of potatoes, wheat, rye, oats, etc., that it takes fertility from his soil that he does not get back unless he makes a costly effort to do so.

This fertility should be added to the cost of labor in producing a crop in the same sense as the manufacturer adds the price of raw materials to his labor and overhead in determining the price of a plow, mower or tractor. Much can be said pro and con in regard to this fact remains that any man if he has the grit, ambition, faith and patience can improve his soil at the present time and can make a good rate of interest on his money while he is doing it.

If he remembers that lime is the first essential, a liberal use of phosphate, makes the best use of his farm manure and when he gets so he can raise clover, plow down either the first cutting or else the seed crop, he is on the economical road to better crop production and also remember that when he has a tangled mess of anything on his land plow it under by all means and not burn it off as some farmers do so that they won't have to get off the plow to get the rash out of the jointer once in a while. It is a little harder to plow it in under but it pays better than to burn it off and ride easy on the plow seat.

HUBAM CLOVER

I have been contemplating seeding about ten acres to Hubam clover. Will you kindly advise me what to expect from Hubam clover as a one year crop?—H. P., Beaverton, Mich.

HUBAM clover has not proven very successful under Michigan conditions except in those sections where it is used as a green manure crop to precede sugar beets. It produces about the same amount of growth as the biennial white clover produces the first season. The root growth of Hubam is considerably less than that of biennial white. Hubam is an excellent seed producer, however, there is not a heavy demand for the seed.

The biennial white sweet clover is gaining very rapidly in favor as a pasture and soil improvement crop.—C. R. Megee, Associate Professor of Farm Crops, Michigan State College.

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.



MR. AND MRS. CHARLES BYERLEY, OF CHESANING, LIVE HERE. This is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Byerley, of Chesaning. Mr. Byerley has lived on this farm all of his life and he is over 60 years old.



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AFTER a day of plowing, the Eveready-Columbia-batteried tractor turns the last furrow just as smartly as the first at day-break. They do the hardest kind of farm work—pump water, run the sprayer, churn, saw wood. For radio, use the remarkable Eveready Columbia Ignitor, the standard radio "A" Battery for all dry cell tubes. For every dry battery use, choose Eveready Columbias—you'll have better batteries and buy them less often. They last longer.

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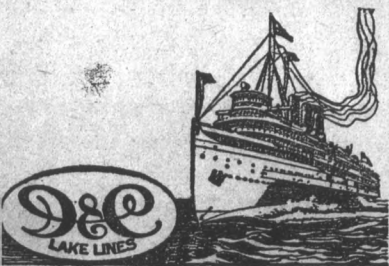
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The Indian Drum

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

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(Continued from June 6 issue.)

THE police and hospital attendants, he had learned, had no suspicions of anything but that he had been the victim of one of the footpads who, during that month, had been attacking and robbing nightly. Sherrill, who had visited him about two o'clock had showed that he suspected no other possibility. Alan could not prove otherwise; he had not seen his assailant's face; it was not probable that if he had seen it, he would not have recognized it. But the man who had assailed him had meant to kill; he had not been any ordinary robber. That purpose, blindly recognized and fought against by Alan in their struggle, had been unmistakable. Only the chance presence of passers-by, who had heard Alan's shouts and responded to them, had prevented the execution of his purpose, and had driven the man to swift flight for his own safety.

Alan had believed, in his struggle with Spearman in Corvet's library, that Spearman might have killed rather than have been discovered there. Were there others to whom Alan's presence had become a threat so serious that they would proceed even to the length of calculated murder? He could not know that. The only safe plan was to assume that persons, in number unknown, had definite, vital interest in his "removal" by violence or otherwise, and that, among them, he must reckon Henry Spearman; and he must fight them alone. For Sherrill's interest and sympathy were nullified in practical intent by their admiration for and their complete confidence in Spearman. It did not matter that Alan might believe that, in fighting Spearman, he was fighting not only for himself but for her; he knew now certainly that he must count her as Spearman's; her! Things swam before him again dizzily as he thought of her; and he sank back and closed his eyes.

A little before six Constance Sherrill and Spearman called to inquire after him and were admitted for a few moments to his room. She came to him, bent over him, while she spoke the few words of sympathy the nurse allowed to her; she stood back then while Spearman spoke to him. In the succeeding days, he saw her nearly every day, accompanied always by her father or Spearman; it was the full two weeks the nurse had allotted for his remaining in the hospital before he saw her alone.

They had brought him home, the day before—she and her father, in the motor—to the house on Astor Street. He had insisted on returning there, refusing the room in their house they had offered; but the doctor had enjoined outdoors and moderate exercise for him, and she had made him promise to come and walk with her. He went to the Sherrill house about ten o'clock, and they walked northward toward the park.

It was a mild, sunny morning with warm wind from the south, which sucked up the last patches of snow from the lawns and dried the tiny trickles of water across the walks. Looking to the land, one might say that spring soon would be on the way; but, looking to the lake, mid-winter held. The counterscrap of concrete, beyond the withered sod that edged the Drive, was sheathed in ice; the frozen spray-hummocks beyond steamed in the sun; and out as far as one could see, floes floated close together, exposing only here and there a bit of blue. Wind, cold and chilling, wafted off this ice field, taking the warm south breeze upon its flanks.

Glancing up at her companion from time to time, Constance saw the color coming to his face, and he strode beside her quite steadily. Whatever was his inheritance, his certainly were stamina and vitality; a little less—or a dissipation of them—and he might not have recovered at all, much less have leaped back to strength as he had done. For since yesterday, the languor which had held him was gone.

They halted a minute near the south entrance of the park at the St. Gaudens "Lincoln," which he had not previously seen. The gaunt, sad figure of the "rail-splitter" in his ill-fitting clothes, seemed to recall something to him; for he glanced swiftly at her as they turned away.

"Miss Sherrill," he asked, "have you ever stayed out in the country?"

"I go to northern Michigan, up by the straits, almost every summer for part of the time, at least; and once in a while we open the house in winter too for a week or so. It's quite wild—trees and sand and shore and the water. I've had some of my best fun up there."

"You've never been out on the plains?"

"Just to pass over them on the train on the way to the coast."

"That would be in winter or in spring; I was thinking about the plain in late summer, when we—Jim and Betty, the children of the people I was with in Kansas—"

"I remember them."

"When we used to play at being pioneers in our sunflower shacks."

"Sunflower shacks?" she questioned.

"I was dreaming we were building them again when I was delirious just after I was hurt, it seems. I thought that I was back in Kansas and was little again. The prairie was all brown as it is in late

summer, brown billows of dried grass which let you see the chips of limestone and flint scattered on the ground beneath; and in the hollows there were acres and acres of sunflowers, three times as tall as either Jim or I, and with stalks as thick as a man's wrist, where Jim and Betty and I . . . and you, Miss Sherrill, were playing."

"I?"

"We cut paths through the sunflowers with a corn knife," Alan continued, not looking at her, "and built houses in them by twining the cut stalks in and out among those still standing. I'd wondered, you see, what you must have been like when you were a little girl, so, I suppose, when I was delirious, I saw you that way."

She had looked up at him a little apprehensively, afraid that he was going to say something more; but his look reassured her.

"Then that," she hazarded, "must have been how the hospital people learned our name. I'd wondered about that; they said you were unconscious first, and then delirious and when you spoke you said, among other names, mine—Connie and Sherrill."

He colored and glanced away. "I thought they might have told you that, so I wanted you to know. They say that in a dream, or in delirium, after your brain establishes the first absurdity—like your playing out among the sunflowers with me when we were little—everything else is consistent. I wouldn't call a little girl 'Miss Sherrill,' of course. Ever since I've known you, I couldn't help thinking a great deal about you; you're not like any one I've ever known. But I didn't want you to think I thought of you—familiarily."

"I speak of you always as Alan to father," she said.

He was silent for a moment. "They lasted hardly for a day—those sunflower houses, Miss Sherrill," he said quietly. "They withered almost as soon as they were made. Castles in Kansas, one might say! No one could live in them."

Apprehensively again, she colored. He had recalled to her without meaning to do so, she thought, that he had seen her in Spearman's arms; she was quite sure that recollection of this was in his mind. But in spite of this—or rather, exactly because of it—she understood that he had formed his own impression of the relation between Henry and herself and that, consequently, he was not likely to say anything more like this.

They had walked east, across the damp, dead turf to where the Drive leaves the shore and is built out into the lake; as they crossed to it on the smooth ice of the lagoon between, he took her arm to steady her.

"There is something I have been wanting to ask you," she said.

"Yes."

"That night when you were hurt—it was for robbery, they said. What do you think about it?" She watched him as he looked at her and then away; but his face was completely expressionless.

"The proceedings were a little too rapid for me to judge, Miss Sherrill."

"But there was no demand upon you to give over your money before you were attacked?"

"No."

She breathed a little more quickly. "It must be a strange sensation," she observed, "to know that some one has tried to kill you."

"It must, indeed."

"You mean you don't think that he tried to kill you?"

"The police captain thinks not; he says it was the work of a man new to the blackjack, and he hit harder and oftener than he needed. He says that sort are the dangerous ones—that one's quite safe in the hands of an experienced slugger, as you would be with the skilful man in any line. I never thought of it that way before. He almost made it into an argument for leaving the trained artists loose on the streets, for the safety of the public, instead of turning the business over to boys only half educated."

"What do you think about the man yourself?" Constance persisted.

"The apprentice who practiced on me?" She waited, watching his eyes. "I was hardly in a condition, Miss Sherrill, to appreciate anything about the man at all. Why do you ask?"

"Because—" She hesitated an instant, "if you were attacked to be killed, it meant that you must have been attacked as the son of—Mr. Corvet. Then that meant—at least it implied, that Mr. Corvet was killed, that he did not go away. You see that, of course."

"Were you the only one who thought that? Or did some one speak to you about it?"

"No one did; I spoke to father. He thought—"

"Yes."

"Well, if Mr. Corvet was murdered—I'm following what father thought, you understand—it involved something a good deal worse perhaps than anything that could have been involved if he had only gone away. The facts we had made it certain that—if what happened to him was

death at the hands of another—he must have foreseen that death and, seeking no protection for himself . . . it implied, that he preferred to die rather than to ask protection—that there was something whose concealment he thought mattered even more to him than life. It—~~it~~ might have meant that he considered his life was . . . due to whomever took it." Her voice, which had become very low, now ceased. She was speaking to Alan of his father—a father whom he had never known, and whom he could not have recognized by sight until she showed him the picture a few weeks before; but she was speaking of his father.

"Mr. Sherrill didn't feel that it was necessary for him to do anything, even though he thought that?"

"If Mr. Corvet was dead, we could do him no good, surely, by telling this to the police; if the police succeeded in finding out all the facts, we would be doing only what Uncle Benny did not wish—what he preferred death to. We could not tell the police about it without telling them all about Mr. Corvet too. So father would not let himself believe that you had been attacked to be killed. He had to believe the police theory was sufficient."

Alan made no comment at once. "Wassaquam believes Mr. Corvet is dead," he said finally. "He told me so. Does your father believe that?"

"I think he is beginning to believe it."

They had reached the little bridge that breaks the Drive and spans the channel through which the motor boats reach harbor in the lagoon; he rested his arms upon the rail of the bridge and looked down into the channel, now frozen. He seemed to her to consider and to decide upon something.

"I've not told anyone," he said, now watching her, "how I happened to be out of the house that night. I followed a man who came there to the house. Wassaquam did not know his name. He did not know Mr. Corvet was gone; for he came there to see Mr. Corvet. He was not an ordinary friend of Mr. Corvet's; but he had come there often; Wassaquam did not know why. Wassaquam had sent the man away, and I ran out after him; but I could not find him."

He stopped an instant, studying her. "That was not the first man who came to the house," he went on quickly, as she was about to speak. "I found a man in Mr. Corvet's house the first night that I spent there. Wassaquam was away, you remember, and I was alone in the house."

"A man there in the house?" she repeated.

"He wasn't there when I entered the house—at least I don't think he was. I heard him below, after I had gone upstairs. I came down then and saw him. He was going through Mr. Corvet's things—not the silver and all that, but through his desks and files and cases. He was looking for something—something which he seemed to want very much; when I interfered, it greatly excited him."

They turned back from the bridge and were returning along the way that they had come; but now she stopped and looked up at him.

"What happened when you 'interfered'?"

"A queer thing."

"What?"

"I frightened him."

"Frightened him?" She had appreciated in his tone more significance than the casual meaning of the words.

"He thought I was a ghost."

"A ghost. Whose ghost?"

He shrugged. "I don't know; some one whom he seemed to have known pretty well—and whom Mr. Corvet knew, he thought."

"Why didn't you tell us this before?"

"At least—I am telling you now, Miss Sherrill. I frightened him, and he got away. But I had seen him plainly. I can describe him . . . You've talked with your father of the possibility that something might 'happen' to me such as, perhaps happened to Mr. Corvet. If anything does happen to me, a description of the man may . . . prove useful."

He saw the color leave her face, and her eyes brighten; he accepted this for agreement on her part. Then clearly and definitely as he could, he described Spearman to her. She did not recognize the description; he had known she would not. Had not Spearman been in Duluth? Beyond that, was not connection of Spearman with the prowler in Corvet's house the one connection of all most difficult for her to make? But he saw her fixing and recording the description in her mind.

They were silent as they went on toward her home. He had said all he could, or dared to say; to tell her that the man had been Spearman would not merely have awakened her incredulity; it would have destroyed credence utterly. A definite change in their relation to one another had taken place during their walk. The fullness, the frankness of the sympathy there had been between them almost from their meeting, had gone; she was quite aware, he saw, that he had not frankly answered her questions; she was aware that in some way he had drawn back from her and shut her out from his thoughts about his own position here. But he had known that this must be so; it had been his first definite realization after his return to consciousness in the hospital when, knowing now her relation to Spearman, he had found all questions which concerned his relations with the people here made immeasurably more acute by the attack upon him.

She asked him to come in and stay for luncheon, as they reached her home, but

(Continued on Page 12)



RESISTING UNTO BLOOD

A NON-SECTARIAN SERMON BY

Rev. David T. Warner

TEXT: "For consider him who hath endured such gainsaying of sinners against himself, that ye wax not weary, fainting in your souls. Ye have not yet resisted unto blood striving against sin." Hebrews 12:3, 4.

I WAS looking on at bayonet practice at Camp Sherman. How lustily those big colored fellows parried and thrust! How they were coached to fight, and to resist even unto blood! And it is this blood cost than many are prone to calculate as they strew the flowers on the graves of those who fell in a violent, but patriotic adventure.

But our text has a much larger meaning. And as we are lingering in the memory of Memorial Day and anticipating the spirit of Independence Day, we might do well to escape the multitudes and hear the invitation of Jesus, "Come ye yourselves apart and rest awhile." This often is good holiday ethics. New, "away from the maddening crowd" we are the more able to consider the larger and the moral meaning of our lesson.

For our historical setting, we have the experience of those moral heroes whose faith resistance was pure, strong, and constant even to the price of blood. We are encompassed about with a great cloud of witnesses, "of whom the world was not worthy." "These all died in faith, not having received the promises." With freedom from such persecution and with the promises upon us and around us (for the Kingdom unto which they looked is now at hand), how faithfully and sacrificially ought we to live! We have not yet resisted unto blood.

