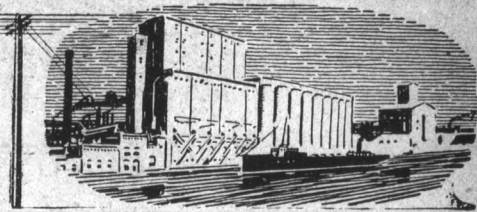


BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan



"STOP YER SQUIRMIN'!"

In this issue:—What Solons Did and Did Not Do About Taxes—More Letters on Locating Water With A Twig

A Complete Guide to Better Farming in Michigan

The Michigan Business Farmer maintains a staff of expert editorial writers who cover the entire field of the farming industry written especially with the viewpoint of the farmers of Michigan in mind.

FARMING A BUSINESS

The Business Farmer for years has been preaching the gospel that farming is first, last and all the time a business and so it employs writers who not only thoroughly cover the problem of production of crops but what is equally important, the marketing of these crops.

Our market editor has assisted and advised thousands of farmers in regard to marketing of their crops and has been instrumental in making and saving thousands of dollars for our readers.

Stanley M. Powell's articles on taxation are but another example of the vital business problems of farming discussed through the columns of The Business Farmer.

SUCCESSFUL FARMERS AS EDITORS

The practical problems of tilling the soil are thoroughly covered by men who have made a success of the farming business. L. W. Meeks and C. J. Wright are living examples of men who are making money right now

off their own farms during these strenuous times right here in the State of Michigan.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The Business Farmer thoroughly believes in the home life on the farm and as a result has employed Mrs. Annie Taylor to cover the problems of the women on the farm.

For the Boys and Girls—the future farmers of Michigan—we have Uncle Ned, who offers advice and counsel for the children of all ages.

Right in line with the home life of our readers we have Rev. David F. Warner, who in each issue gives an undenominational sermon for our folks thus covering—as one reader has expressed it—the spiritual side of life. Not a thing has been overlooked in preparing a better Business Farmer for our readers. Read the brief description of our editorial staff and see what we are offering you.

Our Editors Who Are At Your Service

STANLEY M. POWELL—

An issue of THE BUSINESS FARMER that did not contain a feature article by Stanley M. Powell would be incomplete. He is our Lansing correspondent and legislative matters are a hobby with him. Being a farmer himself he understands what farmers are interested in along legislative lines and he has an interesting style of writing. He is going to give us some articles along other lines also.

L. W. MEEKS—

The editor of Broadscope Farm News and Views, L. W. Meeks is a successful business farmer in Hillsdale county. His outstanding success is the production of certified seed potatoes, but he is interested in most crops suitable for Michigan soil, good cattle, hogs and poultry; in fact he has had experience in about all lines of farming. What happens on Broadscope Farm and what goes on in the mind of the owner makes mighty interesting reading.

LEGAL EDITOR—

Our legal editor has saved our readers thousands of dollars through advice he has given them. He answers all inquiries with personal letters and we publish inquiries and answers of general interest in every issue. You may have a question in your mind right now that you would like to have a legal opinion on without the expense and bother of going to a lawyer. There is no expense to paid-up subscribers.

REV. DAVID F. WARNER—

As one of our readers recently said "No farm paper is complete until it ministers to the spiritual side of farm life." In each issue appears a non-sectarian sermon by Rev. David F. Warner. Rev. Warner is a product of a Michigan farm, and, although his duties as a community pastor and religious editor of our paper take all of his time, he still owns a farm. We receive letters every day commenting on his sermons in our columns.

C. J. WRIGHT—

There are few farmers in the territory surrounding Cass county that do not know C. J. Wright, the editor of our Soils and Crops department. Mr. Wright is an expert "soil doctor" and he knows Michigan soils and their ailments. He has put into practice on his own farm what he preaches in his articles. He works hand in hand with the M. S. C.

MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR—

The Farm Home department is edited by Mrs. Annie Taylor, a woman and mother who understands the problems of the farm wife, mother and sister and lends a sympathetic ear to every woman in trouble. She answers hundreds of letters, which none but her eyes ever see, in a friendly, frank and sincere way which has endeared her to thousands of farm women.

L. N. PRITCHARD—

Our weather forecaster, L. N. Pritchard, is a Michigan man who has a reputation as a weather prophet that is nation-wide. He predicts the weather two weeks and more in advance with an accuracy that is startling. Hundreds of our subscribers have advised us that they plan their work by his forecast.

W. W. FOOTE—

As a market editor for a farm paper W. W. Foote cannot be beat. He has studied the markets for several years and his market review letter that appears in each issue is worth many times the price of the paper for a year.

J. W. H. WEIR—

THE BUSINESS FARMER was one of the first farm papers in the country to make a radio department a regular feature and we have always had men editing the department that were up to the last minute on the subject. J. W. H. Weir is a young man with several years of experience with radio behind him, and he is in the "game" every day learning more.

WHAT OUR READERS SAY

We might go on indefinitely telling you about The Business Farmer but the real proof of the kind of job we are doing for the farmers of the State is best told by the readers, themselves. The following letters are but a few of the hundreds we receive each week from our readers.