But, have we not? How about those thousands of known and unknown dead that sleep in Arlington cemetery and in Southern graves? Had they received the promise of their sacrifice? And those ten million fallen who fought in the great world Armageddon? Had they received the fruits of their faith and devotion? And then those imprisoned, and those tortured with more than savage ingenuity, in order that our homes, our lives, and our rights might be made secure? What did their sacrifice redeem? We were told that they all were fighting for fertile soil in which to grow the fruits of peace. Was this a delusion? Many of us feel that way. But our hearts are fired to go on to match their heroic sacrifice in peace contributions to the cause of righteousness. "War is not inevitable. It is the supreme enemy of the human race. Its futility is beyond question. Its continuance is the suicide of civilization. The world is war-weary and is now open to a crusade for peace." (Methodist Episcopal General Conference for 1924). Evermore, our work is to faithfully strive against this great sin. And that we wax not weary, we are to consider Him who paid the last full measure of devotion in blood.

Ours is a life of continual opposition as we run our race "with patience." It is a life of continual resistance, an encounter against sin. However much the Christian life is "the heaviness" of St. Paul or "the green pastures" and "the still waters" of the psalmist; however much we joy in the rest, comfort, and rapture of the Christian experience and "of a cup that runneth over"; know this, that this is only half of Christian living. Consider Him, "Who in the days of his flesh, having offered up prayers and supplications with strong crying and tears unto him that was able to save him from death; . . . and having been made perfect, he became unto them that obey him the author of eternal salvation." If Jesus learned perfection through suffering, think ye that we are to escape a life of toilsome and painful sacrifice? If we have not apprehended this, we are missing the calmness and tenderness, and the consciousness of a victory in a trial experience in Christ. Do any of us yet know what the blood test of religion is?

"I want the best food and equipment you can send over," said Pershing to Uncle Sam. Certainly, the boys had to have this to do their best fighting. Consider that God is sustaining us day by day that, with happy abandon, we might fling ourselves into the battle for righteousness in the earth.

We are striving against sin; the sin that is couching at our door. Our first encounter is on the home field. That field is often uncultivated, wild and barren. One day we are out taking a walk with ourselves, and there, concealed by our pathway, we find a nest of snakes; lust, greed, gossiping, talebearing, and sheer indifference. We are alarmed at their horrid hisses. And we should be, for sin is conceiving to the bringing forth of death. No, we can't cover it up with garb or pretension. But, considering Him, we can rid ourselves of the fangs of the vipers through "strong crying and tears." This is our first challenge to worthy mettle in a world conflict in behalf of righteousness. It is the "acid test" but the only proved way to qualify as soldiers of the Cross.

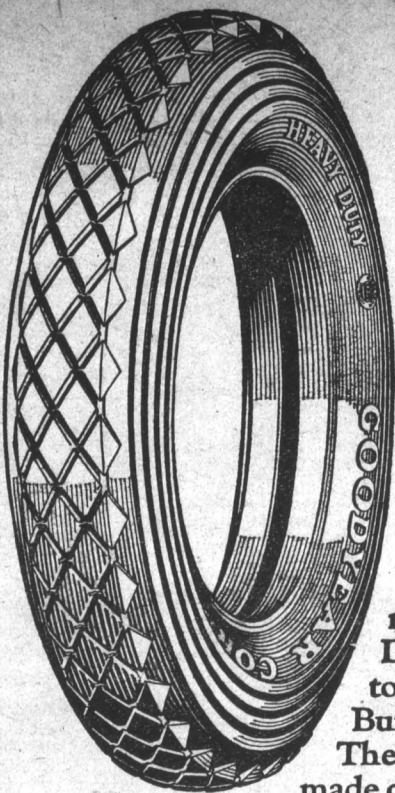
We are striving against sin. So are we against influenza and pneumonia. We take every precaution. We watch our contacts. And right here is where the careless and the fearful fall. Forty new graves in Willow cemetery this winter. But, death through sin is abroad. Worldliness takes many forms and is a canny spirit. Infection is sure unless we set ourselves tirelessly against it. But it is our thrilling pleasure to do so, and to strike hard in a world opposed to Christ. We have not yet resisted unto blood.

But all this is negative living. The most successful warrior is he who sets himself in a positive effort for good. Much of life is out of keeping with the spirit and ethics of Christ. The civilized governments of the world base much of constitutional law on the Decalog, received on old Sinai; but the Sermon on the Mount or new Sinai is meant to fulfil and to replace the old. We have here the principles of Christianity to be applied. When these principles will have been written into the laws of our land, the Kingdom of Peace will have come upon earth. Some folks are saying "Thy will be done on earth", but they do not become real soldiers until they valiantly strive for it. The false theories of life must be exploded, and God promised that the spirit of Pentecost would be the explosive. But if the writer can interpret history spiritually, he is saying that the church has spent power of a crucified Christ, the while giving the world the dead husks of tradition.

May God help us to see! Well, we are seeing a bit, but it is taking the red blood of some of the world's finest sons to wash the scales from our eyes. This preacher may be mistaken, if so we are erring on the side of faith. Methinks we are beginning to make a real study of human problems with the purpose of striving to apply the law of Christ. Since the days of our great war executive, Woodrow Wilson, our presidents have had the vision of seers and the faith of prophets. They have not ceased to declare for a set of principles that bids fair to become the Magna Charta of political and social righteousness in the earth. At the same time propagandists talk about "the next war". And how be it, tantalizing naval maneuvers will help to cause it. How much are we striving against this false and menacing policy? We have a right to hope much from what President Coolidge has called his "new policy." It is to be a policy of "friendship and understanding" in dealing with other countries, rather than "terror and force".

This is courageous and constructive resistance. But in this role also are the heroes of faith and the martyrs of the past, and some of

(Continued on Page 19)



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"The Farm Paper of Service"

TO STUDY MICHIGAN BEAN MARKET

MICHIGAN bean prices in the terminal markets and the practices of the bean dealers are to be studied comprehensively in the near future by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, according to reports from a reliable source. It seems that the meeting at Lansing in April, brought out information that caused the Department to see a need to study the Michigan market. L. E. Tenny, chairman of the Lansing meeting, told those present that the Department had found the opposition strongest where federal grades were needed the most. The opposition was very strong at Lansing.

There is a wide difference in the price of Michigan beans and beans from other states and if the Department can uncover the reason for this, they will be doing a wonderful service for the bean growers of Michigan. E. W. Wheeler, in charge of the hay, feed and seed division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, is of the opinion that the survey will reveal this information.

"Our plans include the compilation of wholesale prices by varieties at large terminal markets over a period of years," said Mr. Wheeler. "It is thought these prices will show some things that have not heretofore been brought to light."

"It is true they will not accurately reflect the price paid farmers, but when we take into consideration the differences between freight rates from the various producing sections to the same terminal market in which prices may be quoted we will have a fairly accurate basis for farm prices of a particular variety or class of beans."

"I am confident the statement indicating \$5,000,000 loss to Michigan bean growers based on the difference in price received for Michigan and California small whites is not exaggerated."

We are glad this study is to be made and believe much interesting information will be revealed.

"ASK THE WIFE"

IN our May 23rd issue we published an editorial about a young man, married, and holding a good job in the city, who was considering leaving the city and buying a farm, and we asked for comments. In a letter appearing on page 17 of this issue a farm woman suggests "Ask the wife".

Yes, he should ask his wife, and then the two of them decide what they want to do. If she likes to live on a farm and is willing to get along without many of the modern conveniences that she has become used to in the city, and she believes that he will make good at farming she will undoubtedly say "Yes". If she is tired of living in a small city apartment, breathing smoke-filled air, and going to the corner grocery for every mouthful they have to eat, she will approve of the idea.

It is true that they would have to give up many or most of the modern conveniences, if they have little to pay down on a farm, and perhaps they could not afford a radio, or attend the movies very often. But there are certain things about farm life that are to be desired over anything that the city has to offer. The most precious advantage is the feeling of partnership and companionship. In the city people grow apart although they may not realize it, but among the farmers a feeling of friendship prevails. Their

problems are similar. Away from the many amusements and hustle of the city, the tense nerves have a chance to rest and people become just human beings. The wife and children become nearer and dearer to the husband, the children can play out-of-doors, the wife finds much to keep her mind busy, and they become a family, not only in name but in reality. They have an opportunity to really know each other. They become partners in the business.

Yes, the young man should ask his wife. She should not only be his partner in marriage but in business as well. She should have her share and instead of everything being "his" it should be "ours". Let's hear from some of the other readers.

TOO MANY FARMERS?

TOO many people on farms results in an excess of farm products sold at unremunerative prices, which in turn has a tendency to hold down the standard of living in the country and blight the lives of the growing boys and girls on the farms, declares Dr. H. C. Taylor, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

"When the movement from country to city goes on at a sufficiently rapid rate there will not be a surplus of farmers and, one year with another, farm prices will be adequate to maintain the desired standard of living on farms in rural communities."

"Unless farmers insist upon a satisfactory standard of living and withdraw from agriculture when they are not able to maintain this living standard, prices for farm products adequate to provide such a standard of living cannot be hoped for."

"In 1820 approximately 87 per cent of those engaged in gainful occupations in the United States were in agriculture. The percentage engaged in agriculture in 1920 was 26. This movement of country to city went on gradually throughout one hundred years, but between 1910 and 1920 the movement was more rapid than in any period since 1870."

"The proportion of those gainfully occupied who are engaged in agriculture will doubtless be further reduced in the United States, but even when final perfection has been reached in the form of labor saving machinery there will continue to be a movement of population from country to city as long as the birth rate in the country is higher than in the cities."

"This movement, within proper limits, should be looked upon as desirable. Without the movement from country to city we would have entirely too many people engaged in agriculture and farm prices would be even lower than they are. Cities would be lacking labor and the disparity between the purchasing power of farm products and other products would be even worse than it has been in recent years."

"The danger in the movement is that the process will be selective, taking the best stock from the rural community and leaving the weaker elements of the population on the farms to the detriment not only of agriculture, but of the Nation as a whole. The movement should operate in such a way as to leave in the country those elements of our rural population best suited to an efficient type of farming, a higher standard of living on the farm and in the rural community, and a standard of rural citizenship commensurate with the needs of our democracy."

We don't believe the surplus of farmers will be again felt in our generation. There is in Michigan, at least, a normal and healthy return to the farms of some of the good farmers and farmers' sons who left during the depression to find city employment, but we do not believe Dr. Taylor need be alarmed about it. It looks mighty good to us to see 'em back again!

MICHIGAN'S GAS TAX

THE enemies of the gasoline tax in Michigan received a bad blow recently when figures were released that indicated the total net receipts for 1925 would be around \$2,000,000 more than was expected.

For the month of February, the first one after the gas tax went into effect, the total amount collected was \$404,000, and for March it was \$507,000. For April it jumped to \$707,807. Figures for May are not yet available but Secretary of State DeLand predicted that it would run around \$800,000, while June, July and August are expected to average close to \$1,000,000 a month. On the basis of such a return officials predict a total of about \$8,000,000, by January 1, 1926. Originally the tax for this year was estimated at \$6,000,000.

Pay in proportion to the amount you use the road is the plan of the gas tax, and it is successful in other states and we see no reason why it should not be a success in Michigan.

IS IT ADDRESSED CORRECTLY?

HAVE you ever written to a company or a friend and then later learned that your letter was never received? Possibly your letter was "returned for better address" or maybe the undelivered letter was never returned to you and you said "Well it is an indifferent friend that will not take the time to acknowledge a letter" and you decide to never write them again. If it is a company you sent an order to you perhaps decided that they were dishonest. Probably it was not the fault of your friend or the company, but your own. Do you remember whether you addressed the envelope carefully and properly? We receive mail every day addressed to Mount Pleasant or Detroit. Did you put your return address in the upper left hand corner so that it could be read easily? Many letters we receive in each mail have no return address on them. No doubt we lose many letters every year because they are not addressed correctly, and some of them have no return address on them so they go to the dead letter office of the post office department. Over 21,000,000 letters and 803,000 parcels went to that office last year and one or more of your letters and parcels may have been among them—if you are not careful about addressing your letters and parcels.

According to figures given out by the post office department 100,000 letters go into the mail each year in perfectly blank envelopes; \$55,000 in cash is removed annually from misdirected envelopes; \$12,000.00 in postage stamps is found in similar fashion; \$3,000,000.00 in checks, drafts and money orders never reach intended owners; Uncle Sam collects \$92,000.00 a year in postage for the return of mail sent to the dead letter office, and it cost Uncle Sam \$1,740,000.00 yearly to look up addresses on misdirected mail.

Be sure you do your part when sending out a letter by addressing it as near correct as possible. If you are not sure of the address of your correspondent you do know your own and if your correspondent cannot be located at the address given your letter will be returned to you providing you put your return address on it.

STUDYING THE STYLES

IN the current issue of a southern farm paper we read a short article about a Texas farmer who said "I have been studying the fashion plates for the past four months and I am planting no cotton this year. When women are putting the kibosh on cotton goods there is no reason to increase the cotton acreage."

That Texas farmer is a businessman and he is bound to make money even when conditions are not the best, because he studies the market and the conditions governing it. A worthy example for all farmers to follow.

The farmer who has a flock of sheep should study the styles, learn as much as he can about the condition of the clothing market, find out how people are buying, whether there is a good demand for wool clothing or if people are buying sparingly. The grain grower should study crop reports of not only this country but others where the same crops are produced and consumed. Will there be a shortage of grain in those countries or will they have some to export in competition with American grain? Are they carrying a surplus over from the year before, or are they turning to other grains because they cannot afford to pay prevailing prices? Are the weather conditions favorable for good crops?

To make a success of any business one must use their head as well as their hands, and the more you use your head the less your hands will have to do.

THAT FARM BUREAU PICNIC

FARM bureaus all over the country are planning picnics on the Fourth of July, as suggested by the American Farm Bureau Federation, and we hope that they will all be a success and become an annual event. If they want to make sure of their picnics meeting with the approval of all they should leave out most of the speeches. We have suggested this in a previous editorial but we want to repeat it. The average speech will take the joy all out of a picnic.

The Iowa State College of Agriculture has supplied the American Farm Bureau Federation with some picnic pointers, some of the being: Have music or sports at the beginning of the program, to draw the crowd; arrange games for everybody, men, women, boys and girls; do not have speaking and music program of more than an hour and a half in length; do not plan on more than one outside speaker.

We heartily approve of the music and sports, but suggest that the speaking schedule be trimmed to one man and let him talk not more than a half hour, and only about the program for the day. The farmers want to forget about their troubles for at least one day a year.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

ABOUT OUR COLLECTION SERVICE

EVERY now and then some subscriber writes to us about a claim that indicates the subscriber has failed to read the information that appears under the heading "The Collection Box" on this page. We are always ready and willing to help folks in every way we can but there are claims we cannot handle.

We cannot take up a claim that is more than six months old. Any claim that has been pending longer than that would require personal attention.

We cannot take up claims that are local or between people that are within easy distance of one another. We cannot attempt to collect notes or personal debts. These require attention of an attorney or collection agency. If we would take such claims we would be obliged to maintain a staff of attorneys and experts to send out every day to different points in Michigan. And as our service is free to paid-up subscribers, we would soon go broke if we attempted to do that.

Remember, we are always at your service and will handle claims, providing:

1. The claim is made by a paid-up subscriber to THE BUSINESS FARMER.
2. The claim is not more than six months old.
3. The claim is not local or between people within easy distance of one another. We cannot handle claims about notes or personal debts. These should be handled at first hand and not attempted by mail.

When sending a claim be sure to give full particulars, amounts, dates, etc., enclosing also your address label from the front cover of a recent issue to show that you are a paid-up subscriber, and send this all in your first letter so that we can act at once on your claim without further correspondence.