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

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

Please mail me the 2 last copies of THE BUSINESS FARMER. I have not received them and do not want to miss one copy as yours is the best farm paper.—James O'Connor, Jr., Bay County, Mich.

I was one of the first 5,000 subscribers to THE BUSINESS FARMER when it was first born. Am well pleased in the way it has improved.—H. J. C., Alba Mich.

Just noticed the label on our last BUSINESS FARMER that our subscription would expire this month and we do not want to miss a single issue. THE BUSINESS FARMER is a good asset in any Michigan farm home. Please renew as per enclosed slip.—G. K., Goodells, Michigan.

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

SERVICE AND PROTECTIVE BUREAU

The Service and Protective Bureau is our Service Plus to our readers. Through this Bureau we answer by personal letter any problem which may be bothering our readers which they would not care to have discussed through the columns of the paper.

Expert Legal and Veterinary advice together with counsel on investments and the exposing of fakes and crooks are some of the valuable features of this service.

THE COLLECTION BOX DEPARTMENT of THE BUSINESS FARMER has received 2,678 claims to date, the amount involved is \$26,744.25. It has settled 2,195 claims and secured for our subscribers \$24,449.48. There is never any charge made for our service to a paid-up subscriber.

THE ONLY FARM PAPER OWNED AND EDITED IN MICHIGAN

The Business Farmer is owned and edited for the sole interest of the farmers of Michigan. It's a Michigan farm paper discussing Michigan farm problems. You cannot afford to be without this complete guide to Better Farming all for the small subscription price of sixty (60) cents for one year; one (1) dollar for two years of five years for two (2) dollars.

If your time has expired renew today. If your neighbor does not take The Business Farmer tell him about the paper that is fighting his fight in Michigan.

THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER
MOUNT CLEMENS MICHIGAN

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER,
Mount Clemens, Michigan

Gentlemen:

Enclosed find for years subscription to Michigan Business Farmer.

Name..... R. F. D. No.....

Address..... State.....

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

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What Solons Did and Did Not Do About Taxes

Legislature Passed Several Taxation Bills of Considerable Interest But Failed to Take Action on
the Most Important Tax Reform Measures

By STANLEY M. POWELL

(Lansing Correspondent of The Business Farmer.)

A YEAR ago now we were stressing in a series of special articles in THE BUSINESS FARMER the grave importance of taxation problems to Michigan farmers. The present serious and disastrous situation was discussed in some detail. Authentic and significant figures which could not be disputed were presented to show how taxation conditions were going from bad to worse. The terrific and altogether disproportionate burden borne by farm property was outlined and emphasized. More than that, definite and specific tax reforms to remedy, partially at least, the deplorable conditions referred to above were proposed and discussed.

How happy we would be if in this series of summaries of what the 1925 Legislature actually accomplished we could relate encouraging progress in the removal existing inequalities and unsound conditions and the enactment of wise, constructive and statesmanlike legislation to secure the wisest and most equitable distribution of the burdens of governmental activities.

But, alas, if we are to stick to the facts in the case we must consider what might have been done, rather than what was done, for the amount of really important tax reform legislation enacted by the 1925 Legislature appears pitifully insignificant when compared with the flagrantly unjust conditions which cry out to high heaven for remedy and relief.

To the undying credit of the last Legislature, let it be remembered that they did pass the gas tax early in the session and followed up this progressive action by lowering and adjusting the license fees. These measures have been discussed in detail in the first article in this series of legislative summaries.

The Tax Free Bond Evil

During the 1925 session no effort was made even by individuals and organizations most earnestly in favor of the a state income tax to secure legislation of this character. It was regarded as a more opportune time to concentrate on the gas tax and to attempt to secure the passage of laws putting a stop to the tax exempt security evil in Michigan.

As readers of THE BUSINESS FARMER will remember, bills were introduced to place annual specific taxes on both foreign and domestic bonds. These measures had the support of the administration and of the lawmakers who were best informed along taxation lines. However, the Michigan Senate seems chiefly responsive to the desires of Big Business and so it proved true once more that the Senate may well be called the graveyard of most constructive tax legislation. The bills above referred to languished in committee and real estate was left holding the bag.

Among the few tax reform bills passed during the 1925 session was one measure which had been insistently urged by Michigan farm organizations and those interested in conservation. This was Senator Pearson's bill providing for the establishment of commercial forest reserves and allowing them the benefit of a tax system more adapted to a long time crop like timber than was the annual general property tax which has hitherto been in force. Administration of this new law is placed under the State Department of Conservation.