AMERICAN SHOW CARD SYSTEM OUT OF BUSINESS

"I have been taking a course from the American Show Card System, Limited, Toronto, Canada. The full price of the course is \$40 and I have paid them \$28 and have taken five lessons. My most recent letter to them was returned unopened and stamped 'Out of Business'. What can be done?"

YES, the school is out of business and we can find no trace of any of the officials connected with it. We don't know of a thing you can do to get your money back. Guess you better charge it up to experience and watch out about getting caught again.

SUCKERS WANTED!

WE recently received a fat envelop from an eastern concern which upon inspection showed it contained twenty-six postcards. Most of these cards contained advertisements asking us to write for free particulars on subjects such as "Will You Live 100 Years?", "No More Gray Hair", "Tobacco or Snuff Habit Cured", "Face Pores Give Up Poisons to New Beautifier", "Vitality and the Glands—Live Forever", "Gland Extracts Make Hens Lay", "A New Discovery to Save the Hair", and many other fakes as worthless. The other cards contained advertisements telling in glowing terms about the things you could buy without one cent down. The list included revolvers, ladies'

The Collection Box

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

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

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

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

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

Report Ending June 12, 1925

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Total Number of Claims Filed | 2693 |
| Amount Involved | \$20,792.19 |
| Total Number of Claims Settled | 2198 |
| Amount Secured | \$24,453.80 |

wear, 25 piece aluminum set, dishes, violins, tires, jewelry of all kinds, men's clothing, typewriter, and a number of other articles.

It did not take us long to decide what to do and we hope any of our subscribers who might have received a similar collection of postcards do the same—throw them in the waste basket. A reliable publication refuses to carry their advertisements and they have found it necessary to use direct mail to get victims. Do not be misled by their statements.

"GLAND" LABORATORIES DECLARED FRAUDULENT

HAVE any of you "fell" for the Lewis Laboratories or Drueson-Kraft Laboratories, both of Chicago, Illinois? Any mail addressed to either of the companies is being returned to the senders with the inscription, "Fraudulent: Mail to this address returned by order of Postmaster General."

Some publications accepted the advertising of the companies and they carried on a campaign using such headlines, as, "Your Glands Wear Out!", "For Weak or Worn-Out Glands!", "Nearly Everyone Needs This Treatment!" Their advertisement were illustrated with dancing parties, with inserts of a muscle-bound athlete and a mountain climber, or a picture of an elderly man administering a "hay-maker" to someone who apparently was rude to a young woman shown in the background. In some of their publicity matter they even suggested that "you can defer and postpone old age almost indefinitely. And at no time did they state just what gland or glands out of the several hundred in the human body they had in mind. If you believed the statements in their advertising you would not question but what a man of seventy-five could take a few doses of this wonderful medicine and suddenly change into a young man of twenty-five. A real "fountain of youth".

The medicine that was supposed to work these miracles consisted of several well-known drugs that would not harm anyone and would not benefit them in the way promised.

Then the post office officials investigated and 2 more "fountains of youth" proved to be myths!

THE "GAS" ATTACK

"WANTED—An established company, building chain of gasoline stations in Detroit, needs services of energetic workers as station managers, with assured opportunities for advancement; experience in this line desirable but not necessary; cash deposit of \$1,500 required, which amount will be perfectly secured. This is an opportunity and will stand investigation. Address Box 3382, care newspaper."

BE SURE that you investigate thoroughly before you invest in such a proposition. We knew of one man placing \$1,500, his life savings, in the hands of the promoters of one of these companies with the understanding that his money was fully secured. Suddenly the company quietly left town leaving no forwarding address and the man, along with many others, discovered that the company's statements were untrue, and the obligations were backed by no tangible assets whatever. Also it was found that the officials of the company were tricksters, with long, unsavory records elsewhere.

He didn't investigate before he invested!

THANKS!

I like your paper very much. It is the best farm paper published to-day.—C. N. Wheeler, Michigan.

We enjoy your paper and find lots of good things in it.—H. M. Traverse City, Michigan.

I am renewing my subscription to THE BUSINESS FARMER as we do not wish to miss one issue.—W. B. H. Fenwick, Mich.

I think THE BUSINESS FARMER the best farm paper I have ever read without exception.—Oliver LaTurneau, Lapeer County, Michigan.

First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bonds

That extra fund of yours will earn safely and generously if invested in the bonds we recommend. Farmers, everywhere, hold them in high regard.

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

(1447)

FEDERAL BOND & MORTGAGE BUILDING, DETROIT

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

Renew Your Subscription to

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

Rates: 1 year, 60c; 2 years, \$1.00; 5 years, \$2.00

(Use this blank for sending in your subscription order)

The Business Farmer,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Date

Enclosed find \$..... in payment for my subscription to The Business Farmer for years.

Name R. F. D.

Postoffice State

THE BIRD AND THE SONG

By James W. Foley

A little bird sat on the limb of a tree
Saying, "Get it, go get it, go get it!"
As cheerful a bird as a birdie could be,
With his: "Get it, go get it, go get it!"
His manner was glad and his notes clear
and firm,
And he said: "In the world there is many
a worm,
But don't fuss and complain and wiggle
and squirm,
Just get it, go get it, go get it!"

"In the world," said the bird, "there is
much that is glad
If you'll get it, go get it, go get it.
And if in the search you find something
that's sad,
Forget it, forget it, forget it!
The world will be sad and the day will
be blue
If you wait for its blessings to come right
to you,
So if you want joy there is one thing
to do,
Just get it, go get it, go get it!"

"Don't think fate is bitter—if you want
your share,
Just get it, go get it, go get it.
The chance is right good it is just over
there,
So get it, go get it, go get it.
I just want to say that the chances are
slim
To get what you wish if you stay on a
limb,
You have to keep moving to keep in the
swim,
So get it, go get it, go get it!"

BLEACH OUT THE STAIN

WHEN a stain on white material
will not yield to soap and wa-
ter, the housewife can turn to
no better chemical bleach than Javelle
water. It may be used suc-
cessfully for removing stains from
uncolored cotton or linen materials
by stretching the stained part over
a bowl filled with water and apply-
ing the bleach with a medicine drop-
per. Javelle water should not be
left on the fabric for more than a
minute and should be neutralized at
the end of that time by a solution
of oxalic acid, and then rinsed by
dipping in the bowl of water. This
may be repeated if the stain does
not disappear on one application.
Garments may be bleached by put-
ting them in a mixture of equal
parts of Javelle water and cold wa-
ter for not more than half an hour.
They should then be rinsed in sev-
eral waters and lastly in dilute am-
monia water. Javelle water should
be applied only to uncolored cotton
or linen materials as it bleaches
colors and rots silk or wool. Javelle
water may be prepared by put-
ting one pound of washing soda in a
granite pan and stirring in one
quart of boiling water until it is
dissolved. While this is cooling,
dissolve half a pound of chloride of
lime in two quarts cold water and
let it settle. Pour the clear liquid
into the soda and let settle again,
then pour off the clear liquid, bottle
it, and put it away in a dark.

INSECTS DAMAGE HOUSE
PLANTS

HOUSEWIVES often find such in-
sects as plant lice, mealy bugs,
white flies, and scale insects,
seriously damaging plants in the
home. The plants can be treated to
eliminate the insects.

Plant lice are the small green,
black, or brown insects which suck
their food from plants. Black leaf
40, a nicotine preparation, is the
best spray to use on them, Ford
says. It is made by diluting from
one to two teaspoonfuls of the con-
centrated solution and a small
amount of laundry soap in each
gallon of soft water to be used. It
may be applied by spraying over the
entire plant, or the plant may be
actually dipped into a pail of the
solution.

Mealy bugs, another of the pests
affecting house plants, are easily
recognized by their distinct white
powdery appearance. Nicotine ole-
ate will control this pest very satis-
factorily. The solution dissolves
the waxy powder which the insect
secretes, allowing the nicotine to
come in direct contact with the pest.
The nicotine oleate can be made by
mixing 10 parts of 40 per cent free
nicotine with 7 parts of oleic acid.
Two tablespoonfuls of the resulting
thick salve is used in each gallon of
soft water. The plants are then
treated by thoroughly spraying or
by dipping the entire plant in the
solution.

White flies, a third pest, seem to
be on the increase, many think.
They may be known by their white,

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS: How many of you are too good as housekeepers?
What, you say, is it possible? Yes, I think it is. I am sure
I was once but I am cured. You have been in homes where
everything was so well kept that you felt as if you hardly dared
breathe for fear of disturbing something, haven't you? Every-
thing looked so spick and span that you didn't feel like sitting down,
in fact, you felt far from comfortable. And when the children came
into the house they dared not run or romp, because they might up-
set something or get a little dirt around. When our pride in house-
keeping prevents anyone from feeling comfortable in the home we
are neglecting home making, which after all is the main job. The
house needs a certain amount of care, but it is there to live in,
not to be looked at, and we should keep this in mind. The children
want to go where they can
play and have a good time.
And we want them to enjoy
staying at home, don't we?

Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor

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

floury appearance. The adult, four-
winged fly, about one-sixteenth inch
in length, sucks the juices from the
foliage of house plants, causing
them to turn yellow and die.

Of the scale insects, there are two
kinds, those with a soft and those
with a hard shell. Both cause con-
siderable injury to house plants,
especially ferns. The soft-shelled
insects can be controlled by a spray
or dip of nicotine oleate, as in the
case of the mealy bugs; the hard
shelled scale insects are controlled
only by pruning out and burning
the infested portions of the plant.

Angle worms also often trouble
potted house plants. When the
worms are present in the pots in
serious numbers a liberal applica-
tion of lime on the surface of the
soil in each pot, followed by a heavy
watering of the plants, will bring
the worms to the surface, where
they may be easily removed.

At times, sow bugs become a seri-
ous household pest, especially in
dark, damp places, such as base-
ments. They can be poisoned with
a bait made by mixing one ounce of
Paris green thoroughly with one
quart of wheat bran or by mixing
two parts of flour and one part of
Paris green. One-half cup of syrup
diluted in one quart of water should
be used to moisten either the flour
or the bran mixture. The bait
should then be scattered in the places
frequented by the pest.

INNER TUBE RUGS

MAKE a frame from lumber one
by three the size that the rug
is to be when finished. The
small iron clamps purchased from
the store hold the frames in place.
Cut the tubes in strips any desired
width (one inch being very good
width). Tack strips to frames as
close together as possible. If the
strips are not long enough, they

may be spliced by riveting or ce-
menting with the cement that is
used to patch tubes in their first
use. (The cement makes a flatter
rug). When frame has been filled
with the strips, interweave with
more strips until filled. The ends
of the rug may be riveted or cement-
ed, cement being better. Designs
may be worked out in colors by us-
ing the white, red or black tubes.
These rugs are especially good to
use in front of the sink or stove.
—Mrs. G.

CHEESE MAKING

CHEESE making is something that
should be taken up by every farmer's
wife, especially those who have a
family liking cheese. Home-made cheese
can always be fresh and is very delicious.
It is inexpensive to make, taking from one
gallon to one and a half gallons of milk
to the pound. The better the milk tests
the less it takes to the pound.

The directions are as follows: The pro-
gress of making cheese is not very dif-
ficult, but takes about six hours.

To begin with, a person needs a boiler,
a dairy thermometer, long bladed knife,
a lard press, strainer, cheese cloth for
bandages, unbleached muslin, two tablets
cheese coloring and salt.

The milk should be cooled before using.
It takes ten gallons.

Put the milk in the boiler and place
on the stove and bring the temperature
to 86 degrees Fahrenheit.

Dissolve Coloring Thoroughly

Take one-half tablet of coloring and
dissolve in three tablespoonfuls of cold
water and be sure it is thoroughly dis-
solved. Also dissolve one No. 2 Hansen
rennet tablet in one-half glass of cold
water.

Stir the coloring in the milk thoroughly.
The milk as rennet is being added
and mix well. Remove to back of stove,
placing cover over milk so the surface
does not cool and do not disturb.

The next step is the cutting of the curd.
After twenty or thirty minutes, the milk
will have formed a solid curd. This curd
is ready to cut when it will make a
clean break over the index finger inserted
in the curd at an angle of 45 degrees.
The curd must not be soft enough to

break irregular. Take a long bladed knife
and cut the curd into cubes about three-
eighths of an inch in size. Cut very slow-
ly. If it is handled too roughly it will
cause the cream to separate from the milk
and make your cheese tough. After the
curd is cut, stir very slowly to keep the
cubes from matting together. In ten or
fifteen minutes there will be quite a little
whey around the cubes. Place the boiler
on the stove and bring to 100 degrees, at
the rate of two degrees every five min-
utes. Stir continuously and slowly. After
100 degrees is reached, set a chair be-
hind the stove and let it stand for one
hour, stirring slowly every five minutes.

Cure Takes Several Weeks

Dip the whey off into your separator
tank; be sure to warm the tank to the
temperature of your curd. Then put your
curd into the tank also. Do not handle
roughly. Let all the whey drain off from
the curd.

Place the curd near the stove to keep
the temperature at 80 degrees. Salt is
added at the rate of three ounces for
each ten pounds of curd, or ten gallons
of milk. It should be added in three ap-
plications.

As soon as the salt is dissolved or in
twenty or thirty minutes, the curd should
be placed in the press, which is lined
with cheese cloth.

When the curd is all in the mold, start
to press it. The pressure should be light
for the first few minutes, but gradually
increased until the curd is forced into a
solid mass.

Take the cheese out in a half hour and
straighten the bandage. Return to press
and leave until the next day.

It requires several weeks to cure the
cheese before using. It should be kept in
a temperature from 50 to 70 degrees. It
should be turned every day for the first
week. After that, it needs to be turned
occasionally. At the end of the first week,
put a coat of paraffine on it. It should
then set for five more weeks when it is
ready for use.—Mrs. E. R.

Personal Column

Insects on Plants.—I have trouble every
winter with my house plants. I have
them outside during the summer and they
do fine but after having them in the house
a few weeks they get black fleas. They
do not kill the plants but are very trouble-
some and when I dig into the dirt there
are white maggots in the dirt. They are
very small and can hardly be seen with
the naked eye. I have put ammonia in
the water and steeped tobacco, used tea
and coffee to water them and last winter
I took them out of the dirt and washed
the roots off with soap and water and
baked the dirt and replanted them. This
killed some of the plants and some of the
fleas and those plants that did live were
bothered with the fleas again in a few
weeks. I have also used insect powder.
What can I do to get rid of these fleas?
—O. G., Capac, Michigan.

Without doubt the little black insects
to which you refer are the adults of fun-
gus gnats. Fungus gnats are always to
be found in rich soil in organic matter
and when this is brought in the house in
the form of soil for plants the tiny flies
hatch out and become quite a nuisance.

There is no successful way of eradica-
ting these from the earth except by steri-
lization, putting the soil in pans and
heating it in the oven is about as good
a method as can be employed on a small
scale. This should be done in the fall
and the treated soil used to repot plants
brought in the house.

Watering the soil daily with a nicot-
ine water has a good effect, but will not
eradicate the trouble when the soil is
filled with these tiny maggots.—Eugene
McDaniel, Research Assistant in Entomology,
M. S. C.

—if you are well bred!

Gifts Of Courtship.—The gifts of court-
ship should be impersonal—flowers, candy,
one's photograph, books, and trifles asso-
ciated with sports or other activities shared
in common. Any article of wearing ap-
parel would be distinctly improper as a
gift, as are articles of intimate personal
use. A gift of expensive jewelry is very
improper. Certain objects, however, do
not come under the head of "jewelry",
properly speaking. A suitor may present
the young lady he is courting with his
picture in a silver frame, he may give
her a silver desk set or silver-mounted
desk calendar, a silver paper knife, or
a gold-case pencil or pen without failing
in social tact.

Recipes

Strawberry Bavarian Cream.—Two cup-
fuls of strawberry juice, 1½ cupfuls of
powdered sugar, 2 cupfuls of thick cream,
1½ tablespoonfuls of granulated gelatin
soaked in ½ cupful of cold water. Dis-
solve the gelatin over hot water. Add to
the strawberry juice and let it stand until
it begins to congeal. Whip the cream,
beating in the sugar. Combine the mix-
tures, folding in the cream, and fill in-
dividual molds. Let it set, and serve
garnished with whole berries or cream.

Strawberry Tarts.—Line tart shells with
rich paste, mashed and sweetened, add
the whites of 2 eggs beaten stiff. Fill the

Hot Weather Hints For Baby Care

LAST year over 300 babies died
in Detroit from diarrhea and
enteritis during the summer
months, according to the Depart-
ment of Health, and the department
has issued six rules that it believes
mothers should observe during hot
days. The rules are as follows:

1. Nurse your baby. Do not wean
without the consent of your doc-
tor. If bottle fed, keep feedings
covered and on ice. Do not give ice
cream, unripe, or too ripe fruit to
young children, and do not allow
them to eat between meals. Chil-
dren require only three-fourths as
much food in hot weather as in cool
weather.

2. Water: Give baby all he will
take between feedings. Do not give
water for three-fourths of an hour
before feeding time. Give baby cool
boiled water.

3. Clothing: In hot weather a
diaper and thin shirt are enough.
If very hot leave off the shirt.
Dress the baby according to the
temperature. Don't use enough
clothes to make the baby perspire.
Use white clothes.

4. Bathing: Bathe the baby
once a day. In hot weather give
the baby a cool sponge bath two or
three times a day. If he has prick-
ly heat include baking soda and

corn starch in the bath water, one
teaspoon of baking soda and one
dessert spoon of corn starch to one
quart of water. Clean hands and
face help keep the food clean.

5. Sleeping. Have the baby
sleep out of doors as much as possi-
ble, protecting him from the direct
sun and extreme heat. Do not use
heavy materials, as curtains, etc.,
to cover or shade the baby—they
exclude air. Protect him from flies
by covering carriage or crib with
white mosquito netting. Don't pile
on extra blankets unless the weather
turns cold—the babies covers should
be no warmer than yours.

6. Summer Diarrhea: At first
symptoms of diarrhea stop all feed-
ing. Give as much cool boiled wa-
ter as baby will take, offering water
every 15 or 20 minutes. A baby
loses water very rapidly with a diar-
rhea and needs immense quantities
to replace this loss. Consult your
doctor at once. If you can get in
touch with him early he can easily
check a simple diarrhea. Later he
may be able to help but little. Keep
your baby clean, cool, and comfort-
able. Castor oil may be given once
in the earliest stages. Later it may
be dangerous. Ask your doctor for
advice—he is your responsible ad-
visor.

tart shells, and bake. Serve with a spoonful of whipped cream in the center of each.

Chrysanthemum Salad.—Cut the peel of each orange in quarters from top to bottom without entirely removing. Then with sharp scissors cut each quarter peel into as fine strips as possible, leaving all the peeling attached to the fruit at the bottom. Divide the orange meat into quarters, cut off the fibrous part and press each section apart. This forms the orange into a perfect double chrysanthemum. Fill the center with chicken salad or fruit salad. Garnish heavily with lettuce.

Tomato and Egg Salad.—Four hard cooked eggs, cut in halves; mash and moisten with salad dressing. Add ¼ cup finely chopped sweet pickles and ¼ cup chopped nuts. Refill whites. Place on slices of tomatoes. Garnish with lettuce and parsley.

Boston Brown Bread.—1 cup rye meal, 1 cup corn meal, 1 cup graham flour, 2 cups sour milk, ½ cup molasses, 2 teaspoons baking soda, 1½ teaspoons cream of tartar, ¼ teaspoon salt. Mix dry ingredients. Add the liquid. Mix thoroughly. Put in oiled molds and steam four hours. Dry in oven.

The Runner's Bible

Dread not, neither be afraid of them. The Lord your God who goeth before you, He will fight for you, according to all that he did for you in Egypt before your eyes; in the wilderness, where thou hast seen how that Jehovah thy God bare thee as a man doth bare his son, in all the way that ye went, until ye came into this place. Duet. 1:29-31.

HOMESPUN YARN

A good short cut in butchering that saves the men's time and the women's efforts is to run the lard fat through the meat grinder. It makes better lard in less time than the old squeezing process.

To sew on buttons so they won't come off, place a pin across the top of the button and sew over this. Remove the pin, lift the button, and twist the thread several times around the "stem" before fastening.

If plum puddings are too rich for the kiddies, bake them simple individual molasses cakes and decorate with whipped cream and cherries or candies.

Uncle Ab says the best talkers are the ones who stop when they are through.

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

So little coal or illuminating gas that a person cannot detect the odor will injure almost all plants, causing the leaves to turn yellow, the flowers to "go to sleep", and all the buds to wither.

A tiny corner of mint planted with the rest of the garden will furnish mint sauce for lamb, mint flavoring for jellies, and a cool garnish for summer drinks.

Aunt Ada's Axioms: The good housewife keeps track of her family's mental as well as its physical digestion.

You like salt with your meals: try it on Tom and Nellie out in the horse stable.

Fresh strawberries and fresh pineapple are a delightful combination for a fruit cocktail or dessert.

Low heels and high principles are all right for anyone, but low tables should be only for short women.

Left-over cauliflower, cabbage, or potatoes make a fine supper dish when scalloped with a thick white sauce and a little cheese.

Aunt Ada's Axioms: Because faith in human nature is such a delicate and beautiful plant is just one of the reasons we should cherish and foster it.

A bouillon cube or a teaspoonful of meat extract will give a delicious flavor to the cream sauce used for vegetables. It can be used frequently when meat stock is not at hand.

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.)

Rural Michigan.—By L. A. Chase. Here is a very interesting book on the rural development of our state. Sells at \$2.50, and we ship prepaid. The MacMillan Company publishes this volume.

George Washington, Country Gentleman.—By Paul Leland Haworth. We have read much about George Washington as a leader of America's army and "Father of Our Country" and but very little of his life as a country gentleman. Here is an intimate view of Washington as a farmer, and it is written in an interesting way. The book is \$3.00 per copy and we send it postpaid. Published by the Bobbs-Merrill Company.

Soil, The Master.—By Rosena Giles. A story with the scene laid in California. The characters are clean, sturdy and interesting; and throughout the entire story a thorough mastery of the knowledge of "the soil" is shown. It is an entrancing story, well told. It sells for \$2.00 per copy. Published by the Cornhill Publishing Company.

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

BE SURE AND SEND IN YOUR SIZE

5078. A Youthful Stylish Frock.—Linen, charmeen, silk faille or crepe could be used for this style. The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires 3½ yards of 40 inch material for vest, collar and cuffs. The width at the foot is 1½ yard.

5062-5010. A Stylish Costume.—Charmeen was used for this design, with checked silk for trimming. The Blouse Pattern 5062 is cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The Skirt Pattern 5010 is cut in 7 Sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches waist measure, with corresponding hip measure, 33, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 inches. The width of the Skirt at the lower edge with plaits extended is 2 yards. To make this costume for a medium size will require 4½ yards of 40 inch material. To face plait, pockets and cuffs as illustrated will require ¼ yard of 40 inch material. TWO separate Patterns mailed to any address on receipt of 25c.

5089. A Very Attractive Frock for the Growing Girl.—Any of the new prints will be good for this design. It could also be developed in cotton or silk broad cloth, rep or linen. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 2½ yards of figured material and ¼ yard of plain material 36 inches wide, if made as illustrated. If made of one material 36 inches wide, 2½ yards are required.

5084. A Dainty Frock for a "Tiny Tot."—Brown or blue linen with cross stitching in colored mercerized thread would be very attractive for this model. It is also good for pongee, poplin and chambray, as well as crepe and rep. The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 2, 4, and 6 years. A 2 year size requires 1½ yard of 32 inch material.

5098. A Simple "Easy to Develop" Romper Model.—Figured cretonne or other printed materials may be used for this style. It is a very comfortable model for very young children. The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 1, 2 and 3 years. A 2 year size requires 1½ yard of 32 inch material.

5097. A Comfortable "Suit" for the Small Boy.—Linen, rep and flannel are serviceable materials for garments of this kind. In this model the left front is shaped over the right. The sleeve may be in wrist or elbow length. The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4 year size requires 1½ yard of 36 inch material.

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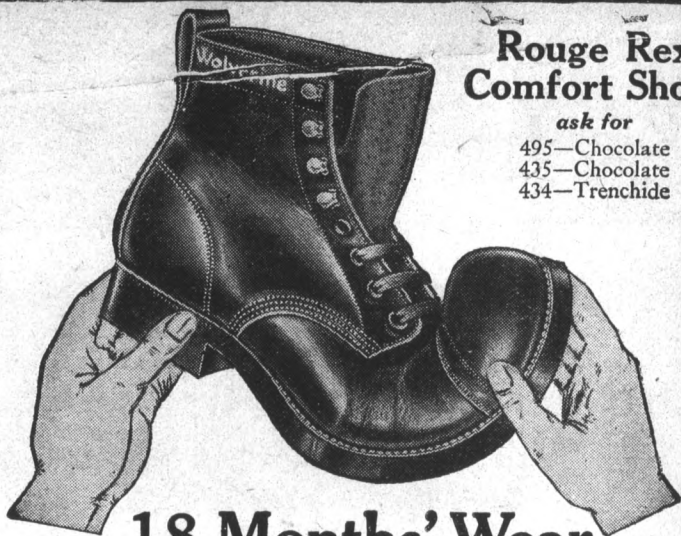
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The Children's Hour

Motto: DO YOUR BEST
Colors: BLUE AND GOLD

DEAR girls and boys: At last I can print a picture of myself; in fact, I am printing three different pictures of myself on our page this time. Now which do you think is the best likeness?

I did not realize you had so many different ideas as to how I looked until I started the drawing contest, and then I soon found out. I was pictured from a young "dude" to an old and wrinkled man; some thought I had beautiful curly hair, while others saw me as a fat jolly fellow. I wish you could have seen all of them.

After studying all the drawings carefully I decided the one by Russell Carter, of Middleville, was the best, and in his picture my friend, Mr. Waste Basket, looks very natural. Second place went to Ruby Minard, of Sandusky; third, to Helen Kinnison, of Kalkaska; fourth, Norman Ludlow, of Albion; fifth, Marion Baumgras, of Lansing. A drawing by Fern Dennis, of Belding, was the first one received at my office after the announcing of the contest. The drawings that won the first three prizes are shown on our page, and I would like to print all that I received, but space will not permit.

What kind of a contest shall we have next? Write and tell me right away so that I can announce one in our July 4th issue.—UNCLE NED.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS



Russell Carter, of Middleville, won first prize in our drawing contest with his cartoon of Uncle Ned.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have written once before but thought I would write again. I am eleven years old and am in the sixth grade at school. I have bobbed hair and wear knickers around home and at school. For pets I have two cats and a dog. One of the cats liked to go up to the attic window and then get in. We had a screen frame on the outside of the window, then she would get up on this frame and jump up to the attic window and go in. Finally we took the frame off and just left a board about two feet square on the sill of the lower window, then she would jump from this board and up to the top of the window and from there to the attic window and then go in. Now we have a glass in the attic window so the cat cannot get in. My she was surprised when she found out she could not get in. I will tell you some more about my cat some other time. I go to school every day that I can. I love school. I go to a country school and there we have all of the grades except the fifth and eighth. When I get through high school I am going to be a woman horse-trainer.

Say Evelyn Slunyk how did you cut that glass with the shears? I would like to know if you would just as soon tell me. Well I must close for mamma wants me to set the table. I would sign my nickname but you would think I was a boy so I will write my whole name. Your niece.—Leona V. Stofflet, R2, Scotts, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have never written to you before but after so many interesting letters I will write. I will describe myself. I have brown hair, am five feet three inches in height and weigh ninety-five pounds. I am thirteen years old. I live on a two hundred forty acre farm. I milk four cows at night and in the morning before I go to school. I am in the sixth grade and walk two miles to school. We have 11 cows, 4 horses, 10 pigs, 1 dog and some chickens and turkeys. I have two sisters and two brothers. Their names are Mary, Elizabeth, Michael and Adelph. I hope Mr. Waste Basket won't see this letter. We have 120 acres for pasturing and the rest in crops. We raise mostly corn for the silo, potatoes, pickles, oats and hay. But the worst job on the farm is picking cucumbers. I wonder if any of the boys and girls agree with me. Now in the winter we pop corn when we come home from school.

But there surely is a lot of work on the farm in the summer. I forgot to tell you that my birthday was in November and if I have a twin they can write to me and I will answer. As my letter is getting long, I will close with a riddle—Long legs, crooked thighs, little head and no eyes. Answer, a hair pin curler.—Bertha Louis Kruley, Boon, Michigan, Route 1.

Dear Uncle Ned:—When I received the M. B. F. Saturday I turned to the children's page at once. You said you never had your picture taken for fear of breaking the camera. I wondered what kind of a man you looked like, and that night



This drawing won second prize in our contest. The artist was Ruby Minard, of Sandusky.

I dreamed of seeing you having a hearty laugh. So there she is, or rather he is. I am five feet six inches tall, weigh around 109 pounds, have light curly hair, and am tanned as brown as a bun. For pets I have 2 dogs and a mustang. His real name is Ginger but we call him Jiggs for fun. My girl friend has a horse she calls Dinty. It is lots of fun riding together. Why don't some of the cousins join us? I'll let you ride Jiggs. He is perfectly tame. He never throws me, only once in a while.

I like to go to the woods and pick flowers and watch the birds when they come back in the spring. The sparrows get me all mixed up. If I saw a grasshopper and a field sparrow together I couldn't tell them apart. Good night.—Ruby Minard, Sandusky, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I come in? I hope I may. Oh, Uncle Ned I want to thank you very much for the check I received, as a prize. The reason I didn't write any earlier is that I simply had no time. Examination times are very near and it is a busy time. I suppose it is for everybody at least it is for me. Some of the spring flowers are out, already. My, but it's nice to see them again. Well, as I haven't very much time even now, I will close with my compliments to the cousins. Your niece,—Anna Smella, Standish, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—How are you and the cousins this morning? This is the first time I have written, but my brother, Richard, wrote about four years ago. I have five brothers and five sisters. I read the whole Children's Hour this week and a lot of the rest. I will tell you a little about the place where I live. The nearest town is Bellaire about four miles southeast of home. I live by a lake, 8 miles long and 3½ miles wide. I will describe myself a little. I am 4 feet 6 inches tall and weigh about 70 pounds. I have brown hair and brown eyes and am 12 years old. We had a program and a tree at our school Christmas and Christmas Day I went to my brother's and we had a tree there too. I got lots of presents. I will close. Yours truly,—Vivian Bedell, Bellaire, Mich., R2, Box 14.



Helen B. Kinnison, of Kalkaska, won third prize and sent the following verse to go with her drawing:

I'm sending this picture to dear Uncle Ned,
The bes. man that ever was.
If he looks like this he must have a wise head,
To print the things that he does.