How the Law Operates

Section 2 of this act provides as follows:

"A commercial forest reserve, within the meaning and purpose of this act, is hereby defined as a tract

of land from which the mature forest growth has been removed, containing no material natural resources other than forest growth, not primarily valuable for agricultural, mineral, industrial or resort purposes and upon which the owner proposes to develop and maintain a forest either through planting or natural reproduction or both. Such land must be capable of producing a thrifty forest growth and must at the time of listing as a commercial forest reserve actually carry sufficient forest growth of suitable character and so distributed as to give reasonable assurance that a stand of merchantable timber will be developed in the near future. The intent and purpose of this section is to exclude from classification as a commercial forest reserve land carrying any considerable stand of mature forest growth in excess of what may be required to insure satisfactory reforestation as well as land primarily more valuable for other purposes than for the production of forest products and to exclude land not sufficiently stocked with young growth either by planting or natural reproduction to promise to become a satisfactory stand of merchantable timber, but not to exclude from such classification land carrying a stand of forest growth well advanced toward maturity but still requiring a period of years in which to become sufficiently mature to produce high grade forest products."

When a tract of timber land comes in the above classification and is approved by the Department of Conservation after proper investigation and hearings, it will no longer be subject to the general

property tax, but rather to an annual specific tax of five or ten cents per acre depending on the character of the stand and then a harvest tax of twenty-five per cent of the stumpage value of the timber when cut. One-half of this stumpage tax goes into the general fund of the state and one-half to the county in which the lands are situated.

Another tax measure which should meet with the general approval of farmers is Rep. Evans' measure which empowers the Board of State Tax Commissioners to pass upon the exemptions to be allowed for real estate owned by any library, benevolent, charitable, educational or scientific institution or charitable home of a fraternity or secret society used for agricultural, industrial or commercial purposes.

Limit Reckless Bonding

Intimately associated with this matter of taxation is that of bond issues. Sometimes people think that taxes may be kept down through the issuance of bonds, but in the end it is always found out that the principal must be paid back with considerable interest. To safeguard future taxpayers against staggering bond issues, the Legislature passed the Evans-Baxter bill which places the supervision of the issuance of municipal bonds and the payment of the interest thereon under the control of the State Treasurer. The term municipality as used in this act includes any county, township, city, village, or school district. This law lays down specific details regarding the form of bonds which may be issued, the rates of interest which may be provided, the rate of retirement of the principal and the length of time for which bonds is-

sued for the various kinds of public improvements may be allowed to run.

Of considerable indirect benefit to the farmers of the state was the passage of the Ming bill relative to the enforcement of the corporation tax law and the complete collection of the franchise fees. Among other things, this bill provides that "In case any corporation required to file the report and pay the fee or fees prescribed in this act shall make any willfully false statement in such report, such corporation shall be subject to an additional penalty in the sum of fifty per cent of the amount of the franchise fee required to be paid. Such penalty shall in no case be less than thousands dollars."

New Fireworks Law

Turning aside from a further consideration of taxation measures, it is very timely for us in this particular issue to make mention of Senator Brower's bill relative to fireworks for Fourth of July and other purposes. In brief, this measure makes it illegal for any person to sell or ignite any firecracker over two inches in length by one half inch in diameter, or any firecrackers containing dynamite, picric acid, or any explosive of like nature, any blank cartridges, blank cartridge pistols, sky rockets, of any size, Roman candles containing more than ten balls, cannons, balloons made of tissue paper or any inflammable material inflated by hot air or otherwise, Daygo bombs, or other fireworks of like construction. Sky rockets and Roman candles containing more than ten balls may not be sold for use in any public or private exhibition. Section 3 of this bill reads as follows:

"Section 3. It shall be unlawful for any persons or persons to discharge, set off, ignite, or explode any fireworks in public excepting on the third, fourth and fifth days of July each year, and no fireworks shall at any time be discharged, ignited, or exploded within one block or square of any hospital, asylum or infirmary."

Any violation of this act is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$100 or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 90 days or both.

Starting Private Banks Illegal

Residents of many rural communities will be interested in the enactment of the Harris bill which prohibits any person or unincorporated association not now engaged in the business of banking from engaging in any such business in the future. This law is the result of a long period of agitation against private banks in Michigan. While it will not interfere with those already established it will prevent their multiplication.

One very important bill which was enacted and given immediate effect in the interests of public safety was the so-called Young-Espie-Sink act relative to drunken automobile drivers. Any person convicted of driving any motor vehicle while intoxicated shall for the first offense be guilty of a misdemeanor and be liable to a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than ninety days or both. Furthermore, in the discretion of the court his driver's license shall be revoked for a period of not less than three months. For a second or subsequent violation, the maximum fine would be \$500 and the jail sentence not to exceed one year, or both. In such cases the driver's license shall be revoked and surrendered for a period of not less than one year.

Lowden Talks Cooperation at M. S. C.

IT should be very reassuring that the first Commencement address delivered since the change in name of the Agricultural College to the Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science was delivered by one of the greatest farm leaders of the nation on the topic, "The Need of Agricultural Organization". The choice of speaker and subject for this occasion emphasizes the fact that despite the name change the East Lansing institution will continue to be primarily concerned in the problems of the farmers of Michigan.

"The adoption of more up to date methods in the distribution and marketing of farm products is the imperative need of the hour in America today," declared Ex-Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois in the early part of his great address delivered to an audience of 3,000 people assembled in the M. S. C. gymnasium Monday morning, June 22 for the college commencement exercises.

After calling attention to the fact that efficiency is the cornerstone of success in any industry, Governor Lowden showed that the farmers of the United States are by far the most efficient in the world and that they are constantly increasing this productive efficiency.