What the Neighbors Say

Contributions Invited

WAS BOTH NAME AND PURPOSE CHANGED?

DEAR EDITOR: I have been waiting patiently for some word from the farmers of Michigan expressing their attitude toward the recent change of name of Michigan Agricultural College. Not that any good can be expected to come from an expression from the farmers. They were not consulted. When I first saw an article in the daily paper that a change of name was being agitated, I smiled. Wasn't the Legislature preponderantly rural? Recently I asked one of the members why it was done. "The students objected to being graduated from a cow college." Why go to an agricultural college to get applied science?

There is the University of Michigan, sounds better than cow college. I have failed to see any mention in the press where Pres. Butterfield objected to this sacrilege, in fact it has been printed that he sponsored the move. For myself, I feel that something has been taken away from that fine institution. That it is not primarily for the farmers for whom it was originally founded; in fact, that the object as well as the name has been changed.

To attract a larger attendance, was it necessary to compete with the U. of M.?

What if all the farmers of Michigan continued to address all communications to the "M. A. C."? I am writing this to THE BUSINESS FARMER because of all the journals devoted to agriculture in Michigan yours is the only one in which I noticed a voice raised in protest.—E. E. H., Isabella County.

ASK THE WIFE

AN editorial in the May 23rd issue of THE BUSINESS FARMER moves me to pass out some advice. "Shall the young man buy a farm and move to the country or shall he stay in the city and continue to draw a salary of \$265.00 per month? He has enough money to make a substantial payment on the farm. Almost one third of his salary must go yearly to pay rent for a small apartment. He is competent in both lines of work."

Tell him to ask his wife!

The city man can make a success of a city business with no help from his wife. In fact it has been demonstrated many times that a wife in the business office is more bother than she is worth.

But few men have ever succeeded on the farm without a wife who is in complete sympathy with farm life. The city idea of farm life has changed completely in 20 years. And farm life has changed. But the pioneer farmer is mostly working as his grandfather worked, and the drudgery is not all gone.

The new farm will probably, for several years at least, have no electric lights, no radio, perhaps no bathroom, no hard-wood floors or furnace heat. None of the so-called modern conveniences which are common to the tiniest city apartment.

Mrs. Farmer may be shut in by cold and snow two or three months of the year. She may be far from movies, orchestras, bridge parties, and bargain counter sales. Even

church may be out of reach in winter.

If Mrs. City-Dweller is used to all these things can she be happy during those lean years when the farm is getting its start and the wage earner will be earning no two hundred and sixty-five dollars per month. For the chances are that he may not be earning in cold cash more than one twelfth of that for several years.

On the other hand if the wife is not afraid of work, and loves the out of doors, if the changing moods in woods and fields can give her more enjoyment than a movie show; if little chickens, and frisky calves, and flowers and trees and sunsets, and a large opportunity for service, can give her more pleasure than bridge parties or bargain sales, if she can go half way toward making friends with the folks on the farms about her, then buy the farm and get started.

The sooner she gets started the sooner that family will get out of the beginner's class and into the radio class. And the sooner she will have a home such as she can never make out of her city apartment.

There will be lean years, but there will never be hungry ones. There will be hard work but there need never be worry. The \$265 job is entirely dependent upon a boss. It may vanish any day. The farm is solid earth. And the farmer and his wife are their own close corporation.

If there are any children they will want to go. They can keep a dog. They can holler without disturbing the neighbors. They can caper and run without bumping a motor car.

Formerly it was necessary to go to the city to get proper schooling, but the schools have long since come out to the farm. The children have nothing to lose and everything to gain.

So ask your wife.

And then, if she hasn't the nerve, or the notion, why compromise—get an acre or so and commute, holding on to the big paying job as long as may be. But that is another story.—Lulu P. Potter, Manistee County.

DON'T WANT PAPER TO STOP

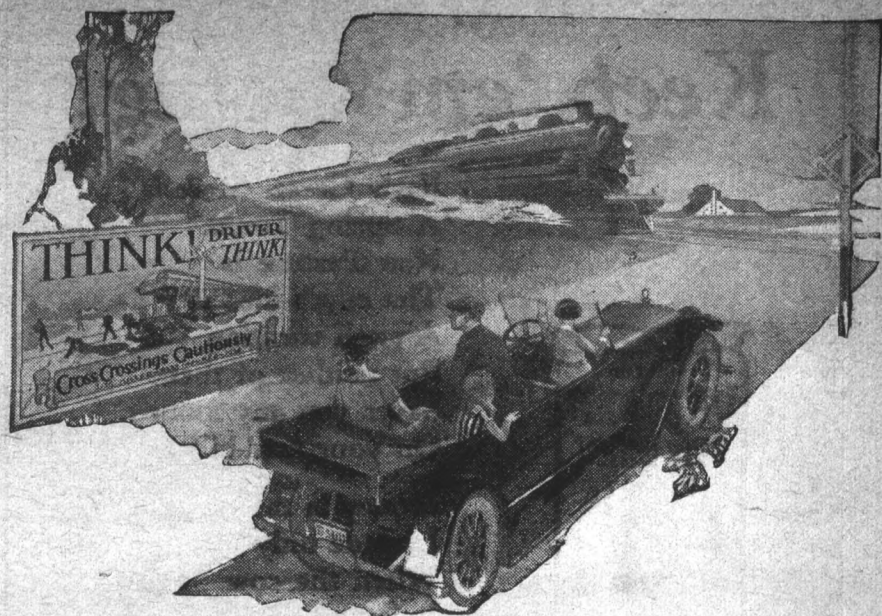
DEAR EDITOR: Find enclosed \$1.00 for two years for the paper. We like the paper very much and don't want it to stop, but it is very hard for us to have much of anything as we have to pay such big taxes. Hope this will be in time so there will not be any missed. Thanking you for past good we have had and hoping it will continue.—Mrs. J. H. R., Grant, Michigan.

THANKS!

Please let me say we take several farm papers but one of the first questions asked is "Has the M. B. F. come?" We want to read the Weather Forecasts first.—Philip Stewart, Clinton County.

Have been so busy did not know my subscription had expired. Can't get along without the paper so send her along.—C. M. Case, Kalamazoo County, Michigan.

Enclosing my one dollar. Have taken THE BUSINESS FARMER before and like it very much. Hardly get along without it.—W. E., West Branch, Mich.



Safety at the Crossing

The increasing safety of railroad work and of railroad travel is strikingly shown by the records of the Safety Bureau of the New York Central Lines.

Twelve years intensive effort by this bureau, with the active cooperation of the men of the New York Central Lines, has resulted in nearly a 60 per cent reduction in the number of casualties to employees and passengers.

But automobile accidents at railroad crossings have greatly increased. Seventy per cent of these crossing accidents occur in daylight—63 per cent in the open country where approaching trains can easily be seen. Last year 14 per cent of these accidents were due to automobiles running into the side of trains, and this percentage is increasing.

Crossing accidents could be practically eliminated if the railroads could enlist the same cooperation from automobile drivers that they have from their employees, and if drivers would obey this safety rule: "Don't attempt to cross the tracks until you are sure it is absolutely safe."

Cross crossings cautiously and save human life.



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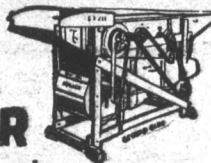
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Clean, fast husking guaranteed with stalks dry, wet or frozen; 500 to 700 bushels per day with our new, wonderful "Steel 4" husker and a Fordson or any other tractor of equal power. Do it in your spare time. Real money in custom work.

Sold on Trial!

Operate it yourself—with your own corn, on your own premises and at our risk. Liberal trial and money-back guarantee. Five sizes, 6 to 20 H. P. Write for catalog and prices; also useful souvenir FREE! State H. P. of your engine.

ROSENTHAL CORN HUSKER COMPANY
"Inventors of the Corn Husker"
Box 5 Milwaukee, Wisconsin



Established 1889

Why Not PUT THIS NEW MILL ON YOUR OLD TOWER

Albion steel and wood mills are quiet and powerful. One-third the working parts of any other mill. Only main Pitman bearing subject to wear. This is oilless, and easily replaceable. Govers by dependable weight without springs. Fits any 4-post steel tower. Why not shorten your chow hour now with a good Windmill? This is your chance—F. O. B. Albion. Erect it yourself. Ask your dealer, or write direct to Union Steel Products Co. Ltd. Dept. 24 Albion, Mich. U. S. A.



Dewberry Plants

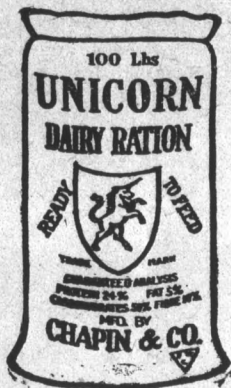
4 for 25c; 25 for \$1.00. 12 Grape Vines for \$1.00; 3 Peach Trees, \$1.00; Hollyhock seed, 10c package.
MARSHALL VINEYARD, Paw Paw, Michigan.



A HERD OF JERSEYS ON JERSEYDALE FARM, ALLEGAN, MICH.

Jerseydale Farm comprises 40 acres, according to Charles Kemmer, manager, and they specialize in registered Jersey cattle. Milk production for the year of 1923 was 86,000 pounds. "We are solving the farm problem by not plowing more land than we can keep fertile," he writes "And automatically we find we are not producing more than we can sell at a profit."

Keep 'em Going!



For a two-cent stamp we will send you one of our new vest-pocket Milk Cost Finders. Gives cost of making 100 lbs. of milk at all prices for feed.

Or get one free at any Unicorn feed store.

Early Green Grass is
A Spring Tonic.
New Pasture is
The cow's idea of
A swell vacation
But neither of them
Saves you any money
On your feed-bill.

Money in milk-making
Is made only
When the cow
Is kept going
At top capacity
For her entire
Lactation period.

That means
Keep feeding Unicorn
Right through
The grass season
To keep up
The milk-flow and
To keep down
Cost of production.

CHAPIN & COMPANY

327 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

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

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

June 27—Herefords, Earl McCarty, Bad Axe, Michigan.

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 names of bulls; Shuttlesworth May Rose Seguel, Jumbo of Briarbank and Holbecks Golden Knight of Nordland. From Dams producing 1011.18 fat, 772 fat and 610 fat.
GEORGE L. BURROWS or GEORGE J. HICKS, Saginaw, W. S., Michigan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL calves from six to eighteen months old. Dams have C. T. A. records up to 460 pounds B. F. Accredited herd. Prices Reasonable.
J. C. TANNY, Deloit, Michigan.

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.

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

REGISTERED YEARLING GUERNSEY BULL of good breeding. Well marked. Reasonable if taken at once. FRED BERLIN, Allen, Michigan.

HEREFORDS

HEREFORD STEERS

56 Wt. Around 950 lbs. 60 Wt. Around 950 lbs.
66 Wt. Around 740 lbs. 80 Wt. Around 650 lbs.
142 Wt. Around 600 lbs. 47 Wt. Around 550 lbs.
52 Wt. Around 500 lbs. 58 Wt. Around 450 lbs.

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

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

FOR SALE—ONE HEREFORD BULL THIRTEEN months old. Repeater blood. Sire 152 A. D. price \$80.00.
Fred M. Chase, Rt. 5, Howell Michigan.

AUCTION!

EARL McCARTY'S HEREFORDS
At his home farm 5 miles west of BAD AXE.
SATURDAY, JUNE 27, AT 2:30 P. M.

As the ROUND-UP ATTRACTION of the annual Michigan Hereford Breeders' Hike, Mr. McCarty will offer 50 of the younger Herefords from his large Disturber-Fairfax herd. 15 open heifers, 5 bred heifers, 5 cows with nursing calves, 5 bulls, 15 steers. All registered stock. Buy purebreds at current prices and make money.

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, FOGIS 89th OF H. F. AND Majesty breeding. Young stock for sale. Herd fully accredited by State and Federal Government. Write or visit for prices and description.
GUY C. WILBUR, Belding, Mich.

BROWN SWISS

BROWN SWISS

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

SHORTHORNS

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

REG. SHORTHORNS—NOTHING FOR SALE except young calves from Bates and Scotch topped dams and sired by a Bates bred bull.
W. M. D. McMULLEN, Adrian, Rt. 1, Michigan.

SWINE

HAMPSHIRE

HAMPSHIRE FOR SALE: A FEW GILTS bred for May farrow and fall bear pigs.
JOHN W. SNYDER, Rt. 4, St. Johns, Michigan.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

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

DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

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

ANNUAL "HEREFORD HIKE"

THE Michigan Hereford Breeders' Association will tour the thumb counties of the state June 27th to visit twenty breeders and see more than one thousand pure bred and high grade Herefords. Ending as it will in Huron county on Saturday, other breeders or points of interest may be visited by staying over Sunday.

These "Hereford Hikes" have proven very enjoyable to Hereford breeders and friends in the past and indications are that the "hike" will be well attended this year. Husbands, wives, sons and daughters all go along to enjoy the fun and vacation, but few there are that have not returned with enough new ideas regarding the selection of cattle or methods of handling and feeding them to pay for the trip. Discussions will be arranged along at different stops to point out things that the casual observer might miss, but what better way is there of learning practical management than to see and talk matters over informally with practical breeders in the friendly group that always attends these tours? Any one interested in better beef cattle is invited to join the tour at any point.

Friday, June 26th

6:30 a. m., Leave Agricultural Building, East Lansing; 8:00 a. m., arrive at Wm. Wadley, Byron; 8:15 a. m. arrive at Wm. Lahring and Son, Gaines; 8:45 a. m., arrive at Crapo Farm, Swartz Creek; 11:00 a. m. arrive at Jones Bros., Fostoria; 12:15 p. m. arrive at Marlette (dinner); 1:45 p. m. arrive at J. W. Goodwine, Sandusky; 2:40 p. m. arrive at G. R. Bushlen, Snover; 3:10 p. m. arrive at Chas M. Smith; 3:40 p. m. arrive at Sanilac Stock Farm, Sandusky; 4:30 p. m. arrive at Rutles Bros., Carsonville; 7:30 p. m. arrive at Harbor Beach. (Banquet on Hereford Beef and Lake Huron fish).

Saturday, June 27th

7:15 a. m. arrive at Adolph Reidel, Harbor Beach; 7:30 a. m. arrive at Regenbuck Bros., Harbor Beach; 8:00 a. m. breakfast, Harbor Beach; 9:00 a. m. arrive at Warner Ramsey, Port Hope; 11:00 a. m. arrive at John Wakefield, Kinde; 11:45 a. m. arrive at Elmer Page, Elkton; 12:30 dinner, Ladies Aid, McCarthy farms; 1:30 p. m. at W. H. McCarty, Bad Axe; 2:00 p. m. at Earl McCarty, Bad Axe; 2:30 p. m. sale of fifty Herefords by Earl McCarty including registered cows with calves by side, bred and open heifers and fifteen steers.—V. A. Freeman.

HOLSTEIN MEN HAVE CONVENTION

ONE of the most fruitful and most representative conventions of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America was concluded June 3rd at Grand Rapids by the unanimous re-election of Ex-Governor Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, as president, and the selection of Des Moines, Iowa, as the 1926 convention city.

Authorization to outline a three-year program for marketing Holstein milk throughout the country where such help is requested was given the Board of Directors by the delegates. It permits the expenditure of not to exceed \$50,000 a year for this purpose, without limiting in any way the other activities of the Extension Service.