Declaring that the chief ills of agriculture were not in production but in distribution, Governor Lowden said, "With reference to marketing our products we farmers have fallen far behind other lines

of industry. All is not well on the American farm. We might as well recognize that bad situation. There is a great disparity between the prices of things which the farmer has to buy and those which he has to sell. If we leave the slow, unaided processes of time to remedy this situation the balance no doubt finally will be restored, but then the cycle will swing too far with disastrous results to city consumers. The topic before us is therefore not one which merely interests the farmer, but is of vital concern to every thinking citizen.

"There is something decidedly wrong with our marketing system when a short crop of inferior quality should be worth more than a large crop of superior quality." The speaker illustrated the present unfortunate situation by quoting many official government figures showing that with several crops and farm commodities, poor crops often brought larger total returns than bumper crops.

"What shall we do in the face of this situation," queried the speaker. "Let us turn to business and see if we can find something of value to apply to our problems. Business has for years been getting together in organizations. It largely names the price for its products. As a result the violent and disastrous fluctuations which are continually going on in agriculture do not occur in other industries.

"If we would take a leaf from
(Continued on Page 23)

More Letters on Locating Water With A Twig

Inquiry from Subscriber Brings Comments From Readers on Both Sides of Question

I HAVE been amused by the answers that have been given in reply to the query of B. V. in THE BUSINESS FARMER of March 28, "Why is it with using a peach twig to locate a vein of water that it will work with some people and not for others?" Since the Editor has asked for further information on the subject, I will reply to his request. I will state in the beginning that it is a poor explanation of a mystery that brings in other mysteries to make things clear.

It is only facts founded on natural laws that will enable us to determine the truth or absurdity of a theory. I fully agree with Mr. J. A. Dexter in regard to the cause of the movement of the divining rod. I had almost exactly the same exactly the same experience. I saw the wizard make his observations. An old farmer has built a new house, so a new well was thought necessary. Well, the wizard's indicator dropped at the only handy place for the well there was, and he found water at the same depth of the well at the house. Of course they will find it anywhere if they dig deep enough.

Mr. Dexter's Fig. 1 in the May 23rd issue, explains for itself how the simple peach twig in the hands of an imposter may be made a means of deception. A slight turn of the wrists of the holder would cause a further bend in the twig's and produce more "kick".—H. Adams, Kalamazoo County.

Saw It Done

FIRST, I know that it can be done with a peach crotch, etc., because I saw it done under circumstances that bar any likelihood of fraud or mere chance.

Learning that we intended to dig a well our nearest neighbor brought her friend and neighbor to our house with the request that she be permitted to try and find where there was a vein of water for us. The ladies were both honest women and their only motive was to do a kindness to us as it was done free and the lady disliked any notoriety in the matter and we learned that she had located the most of the

RISK \$25,000 ON DOODLE-BUG

STATE geologists declare that oil cannot be found in paying quantities in Michigan but two hundred farmers and business men in Tuscola county are betting \$25,000 that there is plenty of oil near Caro. The doodle-bug says so!

What is the doodle-bug? Well, that is a dark secret to those who are not stockholders in the company that has been formed at Caro to drill for the oil but it is understood to be an elaborate divining rod that is supposed to indicate the presence of water, oil, natural gas, coal and various metals below the surface of the earth, providing the operator is "electrically sufficient." And it has indicated that there is oil in the soil of Tuscola county, according to the stockholders. So strong is their faith in this divining rod that they have a gang of drillers sinking a 2,700-foot well, and the drillers are to receive \$17,000 for their work. They have drilled over 500 feet and found nothing but water. They have leased over 6,000 acres of the farmland that has been proved oil bearing by the doodle-bug, and they are ready to begin more extensive operations when the present well is completed.

wells in the neighborhood without any failures.

Father thought it foolishness, but mother wanted it tried, so father said go ahead, and she said there was a small vein near the house about 22 feet deep. Father dug there and found a vein as she said, and at the depth, too, but too small to depend on, so he dug deeper to sheet water. The lady found only one vein and from the lay of the land and the kind of soil there was there it seems possible that was the only vein there.

As there was no chance for deception and no motive for it and the lady too honorable for deception I conclude there was none. It could not have been accidental either in so many cases as she had been successful. It could not have been the stick either, for it would not work for everyone. So it must have been in the lady and the way she held it. She held it with her little fingers toward the top and strained so hard that the slightest sensation would cause a nervous vibration of her muscles and through them vibrate the crotch and finally cause it to turn over, and it seems hardly likely that a small vein of water would have much effect on her or

the stick either, when there was sheet water only about sixteen feet below it. So I conclude that most likely it was due to psychic sensations and that the soul knows many things not perceived by the five senses and will tell you of them later if desired.—Francis G. Smith, Isabella County.

Not All Bunk

I SEE by your paper there has been some discussion in regard to locating water with a forked peach twig. It is claimed by some to be all "bunk", it is not all "bunk".

Some years ago we wanted to locate water, a young man in our employ said, "Give me a peach twig and I will locate water." He did so, and at a certain place the twig turned down. I laughed him to scorn, and took the twig and walked across where he said the stream was, with both branches of the twig held with my thumb and fingers, and there was nothing doing. That nettled the fellow, and he said, "I will hold one limb of the prong, and you hold the other, and we will hold hands and see about it." We did so, and although I gripped one limb of the twig with the strong

arm of a good man, I couldn't keep it from turning down when we crossed the stream.

So you see it is not all "bunk", some can do it, and some can't, he can do it but I can't. My explanation is that he had enough electricity in his body to overcome the resistance of mine. So I had to be convinced. Well, we drove down at the alleged stream and got an abundant flow of pure water.—W. F. Johnson, Washtenaw County.

Has Used Wire

I DO not call it such a mystery, I will offer my findings, and the peach or willow as a conductor is not alone. I use all kinds of wood, dead or alive, wire of any kind is even better. It must be yielding or springy and capable of conducting a current which is passed by the operator through this conductor which should point horizontally (not vertically) and between the operator's body and the vein. In doing so, the conductor is pulled down in line by the current, the current will also follow the way the water flows. The operator is also able to ascertain the exact depth of the vein and follow it up or down, also ascertain where the vein is running and where it is not. Water will be found in full sections running up higher perhaps than the level of its immediate surroundings. In most places these veins are nearly all going in one general direction up hill and down. The exact size of the vein can not be ascertained by the current pull of the operator as a small vein with a swift current takes as much pull as a larger one with less fall. But the operator may trace them up or down and generally tell its depth at any point with absolute certainty. This current will take only to running water on the ground or in it. The same amount of running water on the surface has decidedly less pull, however I can feel a swift river a long ways. I can distinctly feel a small vein 500 feet, a small river a mile. This current has sufficient strength to lift many ounces, in some instances would compare it to a 5-volt battery, slightly different, having more pull and less

(Continued on Page 19)

American Farm Boy Finds the Man Power of Germany Is the Women

(This is the fifteenth article of the series by Francis A. Flood on his travels in Europe last summer.)

By FRANCIS A. FLOOD

GERMANY, as a country, is magnificent in its physical appearance. When it could match its majestic buildings, its great cities, its factories, and mills, its railroads, its forests, its organization, and all the other physical evidences of its strength and greatness with busy, orderly and contented people, it must have been a spectacle of might and power indeed.

We entered Germany from the Danish border and rode through miles and miles of forests. The forests of Germany and their system of perpetuating them certainly put to shame our own wasteful methods. There are many things we can learn from this magnificent, broken country, and reforestation is one of them.

Our party of agricultural editors visited a government station near

Berlin where the best of experts and the best of laboratories, grounds and equipment are maintained in the interest of building this one important asset to the permanent greatness of a great country, the forests. There are many of these stations scattered over the former empire, engaged in planting trees, thinning them out when necessary, and in preventing—not fighting—forest fires. We burn more timber in forest fires every year in the United States than the Germans will destroy in decades. They have the peculiar idea that it is more efficient to keep the fires from getting started than it is to fight them afterwards.

Half of the forest area in Germany is owned either by the national government or the local states, and in Prussia even more than

half, and it is the policy to increase rather than decrease this gross acreage in the future. The infertile, thin soil is planted to conifers and soft woods, and as the forest is taken off, it is continually re-forested. The more rocky and mountainous parts of Germany have the more forests, and these are largely private. It is interesting to note that the state-owned forests furnish a much larger amount of lumber and forest products in proportion to the acreage than do the large privately owned forests. Much of this private forest area, then, is a waste, and waste of the national resources is not encouraged in Germany. Hence, more and more of the forest area is coming under state control every year.

It is a long process, this growing of a forest to the state of productiv-

ity—but instead of giving it up on that account, the Germans consider that careful attention is all the more necessary and they attack the problem most diligently. About one thousand seed plants are planted on each acre, and after 120 years there are only a half dozen left. It takes from 60 to 80 years for these trees to grow large enough to be used for railroad ties. But they must have railroad ties and timber for mine shafts and for other purposes—and so they plant the forests. Their fathers planted forests for them and they will plant forests for their sons. Nature planted the forests for us—and we will let nature shift for itself in the future.

There are few wooden houses anywhere in Europe compared to the number here. Lumber is used most sparingly everywhere, and frame houses are very unusual. The dwelling houses as well as the farm

(Continued on Page 21)



This is the way they harvest grain in Germany.



In a field of wheat in Germany.



The "hired men" on an experiment farm in Germany.

THRU OUR HOME FOLKS' KODAKS



WHEN THE WOMEN ARE AWAY!—When the women take a vacation it is well, what General Sherman said about war! O. Pohl, Albion, sent the picture.



"HURRAH! HURRAH! THE BOYS ARE MARCHING!"—Everybody has on their Sunday clothes and they are all ready for the Fourth of July parade, according to Mrs. Wm. Baas, Nashville. Just fall in line as they pass your house.