Representation Assured

More unity between state association and the national association and a greater general interest in the annual convention of the latter is assured by a new rule which gives the president of organized state associations the power to name delegates for vacancies not filled by the regular election. In unorganized states the chairman of the executive committee of the national association is given similar power.

New Rule Affecting Reserve Fund
The reserve fund can now be drawn upon by a three-fourths vote of the Board of Directors instead of by unanimous consent, according to the by-law as amended.

A resolution relating to the advisability of changing the seat of in-

corporation from New York State to some other state met with favorable reaction. The president was authorized to head and name a committee of five to prepare an amendment to this effect to the by-law covering this subject.

Two Changes in Directorship

Harold Stimson, of Washington, and Mrs. Ruth McCormick, of Illinois, were the only new directors elected. Mrs. McCormick succeeds George A. Fox, of Illinois, who declined to stand for re-election. The directors unanimously re-elected are D. B. Armstrong, New York; Fred Pabst, Wisconsin; and Prof. T. E. Elder, Massachusetts. L. M. Thompson, Pennsylvania, was again named vice president.

Membership Climbs

Membership was granted to 1,689 applicants in 1924, making a total enrollment now of 25,040. The states making the highest gains in membership last year are Wisconsin with 278; New York, 192; Minnesota, 175; Michigan, 143; Pennsylvania, 137, and Ohio, 121.

Many Fairs Added

Special prize awards amounting to \$21,115.23 were paid at 55 fairs and expositions last season.

Association Financially Strong

Despite a decrease in revenue during the past year the Association remains in a strong financial condition with a surplus of \$36,349 and a reserve fund of \$325,673.76, according to the reports of the treasurer and the finance committee.

The Annual Sale

Fifty-nine head of the best Holstein cattle in America were sold at an average price of \$763, considerably higher than the average of any similar sale in recent years, at the sixth national consignment sale held at Grand Rapids June 4th under the direction of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. The high average price was the more notable in consideration of the fact that there were no exceptionally high individual sales. The total of all sales was \$44,250.

The high sale of the day was the transfer of King Rose Ormsby, six months old bull entered by Hargrove and Arnold of Norwalk, Ohio, to H. B. Ainger, Jr., of Northville, Mich. The price paid was \$3,700. This calf is considered a n excellent prospect for senior bull calf honors at the fall shows. He is the only son of King Pieterje Ormsby Piebe, backed by two 1,200 pound maternal dams.

Miss Aggie Johanna Mercedes, a thirty pound cow bred last October to Sir Inka May, \$12,000 bull, consigned by the Minnesota Holstein Company of Austin, Minn., sold to C. Goodhue of the Raymondale stock farms, Vandeuil, Quebec, for \$2,800.

One of the heaviest buyers of the day was Joseph S. Brewer of Grand Rapids. His purchases totalled \$6,875 and included two of the highest sales of the day.

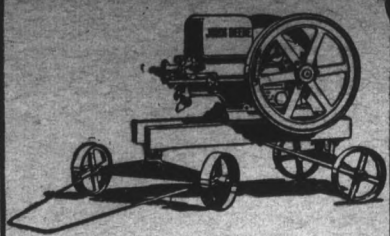
Mary Lee Walker, a 1,000 pound two year old daughter of a 31 pound heifer, owned by J. L. Sebastian of Wasco, Calif., was sold to Billwhack stock farms of Santa Paula, Calif. The price was \$475.

GUERNSEYS SELL WELL

THE First Annual Consignment Sale of Michigan Guernseys was held at the Michigan State College on May 27th. This was the first state-wide consignment sale to be held under the auspices of the Michigan Guernsey Breeders' Association. Upwards of 600 interested people attended the sale.

The forty-seven head, more than half of which were heifers and calves sold for a total of \$10,295—an average of \$219.04. The top price of the sale was received for the cow, Betty Golden of Endicott Farm 9107 and was consigned by John Endicott of Birmingham. She was purchased by Harry J. Kruse of Armada for \$405.

The bidding was very brisk. The forty-seven head were sold to thirty-one buyers, many of whom made their initial purchases of Guernseys. Wm. S. Cobb of Jackson was the heaviest buyer, taking four head for an average price of \$201.25



Get This Enclosed Engine

Don't be satisfied with an ordinary engine when you can get a long-lived John Deere Type E. All of its working parts are fully enclosed in a dust proof case and run constantly in a bath of clean oil.

JOHN DEERE Type E Engine

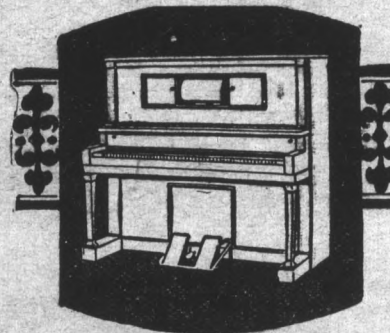
No grit or dust can get into it to cause wear and every part gets plenty of oil. Think how much longer this engine will serve you.

There's not a grease cup or a sight feed oiler on it. Fill up the oil reservoir and it will run from 20 to 24 hours without further oiling attention. Safe for the boys and the women folks to operate—no gears exposed or extending shafts on which clothing might be caught—It's truly a family engine.

It's built the John Deere way—a quality product that costs less in the long run. 1½ and 3 H.P. sizes with truck or unmounted. See it at your John Deere dealer's.

Write for free literature to John Deere, Moline, Illinois, and ask for folder WM-633.

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Please send, without obligation to me, full details of your factory-to-user Club Plan.

I am interested in ☐ Upright ☐ Player ☐ Grand

Name _____

Address _____

6-20-25

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

CALF CANNOT STAND

We have a heifer three years old last December which has just had her second calf. She seems to be in good health but does not give her usual flow of milk yet and the calf is in good flesh but cannot stand up and throws its head back—the cords of the neck drawing up very hard—it eats very good. What treatment would you advise, if any?—C. J., Corunna, Mich.

THERE is very little that you can do except to wait on nature. If this is a congenital defect, it may never come right. I would advise simply taking good care of the calf and feeding it regularly. If it does not come right in due time, it would be best to destroy it.—John P. Hutton, Assoc. Prof. of Surgery and Medicine, M. S. C.

THE IGNORANCE OF THE LAW EXCUSES NO ONE (Continued from Page 3)

made or plowed around the area wherein said fire is set.

When this bill which was sponsored by northern Michigan interests came up for its final passage in the Senate on the last day of the session, it was bitterly opposed by Senator Norman B. Horton of Fruit Ridge who reflected the view of many down-state farmers. He showed that the College is continually urging farmers to burn brush and rubbish and to clean up their fence rows, but this bill would make it difficult for farmers to follow this advice without violating the law.

This bill illustrates the fact that Michigan is a great state with widely diversified interests and that a law which is desirable and necessary in one portion of the state may not be needed and may work a serious hardship in another part of the commonwealth. The only solution of this perplexing problem is to be found through cautious, deliberate, conservative and intelligent lawmaking backed up by sympathetic and informed public opinion.

THE INDIAN DRUM (Continued from Page 10)

she asked it without urging; at his refusal she moved slowly up the steps; but she halted when she saw that he did not go on.

"Miss Sherrill," he said, looking up at her, "how much money is there in your house?"

She smiled, amused and a little perplexed; then sobered as she saw his intension on her answer.

"I mean—how much is ordinarily kept there?"

"Why, very little in actual cash. We pay everything by check—tradesmen and servants; and even if we happen not to have a charge account where we make a purchase, they know who we are and are always willing to charge it to us."

"Thank you. It would be rather unusual for you—or your neighbors—to have currency at hand exceeding the hundreds?"

"Exceeding the hundreds? That means in the thousands—or at least one thousand; yes, for us, it would be quite unusual."

She waited for him to explain why he had asked; it was not, she felt sure, for any reason which could readily suggest itself to her. But he only thanked her again and lifted his hat and moved away. Looking after him from the window after she had entered the house, she saw him turn the corner in the direction of Astor Street.

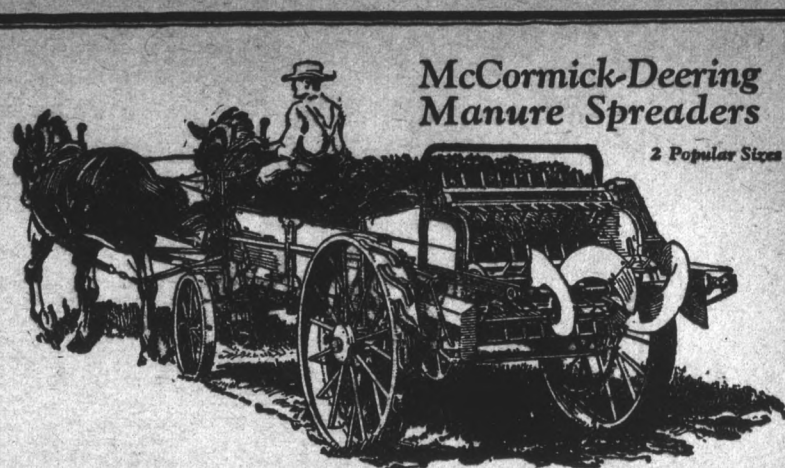
(Continued in July 4 issue.)

RESISTING UNTO BLOOD (Continued from Page 11)

our immediate fathers and brothers. All these endured the scorn and gainsaying of sinners; the faithless and neutrals. But so did He in whom all martyrdom is sanctified. Though, He did it in such strength and hope. Let us keep our eyes on the Cross that we might not get far away from the righteous ideal from which He died. Here is where the Christian warrior finds strength and promise to wage his daily conflict in behalf of a righteous commonwealth.

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 today, mentioning this paper. (Adv



McCormick-Deering Manure Spreaders

2 Popular Sizes

BEN FRANKLIN said:

"The Safest Investment is a deposit of fertility in the soil bank; it is surest and pays the best."

BEN FRANKLIN "broadcast" these words of wisdom 'way back in the 18th century, yet at the present time the waste of farm fertility is appalling. Authorities have estimated that from 1/3 to 1/2 of all our barnyard manure is absolutely wasted, the annual loss totaling about \$800,000,000. Nor is this loss confined to poorly managed farms; it occurs on many that are operated efficiently otherwise.

What is the solution? It is not enough simply to put manure on the fields in haphazard manner. A Nebraska farmer who kept records for 3 years discovered a difference of 252 bushels of corn in favor of machine spreading over pitchfork spreading. This on two 6-acre plots. Think what a difference is possible on your acreage. You cannot afford to overlook so important an item!

The local McCormick-Deering dealer can show you the McCormick-Deering Manure Spreader in a size to fit your farm. We recommend purchase and regular use of this money-making machine to restore and maintain the fertility of your crop acres.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

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

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.

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

Order at once from this ad. Cash with order or send O. 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.



PRICES FOR JUNE DELIVERY

| | | |
|---|---------|---------|
| Utility Matings | 100 | 500 |
| English S. C. White Leghorns,..... | \$ 9.00 | \$42.50 |
| Barred Rocks,..... | 11.00 | 52.50 |
| S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds,..... | 11.00 | 52.50 |
| Star Matings | 100 | 500 |
| Tanored 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. 3, Box 3, Zeeland, Michigan



BIG HUSKY CHICKS

REDUCED PRICES

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

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|------------------------------------|--------------------|--------|---------|---------|------------------|---------|
| | Postpaid prices on | 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 | Pullets | write for prices | |

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

WINSTROM POULTRY FARM, Box C-5, 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



Order Now These at 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 Barron White Leghorns | \$2.50 | \$5.00 | \$9.00 | \$42.50 | \$85.00 |
| Park's Barred Rocks | 3.00 | 6.00 | 11.00 | 52.50 | 105.00 |
| S. C. R. I. Reds | 3.00 | 6.00 | 11.00 | 52.50 | 105.00 |

Per 100, \$8.00; Per 500, \$37.50
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.

DOWNS TANCRED BARRON LEGHORNS

1882

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

1925

HIGH QUALITY WHITE LEGHORNS

This 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 |
| \$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. Chicks will be fully matured for 1926 breeding season. Get our Free Catalog.

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

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

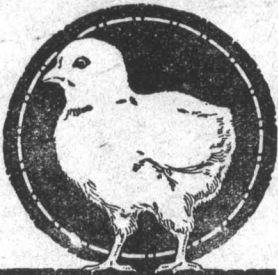
If you want pure bred chicks that are bred right, hatched right, and shipped right, that grow and will make you a profit, get our new low prices and free catalog before you buy.

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 | \$3.00 | \$5.00 | \$15.00 | \$70.00 |
| Selected Barred Rocks, S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds | 8.50 | 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

Large vigorous, peppy chicks that will completely satisfy you.

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

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

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

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.

| Barron Strain S. C. White Leghorns | 100 | 500 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| Rhode Island Reds | \$10.00 \$28.00 | \$45.00 |
| White Wyandottes | \$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 PULLEY FARM, ZEELAND, 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 | |
| \$3.00 | \$5.00 | \$10.00 | \$47.50 | \$90.00 | |
| White Leghorns, Special Extra Quality | 3.50 | 6.50 | 12.00 | 57.50 | 110.00 |
| Barred Rocks, Reds | 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.

**OUR PURE BLOOD**

Tested Chicks. Can ship at once. Rush your order at reduced prices. Barred and White Rox. Reds, Black Minorcas, 14c each. White and Silver Wyandottes, Orpingtons, 15c. White and Black Leghorns, Light Brahmas, 18c. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Heavy broilers, 11c. Sheppard's Anconas, 12c. Light broilers, 8c. May chicks \$1 per 100 less. June chicks \$2 less. Add 35c extra if less than 100 wanted. Hatching eggs. Bank reference. Free catalog of 20 varieties. BECKMANN HATCHERY, 26 Lyon St. Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Poultry Department

(We invite you to contribute your experience in raising poultry to this department. Questions relative to poultry will be cheerfully answered.)

LICE AND MITES

THE chick that is scantily feathered, ruffled, with hunched shoulders and has an unhealthy appearance is generally affected by lice or mites. In many cases the chick will not run with the others and may stand off by itself and not eat, although it has been well fed.

Mites are pin point in size. They live in a crack or crevice of the coop by day; by night they crawl upon the chick and suck its blood. Hungry mites are whitish gray and only visible if one looks closely. After feeding, mites are red with blood and are found in clusters hidden from the light. To rid the coop of them deluge every bit of its surface, inside and out, filling corners, cracks, crevices and chinks full of zenoleum wash, made by stirring 1/2 cup of zenoleum into two quarts of water. Be careful not to miss a bit of the surface anywhere. If you use a spray pump, give it force enough to drive the disinfectant into the cracks.

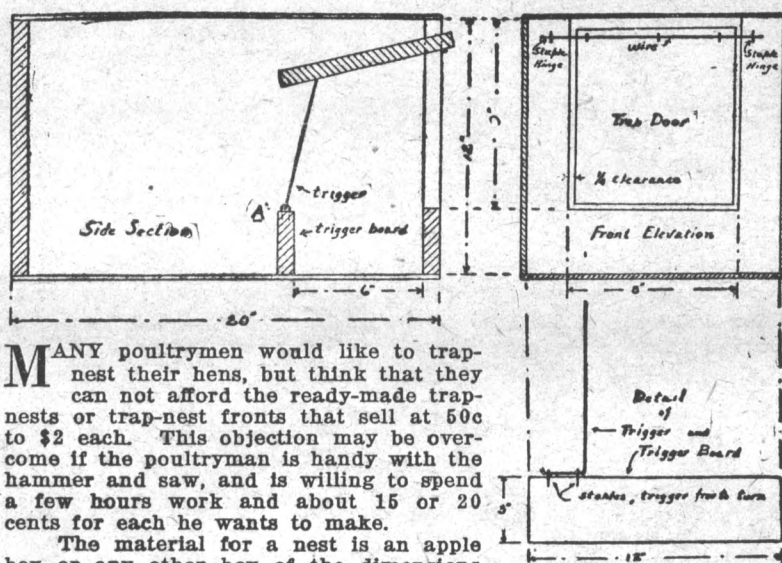
It is a waste of time and material to fight mites in a half-hearted way. Miss a dozen and you will have, in an incredibly short time, a thriving colony that will number millions. Kerosene will kill mites, but not their eggs or nits. It is not lasting enough to be effective. Lime, air-slacked or made into whitewash, will not eradicate mites unless applied boiling or when crude carbolic acid or something of like nature is added.