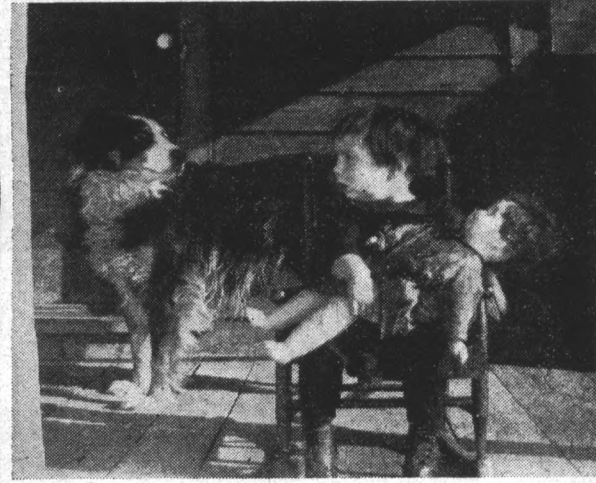
THE OLD FASHIONED GIRL.—"Quite a difference between this old fashioned girl and the modern flapper," writes Mrs. Joseph Burton, of Capac. "It's my niece."



A PRETTY GOOD STRING.—Mrs. S. E. Lewis, of Ewin, sends us this picture and writes "This is the kind we catch up here in Cloverland. Come up and try your luck." We would like to but business prevents.



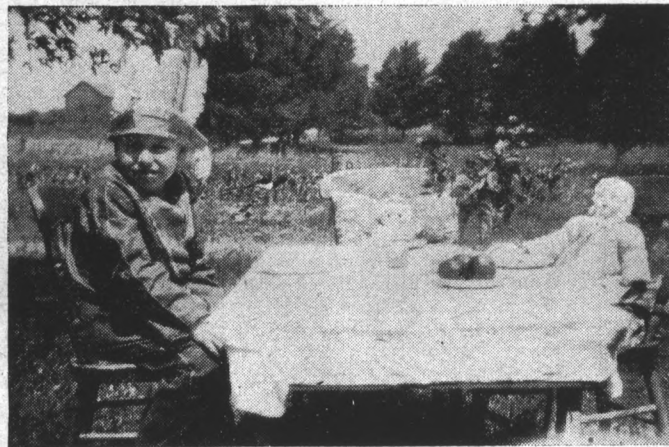
GRANDPA AND THE BOYS.—Grandpa is taking the boys for a spin in his wheelbarrow. The picture is from C. D. Wiles, Sumner.



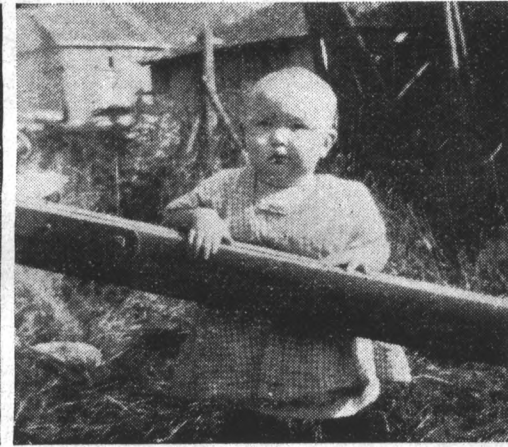
"HUSH, ROVER!"—Nola Wagar, of Gladwin, is trying to get her dolly to sleep but Rover keeps walking about and making too much noise. You're a naughty dog, Rover.



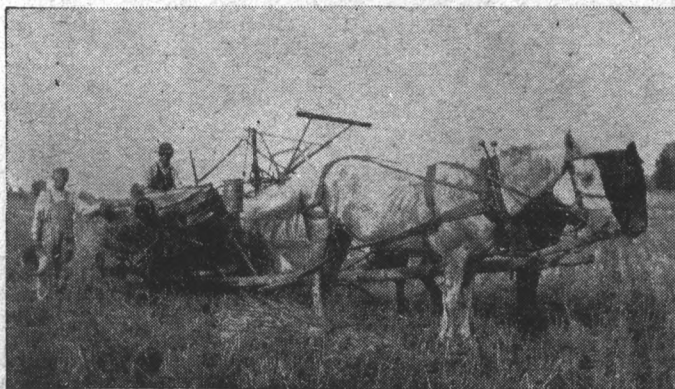
"YOO! HOO! COME OVER AND PLAY!"—According to Mrs. E. G. Gray, of Petoskey, little Marlin Whitney wants someone to come and play with him.



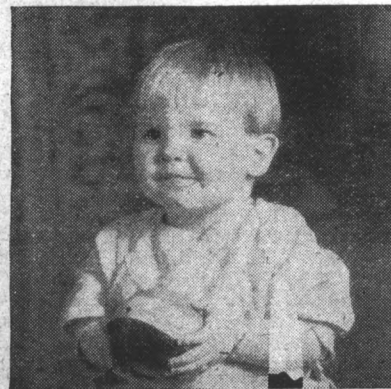
JUST IN TIME FOR DINNER.—Well, well! We got to this picture just in time as Milton Hager, of Vermontville, has just sat down to dinner, and he wants us to join him. Thank you, Milton, we will dine with you.