Zenoleum is good because it is lasting, is healing to the hands of the operator, to the feet of the chicks, does not stain the feathers or fluff permanently, is not poisonous and has no injurious fumes. In fighting mites, rid coops of

them and keep them clean and your work is done. For lice, use the same methods and precautions for cleaning and keeping the coop clean, but in addition the chicks themselves must be freed from the pest.

Lice live upon the chicks by day and night, breed upon their bodies as well as in the coop. You will find the lice generally upon the head or neck, sometimes under the wings or around the vent. While plainly visible to the eye, being 1-16 to 1-8 inch in length, lice unless numerous may elude your search for them. They live upon the skin, not the blood, and are found burrowed deep down in the fluff or feathers next to the skin. When the feathers or fluff are parted in search of them, they scud out of sight so quickly that it takes speed to get a glimpse of them and many people are fooled into thinking their birds are free from them, when in truth they are not.

To make certain, apply a drop of olive oil or any of the salad oils to the crown of the chick's head, another below the ear, and still another to the throat just below the beak. This generally reveals the lice and is the best method of ridding chicks of them. Kerosene, sulphur, lard, meat drippings, or vaseline are things all too harsh and crude to use on the tender down and skin of young chicks. The olive oil is just as effective and can be used more liberally, and is not nearly so hard on the chicks. The best way of all is to treat the hen before setting her with lice, and the coop and nest as described above with zenoleum and have no lice upon the chicks. There is no profit in feeding lice and mites off the flesh and blood of the little chicks.

A Simple Home-Made Trap Nest

MANY poultrymen would like to trap nest their hens, but think that they can not afford the ready-made trap-nests or trap-nest fronts that sell at 50c to \$2 each. This objection may be overcome if the poultryman is handy with the hammer and saw, and is willing to spend a few hours work and about 15 or 20 cents for each he wants to make.

The material for a nest is an apple box or any other box of the dimensions 20x12x12 inches, which may be secured at a grocery store for about 15 cents, a piece of stiff wire about 20 inches long, and a few poultry netting staples and nails. Measure and mark an opening 8 inches wide and 9 inches high on one end of the box. Saw out the opening being careful not to split the wood, as the piece sawed out is to be used as the trap-door. Nail a strip of wood across the top of the opening made in the end of the box. Cut a 10-inch piece of wire and staple it, as shown in the illustration, to the trap-door about half an inch from the top. Use four or five staples to fasten the wire, so that it will make a solid hinge upon which the door can swing. In order to make the door swing freely, you will have to plane or whittle the top and bottom a little. When you have the door in place, cut a strip of wood 12x3x1 inches and nail it in place, as shown, 12 inches from the back of the box. This is the nest, the space in the front of the box containing the door and the trigger that springs the trap when the hen passes into the nest.

When you have made the nest in the back of the box, proceed as follows to make the trigger: Cut a piece of wire about 9 or 10 inches long. Bend it as shown in the figure, and with two staples fasten in place on the left-hand side of the 3x12-inch piece at the place marked "A". Adjust the trigger so as to hold the trap-door at the proper height from the bottom of the nest. It must trip at the moment the hen lifts the door by passing under it. Nail boards on the top of the nest, and then test the finished trap-nest by setting the trap and springing it. After you have tried it, you may have to adjust the trigger so that the door will drop as the hen goes into the nest. The smaller breeds will have to have the trigger set to hold the door lower than if the nest is to be used for the larger type of bird.—Carl F. Petersen, in Wallaces' Farmer.



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) | \$9 per 100 |
| Sheppard Anconas (300-egg strain) | \$9 per 100 |
| White Wyandottes (Evergreen strain) | \$12 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 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.
Established in 1904
PINE BAY POULTRY FARM, Holland, Michigan.



HIGH PRODUCERS AT SPECIAL PRICES

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION, Kalamazoo, Mich.

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.

Midsummer Sale on Pure Bred Stock
Chicks 8c up; pullets 60c up; year-
ling hens \$1 up. Best paying, leading
varieties. Information free.
FAIRVIEW HATCHERY
R. 2, Zeeland, Mich.

SPECIAL DOLLAR OFFER!

Offer No. 50

| | |
|------------------|--------------|
| Business Farmer | A |
| American Needle- | \$1.85 Value |
| woman | For Only |
| Good Stories | \$1.00 |
| Woman's World | |

Offer No. 51

| | |
|------------------|--------------|
| Business Farmer | A |
| Woman's World | \$1.85 Value |
| Good Stories | For Only |
| The Household | \$1.00 |
| People's Popular | |
| Monthly | |

Offer No. 52

| | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Business Farmer | A |
| Illustrated Compan- | \$1.85 Value |
| ion | For Only |
| Home Folks | \$1.00 |
| Modern Poultry | |
| Breeder | |

Offer No. 53

| | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| Business Farmer | A |
| People's Home | \$1.85 Value |
| Journal | For Only |
| American Fruit | \$1.00 |
| Grower | |
| Good Stories | |

Send your selection and One Dollar to
THE BUSINESS FARMER,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

MEAT SCRAPS FOR LAYING HENS

Do you think hens should have
meat scraps in order to get large
production of eggs?—F. S., May-
ville, Mich.

It is usually considered necessary
that laying hens have some
source of protein in order that
one receive a high egg production.
Protein feeds considered of value
are: meat scrap, fish meal, tankage,
dried buttermilk, and semi-solid.
It is probable that in this section of
the country, meat scrap is better
than any other form of protein.—
C. G. Card, Ass't Prof. of Poultry
Husbandry, Acting Head of Dept.,
Michigan State College.

BLEEDING COMB

I have some very fine brown Leg-
horn hens. Last winter about the
middle section of the combs started
to bleed. Within six hours from
the time the blood started the hen
would die. I lost six hens that
way. Can you tell me the cause?
What animal taps hens for blood at
the top and base of wing?—H. R.,
Stanton, Mich.

BLEEDING from the comb can be
stopped by the use of iron
chloride, saturated solution.
The cause is usually picking by
other hens or some other physical
injury. I don't know if any animal
has the habit of tapping the hens
for blood at the top and base of
the wing.—H. J. Stafseth, Assoc.
Prof. in Bacteriology, Michigan
State College.

SEED THE YARDS

ONE of the best ways of destroy-
ing the bacteria that bother
poultry is to put the yards under
cultivation. In addition, the
seeding of the yards is very impor-
tant from the standpoint of furnish-
ing green stuff for the fowls.

Where a considerable number of
fowls is kept on a relatively small
run it is well to arrange the lots so
that they can be alternated. In this
way feed will be growing on one
while the fowls are foraging in the
other.

Oats is probably the most com-
mon plant used for this purpose.
The man who was thinking about
this problem last fall probably put
in fall rye and is now reaping the
benefit of a good lot of green stuff.
Sudan grass is more widely used
than formerly, and is well liked by
a good many as it grows rapidly af-
ter it gets a start.

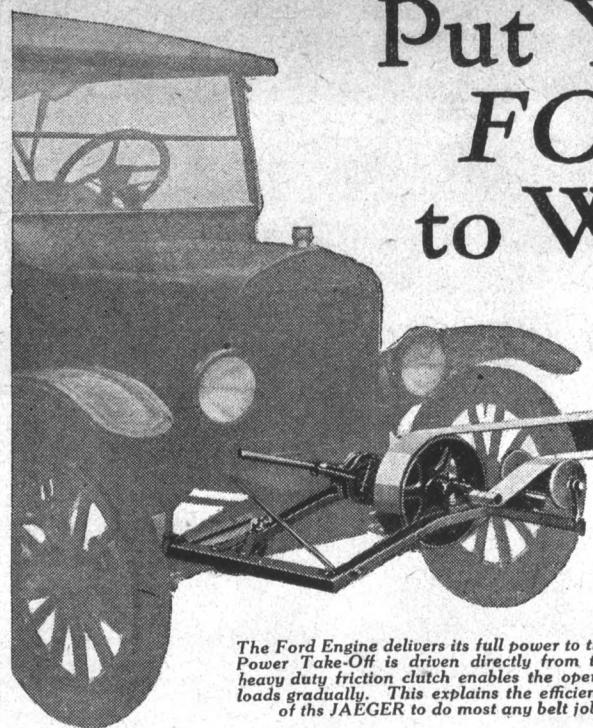
WHAT EFFECT HAS THE MOON AND SUN ON YOUR PLANTING?

(Continued from Page 4)

Most almanac interpretations of
planting dates rest upon the fact
that certain signs of the zodiac are
considered fruitful and others bar-
ren. The best times to plant, ac-
cording to these books, is when the
moon is rising and in a fruitful sign
or when a fruitful sign not contain-
ing the moon is rising, and at the
same time, in a fruitful sign. They
also claim a good time to cut weeds
or cultivate is when the moon is in
a barren sign. Conditions vary and
we can only answer correctly for
individual persons when specific
dates are mentioned.

These are ancient astrological
rules and we come across many
people who claim much success from
them. Personally, we have not un-
dertaken any extended research in
the matter, but at the same time we
believe there is something to it. We
just venture the thought that plant-
ing under certain astrological con-
ditions may strengthen or weaken the
vitality of the seed planted that will
show out under normal seasonal
conditions. Unusual weather con-
ditions might off-set this influence
during growing weather.

We know beyond a doubt that
certain astronomical conditions pro-
duce certain kinds of weather and
the correctness of our long range
weather forecasts prove our conten-
tion. We could not, therefore, run
down or deride the idea that seed
planted at a certain time could not
be influenced by mysterious electric-
al vibrations of sun and moon. The
Bible says, "The heavens declare
the glory of God: . . . Day unto
day uttereth speech, and night after
night sheweth knowledge" . . . "To
everything there is a season . . . a
time to plant and a time to pluck
up that which has been planted."



Put Your FORD to Work

JAEGER Port-
able Power
Take-Offs: Saw
Wood, Bale Hay,
Grind Feed,
Husk Corn, Hull
Clover Seed, Op-
erate Concrete
Mixers and do
most any other
job around the
farm that re-
quires 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

Wingarden Strain WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS



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

ROYAL EGG BRED CHICKS

75% OF OUR SALES EACH YEAR ARE TO OLD CUSTOMERS

Tancred---English S. C. White Leghorns EARLY JUNE DELIVERY

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

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

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

MARKET FLASHES

Wheat, Corn, Oats in Strong Position

Good Demand for Cattle and Hogs

By W. W. FOOTE, Market Editor.

GENERALLY speaking, business is moving along fairly well, the railroads carrying enormous quantities of freight of various kinds, yet some lines of merchandise are showing a slackened movement, and considerable numbers of workers are out of work. In the cities the cost of living has been vastly increased since pre-war times, and in the big cities rents have had such a great boom that multitudes of people have been compelled to give up their apartments and rented houses and live in one or two rooms. As a partial offset to this, salaries and wages have undergone marked advances, but in many respects the farmers have quite a number of advantages over the city dwellers. At any rate, the family who own a nice farm just big enough to provide them a comfortable living, with father, mother, two boys and two girls, is pretty well off. Diversified farm production and raising most of the things consumed by the family are the main requisites. In one extremely important respect the change in the farmer's position is much improved. An Iowa farmer who visited Chicago a short time ago said: "A year or two ago nobody wanted to loan money on a farm. Ask for a loan of \$100 on an acre and you would be laughed at. Now it is different. There have been so many losses on other investments that farm mortgages look good. The legitimate borrower is welcomed."

Our Michigan wheat farmers are counting on a profitable year, and they have plenty of confidence in their dairies, fruits, berries, etc. In some instances, however, improvement could be made by freer use of manures and fertilizers, and a thorough system of pruning and spraying the fruit orchards would pay handsomely in the near future. In some districts high-class dairy cows are being purchased, Holsteins being especially popular. Automobiles are in general use on the farms, and the use of auto-trucks is rapidly increasing.

The June Crop Report

A total wheat crop of 661,000,000 bushels or only 11,000,000 bushels in excess of the average annual domestic disappearance of bread grain in this country during the last three years was suggested by the department of agriculture. It was 212,000,000 bushels less than the 1924 harvest. After eliminating the durum wheat, which is not wanted for domestic requirements, the report suggested that the supply of bread wheat was actually less than this country's needs. The winter wheat crop is estimated at 407,000,000 bushels, being below any of the private reports, and was the smallest since 1912, when it was 399,919,000 bushel, showing 38,000,000 bushel less than in May and compares with 590,000,000 bushels harvested last year. Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma have a total winter wheat crop of 144,000,000 bushel, or 17,000,000 bushel less than last month, and 119,000,000 bushel less than last year. The Kansas crop alone is 34,000,000 bushels, against 153,000,000 bushel harvested in 1924.

A spring wheat crop of 254,000,000 bushel was suggested, compared with 283,000,000 bushel harvested last year. The four northwestern states have 170,000,000 bushel or 64,000,000 less than in 1924. Total spring wheat average is 21,181,000, a gain of 3,410,000 acres, or 19.2 per cent over last year. There are 4,670,000 acres, or 27.2 per cent, durum wheat in the four northwestern states against 4,416,000 acres last year. These figures are included in the total spring wheat acreage.

The oats crop is deteriorating, as was shown by the government's estimates of 1,295,000,000 bushels, which was 62,000,000 bushel less

than the average of the private estimates and compared with 1,542,000,000 bushel harvested last year.

Rye crop is the smallest in years, 53,000,000 bushel, or 10,000,000 less than last year, while the barley crop of 205,000,000 bushel is 17,000,000 bushels in excess of 1924, the gain of 24.6 per cent in the acreage being a factor. The hay crop has been seriously damaged by drought and heat and is estimated at 95,800,000 tons, or 16,000,000 tons less than in 1924.

The Wheat Situation

Looking forward to the new crop year, it is important to observe that all the indications point to a comparatively small amount of wheat to export to foreign countries. Winter killing was severe, and serious injury has been done this spring and summer by dry weather. The recent Canadian government crop report was bearish, but the crop report sent out by the United States Department of Agriculture was very bullish on wheat and other grains and hay and caused good advances in prices. Later there was a heavy selling of wheat and lower prices. Wheat is still in an extremely strong position and sells at far higher prices than a year ago, as do corn and rye, while even oats have at last had a good rise in prices on the bad crop news. Harvesting is making rapid progress in the winter wheat districts of the southwest, and premature ripening has taken place as far north as Illinois and Indiana, with cutting under way in both states. Considerable damage has been done to corn by dry weather in Texas, according to recent reports, and there were complaints of rain being needed in the main corn states. Replanting of corn has been extensive and a large corn acreage is expected, the abandoned acres of wheat and oats going into corn. The visible wheat supply in this country is down to about 34,000,000 bushels, comparing with nearly 40,000,000 bushels a year ago; while the corn in sight is 18,372,000 bushels, comparing with 11,878,000 bushels a year ago; that of oats 34,994,000 bushels, comparing with 5,251,000 bushels a year ago; and that of rye 10,287,000 bushels, comparing with 18,317,000 bushels a year ago. The wheat acreage in fifteen European

countries is slightly larger than a year ago. The world's rye acreage is a little larger than last year. Late sales for July delivery were made on the Chicago Board of Trade of wheat at \$1.62, comparing with \$1.11 a year ago; corn at \$1.16, comparing with 81 cents a year ago; oats at 54 cents, comparing with 47 cents a year ago; and rye at \$1.14, comparing with 75 cents a year ago. Oats are expected to go higher.