"HAVE YOU SEEN MY DADDY?"—Margaret Jane, is waiting for her daddy, L. Jennings, of Shepherd. We hope he doesn't keep her waiting very long.



IN THE HARVEST FIELD.—Soon the binders will begin eating their way around our fields of golden grain. It isn't long after this that we find out how much money we made or lost on our grain crops. Mrs. E. Herman, Owosso, took the picture.



"WANT TO PLAY BALL?"—This is James Allan Lewis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Orno Whitlock, of Bellevue.



A FINE PLACE TO SPEND THE FOURTH.—Who doesn't like to spend a holiday by a beautiful river or lake? This picture was taken and sent to us by Ellener Oldswager, of Ganes.

REGISTERING TO VOTE

Will you please give me the date on which voters could register for the primary election? What is the last registration day for general election.—A. P., Weidman, Mich.

CHAPTERS I, II and III of Act 126, P. A. of 1917, as amended, (Section 362 et seq., revision of 1923 Election Laws) governs the registration of electors in both primary and general elections.

The third Saturday preceding the holding of a primary or general election is the last day for registration. "Provided, however, that in any organized township or city having a population less than 10,000, the clerk may receive applications for registration up to and including the second Saturday preceding any such election." (Section 372, Chapter III, Act 126, P. A. 1917)—Clare Retan, Deputy Attorney General.

TO GET RID OF HORSE RADISH

I am troubled as to how to get rid of a patch of horseradish. I have tried plowing and picking up all the roots I could drag up, have thrown brine on it and poured kerosene into the crown but it still lives.—A. J., Sumner, Michigan.

It is rather difficult to get rid of a patch of horseradish when once it has become well established, for every little piece of root broken off becomes a new plant.

About the only method which is sure, and which will clean up a patch of horse radish is to follow through one summer with the practice of cutting off every green leaf as quickly as it appears. This method will eventually starve out the plant, and it should not prove to be very troublesome in the future.—Geo. A. Starr, Assoc. Prof. in Horticulture, Michigan State College.

TRESPASSERS

Am asking advice about my place. It has a river boundary on the back, but have I got to permit people running thru the back yard, climbing fences, etc. A former owner told me we paid taxes to the middle of the river and people have no right trespassing.—Mrs. R. L. M., Vassar, Michigan.

YOU do not have to allow people to run across your back yard which adjoins the river, as they would be trespassers.—Legal Editor.

CANNOT HOLD TWO OFFICES

Can a justice of the peace who is not a member of the town board legally hold the office of overseer of highways?—H. W., Mancelona, Mich.

It is the opinion of this department that a justice of the peace would be disqualified from holding the office of overseer of highways in a township. One person cannot hold two offices when the duties of the same are so inconsistent that it would be contrary to public policy to permit one person to hold them at the same time. A justice of the peace may be qualified to sit on the township board any time when there is not a quorum present. Such being the case he might be called to pass upon bills which he had incurred as overseer of the highways.—Clare Retan, Deputy Attorney General.

SETTING OUT FRUIT TREES

Can you tell me what it is worth apiece to line up, dig the holes and set out 1,500 apple trees, two-year-old trees? Land is level, all plowed and harrowed, no stumps or stones. Would want twelve quarts of water at each tree. Water would have to be drawn in barrels about one quarter mile. How long would it take two men to do a good job of it?—R. P., Harrisville, Mich.

ALMOST hesitate to give an expression on what would be a reasonable cost for the setting of 1500 trees in question, as the nature of your soil, distance of planting between trees, the exactness of alignment in rows required, and the experience, ability, and personal equation of the men doing the work are all factors that determine what will be the ultimate cost.

I have had considerable personal experience in the setting of young orchards, and have felt that the setting of 250 trees per day by two

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.)

men was a good day's work. On the sandy type of soil where trees are somewhat undersized, many more trees than this can be set. One of the things that determines materially the cost of setting a young orchard is whether or not the orchard is entirely staked and the stake set for each tree before digging the holes is commenced. Where the grower is particularly anxious to have his trees in line, in every direction that you wish to look, it often requires considerable time in straightening up rows to do this work. However, the increase in value of the job is comparatively little. Many growers make a practice of marking their ground both ways, furrowing with a plow in one direction and setting trees on the square with out the aid of a planting board, or stake. Of course, planting an orchard this way the work can be done much more rapidly than where the stakes are set and a planting board used at each tree.

From your inquiry, I notice that three gallons of water are required for each tree. I believe that one-half of this amount would be sufficient in a normal season, particularly if the planting was done during April. If 12 quarts per tree were to be put on, it means that approximately ninety barrels of water is to be procured and hauled a quarter of a mile. Again the local conditions enter into the cost so largely that I hesitate to estimate what it would cost. I believe that it is splendid practice to water your young trees when they are being set, and by using a power sprayer tank for hauling water to the field, you would be enabled to do so at a reasonable cost. A tank could be taken out each time that your men were going back and forth to the field where the trees were being set.—H. D. Hootman, Asst. Extension Specialist, M. S. C.