Pastures are in excellent condition, being rated at 98 per cent of normal, but in order to maintain this high condition, frequent rains will be needed. Surface moisture is needed at present, but lack of moisture has not yet damaged pastures. Present indications are that a few early shipments of grass fat cattle be expected on the market movement will start about July 5.

So far the weather has been cool and there has been no fly damage. Rains have been sufficient to keep the grass in good condition without being "washy".

Good Demand for Cattle

There is fair consumption of beef at the present time, and good prices for beef cattle are paid compared with other years, but the tendency is to over load the Chicago market, and this causes sharp breaks frequently, as happened last week. The bulk of the beef steers sold at \$9.25 to \$11.25, the best yearlings going at \$11 to \$11.60 and the best heavy steers at \$10.50 to \$11.50. No really good steers went below \$9.75, and sales took place all the way down to \$8 to \$9 for common to fair steers, with inferior little steers at \$5.25 to \$7.75. Grassy cattle are arriving in increasing numbers and sell badly. Butchering cows and heifers sold at \$3.75 to \$11, canner and cutter cows at \$2.50 to \$3.65, bulls at \$3.75 to \$7.75 and calves at \$5 to \$10. The stocker and feeder trade was very poor at further reductions in prices, with sales at \$4.50 to \$8, mostly at \$5.50 to \$7.

The Hog Industry

Hogs continue to sell at far higher prices than in recent years and are a source of great profit to farmers provided with sufficient corn and other feeds. There is large consumption of fresh and cured hog meats and lard despite their high prices. The recent official figures showing the supplies of provisions are very bullish, the combined stocks of hog products in the seven packing points on June 1 being 296,497,876 pounds, comparing with 343,697,910 pounds a year ago, reflecting the great falling off in the marketing of swine. For many weeks the marketing of

hogs has been running far below recent years, and for the year to late date combined receipts in seven leading western packing points aggregated 13,195,000 hogs, comparing with 15,431,000 one year ago, 14,807,000 two years ago and 10,908,000 three years ago. One year ago hogs sold in the Chicago market at \$6 to \$7.25 and two years ago at \$5.80 to \$7.05. Of late the most important feature of the Chicago market was the discrimination of the packers against light hogs and underweights, these declining at a lively rate while the heavier lots were advancing. At the close of last week hogs sold at \$10.70 to \$12.60, comparing with \$10.60 to \$12.35 a week earlier. Advanced prices are probable, although the demand from eastern packers has fallen off.

WHEAT

Although the reports indicated the wheat crop was in poor condition prices declined last week. Students of the market do not believe prices will remain as low as they are at present for long, and some of them predict \$2 wheat before the new crop is harvested. The new crop is heading very short in most sections.

CORN

Hot and dry weather gave the corn market a strong tone up to the closing days of last week when beneficial rains over the corn-belt caused it to weaken.

OATS

Better growing weather in a large part of the country where oats are produced gave the market a bearish tone the last couple of days of last week. Dealers expect a stronger tone in the near future and prices may go higher.

RYE

Rye follows the trend of other grains, especially wheat, and better prices are looked for.

BEANS

Receipts have dropped off considerably and a better demand is reported. The trade is a little slow about paying the advanced price but the market seems to be in a much stronger position than it has been for several weeks. Some dealers are even predicting that the price will go to \$6.00 per hundred pounds. Much depends on how fast growers bring their beans to market.

POTATOES

Farmers are marketing their potatoes and prices cover a wide range. The market is not able to absorb the potatoes on account of the large receipts and a weak tone is noted. There seems to be a liberal supply of new potatoes and the price is lower.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

DETROIT.—June 16.—Cattle: Cow grade very slow, others slow and steady; best Detroit yearlings, \$9@10.50; best heavy steers, \$9@9.50; best handy weight butcher steers, \$8@9; mixed steers and heifers, \$7@8.25; handy light butchers, \$6.25@7.50; light butchers, \$5@6; best cows, \$5@5.75; butcher cows, \$4.50@5; cutters, \$3@3.50; canners, \$2.25@2.75; choice light bulls, \$5@6.25; bologna bulls, \$4.50@5; stock bulls, \$4@5; feeders, \$5.50@7.25; stockers, \$5@6.25; milkers and springers, \$45@75. Veal calves: Market 50c higher; best, \$11.50@12; others, \$7@11. Sheep and lambs: Steady; best lambs, \$15.50@16; fair lambs, \$12.50@14; light to common lambs, \$8@11.50; fair to good sheep, \$6@6.50; culls and common, \$3@3.50; yearlings, \$10@14. Hogs: Prospect higher; mixed and heavy yorkers, \$13; roughs, \$12.75; pigs and light, \$12.

CHICAGO.—(U. S. Department of Agriculture)—Hogs—Mostly unchanged, bulk, 225 to 240-lb. butchers, \$12@12.50; top, \$12.60; bulk, packing sows, \$11.15@11.50, majority strong weight killing pigs, \$11@11.25; shippers, 2,000; estimated holdover, 4,000; heavyweight hogs, \$12.25@12.60; —medium, \$12.10@12.55; light, \$11.15@12.25; light lights, \$10.75@12.20; packing hogs, smooth, \$11.30@11.65; packing hogs, rough, \$11@11.30; slaughter pigs, \$10.25@11.50. Cattle—Compared with week ago, good to choice, fed steers, \$5@40c lower; spots, off more; lower grades weak to 35c lower; near choice, weighty steers, and in-between grades, light mixed yearlings showing

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S MARKET SUMMARY

and Comparison with Markets Two Weeks ago and One Year ago

| | Detroit June 16 | Chicago June 15 | Detroit June 1 | Detroit 1 yr. ago |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| WHEAT— | | | | |
| No. 2 Red | \$1.88 | | \$1.89 | \$1.17 |
| No. 2 White | 1.88 | | 1.89 | 1.19 |
| No. 2 Mixed | 1.88 | | 1.89 | 1.18 |
| CORN— | | | | |
| No. 2 Yellow | 1.18 | | 1.25 | .86 |
| No. 4 Yellow | 1.13 | | 1.20 | .82 |
| OATS— | | | | |
| No. 2 White | .58½ | .54@.55 | .55 | .56 |
| No. 3 White | .56½ | .51@.52 | .52 | .54 |
| RYE— | | | | |
| Cash No. 2 | 1.12 | | 1.19 | .76 |
| BEANS— | | | | |
| C. H. P. Cwt. | 5.70 | | 5.45@5.55 | 4.55@4.60 |
| POTATOES— | | | | |
| Per Cwt. | 1.00@1.16 | 1.10@1.40 | 1.52@1.83 | 1.98@2.00 |
| HAY— | | | | |
| No. 1 Tim. | 16.50@17 | 22@24 | 16@16.50 | 24.50@25 |
| No. 2 Tim. | 14@15.50 | 18@20 | 14@15 | 22@23 |
| No. 1 Clover | 18@14 | 15@16 | 18@14 | 20@21 |
| Light Mixed | 15@16 | 20@22 | 15.50@16 | 23.50@24 |

Tuesday, June 16.—General rains Saturday and Sunday caused grain prices to break. Rye weak. Bean market steady and higher prices expected.

most decline, extreme top, long yearlings, \$12; best mixed offerings, \$11.60; strictly choice, heavies, upward to \$11.50; liberal supply fed steers of all weights at \$11 and above; previous to mid-week break; lower grades in relatively light supply; grassy kind, very slow; she stock offered liberally; grassy cows and heifers predominating; latter, 50c off; spots, more; best cows and heifers, 25c lower; canners and cutters, dull at latter loss; bulls, \$1.50 to 2.50 lower; vealers, \$1@1.25 lower; stockers and feeders, nominal, undertone weak; last week's bulk prices follow: Beef steers, \$9.25@9.75; fat, \$6.25@7.25; heifers, \$7@9.25; canners and cutters, \$2.75@3.75; vealers, \$3.25@9.15; stockers and feeders, \$5.50@7.25. Sheep—Market, nominally steady; compared with week ago, fat lambs and yearlings, 25@50c higher; culls, natives, steady; sheep, steady to weak; feeding lambs, mostly 50c lower; country demands poor, bulk prices follow: Fat lambs, \$15@16; top, western, \$15.25; top, natives, \$16; culls, \$10.50@11; yearlings, wethers, \$13@13.50; fat ewes, \$5.50@6.50; feeding lambs, \$13.30@13.50.

East Buffalo—Cattle—Slow and steady; choice yearlings and butcher steers, steady; good cows, 50@75c lower; ship-plug steers, \$8.50@11; butchers, \$3@9; yearlings, \$9.25@11.75; heifers, \$5.50@9; fair to choice cows, \$3.25@6.75; canners and cutters, \$2@3.25; bulls, \$3.25@6.50; stockers and feeders, \$4@7; fresh cows and springers, active and steady, \$35@115 per head. Calves—Active and steady; choice, \$9.50@10; fair to good, \$8.50@9; culls, \$6@8; heavy, \$6@8; grassers, \$3@5. Hogs—Fairly active, 10@15c higher; heavy, \$12.75@12.85; mixed, \$12.75@12.80; yorkers \$12.50@12.80; light yorkers, \$11.50@12.25; pigs, \$11.50@11.75; rough, \$10.75@11; stags, \$7@8.50. Sheep and lambs—Active and steady; lambs steady; wethers and mixed sheep, \$10@15; yearlings, \$8@12.50; wethers, \$6.50@7; ewes, \$2@6; mixed sheep, \$6@6.50.

CONDITION OF ALL CROPS UNDER LAST YEAR

(Continued from Page 3)

to an increase of 1,000 acres, or a total of 8,000 acres. This is chiefly grown in northeastern Michigan. The reported condition of 80 per cent indicates a production of 102,000 against 126,000 bushels in 1924. Oats: The preliminary estimate of acreage is an increase of two per



Week of June 21

LOCAL storms of wind and rain are to be expected about Sunday of this week in many parts of Michigan but by Monday the skies will clear more generally with a slight drop in the mean temperature more thunder showers are to be expected, however, towards the middle of the week. Wind storms are also to be looked for about Tuesday and Wednesday.

With the exception of about Friday and Saturday the balance of the week will generally be sunshiny with the temperature rapidly rising. At the end of the week there will be local severe electrical storms and heavy rains. Just which back 30 these rains will strike cannot be foretold, of course, but ominous looking clouds and rising winds should be heeded when coming at this time.

Week of June 22

Warm weather will run from last week into this and following a day of fair weather there will be a renewal of electrical storms and heavy local rains in scattered sections. With these storms there will also come severe wind squalls that will bear close watching, especially by those on large bodies of water.

During the middle days of this week the barometer will rise high and there will be more or less fair weather until near Thursday or Friday.

Towards the close of the week there will be another warm wave cross Michigan followed by high high winds that will do damage in some sections. There will also be electrical storms.

Dry First Half of July

Aside from local electrical storms that may give scattered sections a fairly good wetting, we believe that the first half of July at least, will be short on normal moisture. The chances are very strong that this condition may even start during the latter part of June so that the dryness will be felt more keenly during the opening days of July.

cent over last year, due to more favorable weather during the seeding period. The extremely dry weather since that time has held back growth and the crop presents a rather poor prospect with a condition of 78 per cent as compared with a ten-year average of 87 per cent. The present outlook is for a crop of 49,645,000 bushels as compared with 67,200,000 in 1924, and it is doubtful if a full recovery is possible even with abundant rains.

Barley: The estimated acreage is 171,000, an increase of 12 per cent over last year. The crop has suffered in common with oats from the cold weather and drought during May, and the present condition of 77 per cent is 12 per cent below the ten year average. This forecasts a production of 3,818,000 bushels, which is nearly one million bushels less than harvested last year.

Rye: Rye was injured by frosts in some sections, and growth has been delayed by the unusual weather conditions in May, resulting in a loss of eight per cent in condition during the month. The present figure of 80 per cent indicates a production of 4,514,000 bushels, which is about 1,500,000 bushels less than last year's crop.

Hay: The outlook for hay is very discouraging. But little growth has been made and the condition has dropped to 71 per cent, as compared with 91 per cent one month ago, 83 per cent one year ago, and 86 per cent, the ten-year average. This figure represents a production of 3,402,000 tons as compared with 5,010,000 tons in May. The acreage is estimated at 3,194,000.

Reports written last week from different counties of the state follow:

Ottawa.—Extremely dry and cold weather early in season injured pasture, hay, wheat and rye by at least 25 to 40 per cent. At present prospects are not bright for spring sown crops. If dry weather continues long it will effect production of small fruits. Prospects are as follows: Hay 70%; wheat 75%; rye 75%; oats 70%; potatoes 80%; corn 80%; strawberries 40%; raspberries 60%; grapes 25%; apples, pears and cherries 75% of normal crop. Alfalfa looks best of any crop, being harmed very little by cold dry weather.—C. P. Milham, County Agent.

Berrien.—Corn, first working, good stand, no weeds, too dry. Wheat, heading short, drought, excessive heat. Oats, short and spotted, too hot and dry, still in good color. Alfalfa, old fields in good condition, new fields suffering from drought. Other hay and pasture suffering from drought, indications are yield will be about 50% of last year. Melons, just transplanted, heat excessive. Cucumbers, too dry to plant in places. Strawberries, practically ruined by drought. Tree fruits, fair to poor. Grapes, poor.—F. L. Shanton, County Agent.

Manistee.—High wind of June 8 and 9 damaged corn and new seeding 50%. Night of June 10, danger of frost, but none reported. Rain and warmer weather of June 11 bringing on favorable condition for growth. Fruit crop, 50%. Corn planting completed. Alfalfa cutting starting next week.—H. M. Vaughn, County Agent.

Ionia.—Small grain crops and hay crops are very seriously damaged by drought. Hay especially is about one-third of a crop. All cultivated crops are still in good condition. Drought still continues as the local showers of early in the week missed this county entirely.—R. L. Helm, County Agent.

Crawford.—Only one rain this spring. Hay does not amount to much. Am urging farmers to plant more corn, rather thick, to take place of hay. Nothing growing much.—R. D. Bailey, County Agent.

Muskegon.—Very dry. Too cold for satisfactory growth. Pastures, hay fields and grain very short.—Carl H. Knopf, County Agent.

Lapeer.—Need rain. Grain heading short. Hay about a failure.

GRATIOT PEPPERMINT OIL INDUSTRY BOOMING

ONE of the most promising industries in Gratiot county during the present season is that of raising peppermint for oil, the recent increase in price from about \$4.50 per pound to around \$8 having had the effect of stimulating its production.

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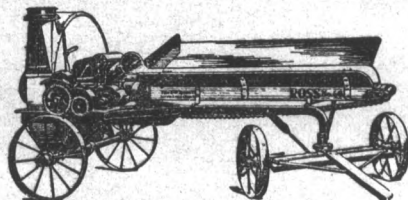
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