DREW NOTE TO FINISH BUILDING

Our school district was bonded for \$2,500 to build a new school house, then after the school house was partly built, seeing there was not enough money to finish the building, the directors, moderator and treasurer got together and

drew up a note to the amount of \$400 themselves. Can they make the rest of the district help pay that amount in their taxes along with the \$2,500, the amount of the bond?—H. S., Biteley, Michigan.

THE answer to this will depend on the manner in which the bonds were voted. It may be that the bonding issue covers only building and that the board voted a tax and drew a note to borrow money not to exceed this tax for the purpose of purchasing equipment. They would have a right to do this.—W. L. Coffey, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction.

DOES NOT NEED LICENSE

I would like to know if I would be allowed to sell clothing I have made without getting a permit.—L. B., Grant, Michigan.

THE State law exempts anyone from securing a license to sell goods manufactured by himself. You, therefore, would not require a State license.—Clare Retan, Deputy Attorney General.

MAIL ON RURAL ROUTE

How far or how many feet from the postoffice must one live in order to have a mail box and mail delivered to door on rural route?—Mrs. M. H., Lamont, Michigan.

YOU are advised that Section 717 of the Postal Laws and Regulations states: "All persons, except those who reside within the city delivery limits of a city where city delivery service is in operation, may be served by rural carriers, provided they will erect approved boxes on the established line of the route in the manner required by the Department."

The regulations do not specify any particular distance that the box should be erected from the post office.

If city delivery service is not in operation, a patron may erect an approved mail box at any point on the lines as regularly traveled by the rural carrier, provided the requirements of the Department are met as to the location of the box.—H. H. Bellamy, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General.

Horticulturalists to Tour Rich Fruit Belt

THE orchardist and home fruit grower that goes on the annual summer horticultural tour in Western Michigan August 4 to 6 of this year can learn a whole lot according to Sec. H. C. Hootman of the Michigan State Horticultural Society.

Plans have now been completed for the tour which will start from the Graham Experiment Station west of Grand Rapids. At this point they will spend the first forenoon and luncheon will be served before the auto caravan takes off for Allegan county. Before leaving Kent county the tourists are to visit Vinecroft Farm, owned by J. P. Munson where Prof. H. A. Cardinell, Extension Pomologist of the Michigan State College conducted a free blight school last December. This orchard will be of particular interest to apple and pear growers who have been troubled with blight.

The second day of the tour will be spent in the districts surrounding Fennville, Allegan county. Starting from the Fennville fruit exchange which undoubtedly will be packing their Duchess apples, the tourists will have an opportunity to visit the Frank Crane orchard in which blight was cleaned up two years ago and they will inspect Traver Nichols' orchard where Prof. Cardinell has been conducting spraying demonstrations with pressure up to 800 pounds.

Luncheon will be served at noon in the Allegan county park on the banks of Lake Michigan and Secretary Hootman urges that the growers bring their bathing suits along and take a dip in Lake Michigan at that time.

The air cooled apple storage on Dr. Brunson's farm will be visited during the afternoon. This is an old canning factory which was remodelled according to plans supplied by Prof. Roy E. Marshall of the Michigan State College and it has proved a very satisfactory storage according to reports.

Efforts to control pear psylla will be studied in the Milo Vester orchard where the M. S. C. is using different materials at different pressures.

The growers will stop at Ray St. John's orchard before ending the second day at Borden's peach orchard near South Haven. It is in Borden's orchard that Prof. E. R. Gardiner has been conducting pollination studies with J. H. Hale peach trees. A number of the trees this spring were covered with wire screen cages with a hive of bees placed within each cage. It is said that the results will be well worth studying.

The third day of the tour will be spent in the vicinity of South Haven, starting with the inspection of the experiment station. Stops will be made at the orchards of James Nichol, former president of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, and L. A. Spencer during the forenoon. Corporation orchards will be visited in the afternoon where Prof. Gardiner has been conducting pruning and fertilizing studies for two years.

It is hoped that as many of the orchardists and small fruit growers as possibly can will attend because this tour is going to be the best that the society has ever had and it will be well worth the time any grower will spend to make it.

WAGES OF TOWNSHIP OFFICERS

I would like to know if the state sets the wages of the township highway commissioner or does the town board; also if the outgoing town board cuts all salaries or wages of the supervisor, justice and clerks for board meetings and board of review, can the new board put them back to where they belong?—L. Y., Gladwin Michigan.

THE salaries of township officers are fixed by the statute which reads as follows: "The following township officers shall be entitled to compensation at the following rates for each day of ten hours actually and necessarily devoted by them to the service of the township in the duties of their respective offices, to be verified by affidavit, whenever required by the township boards:

First, The officers composing the township boards, board of registration, board of health, inspectors of election, clerks of the poll and commissioners of highways, four dollars per day and at the same rate for parts of days;

Second, The Supervisor for taking the assessment and for all services not connected with above boards, four dollars per day and at the same rate for parts of days;

Third, The township clerk, as clerk of the board of commissioners of highways and of the township board, four dollars per day and at the same rate for parts of days, but no township officer shall be entitled to pay for acting in more than one capacity at the same time.—H. V. Spike, Assistant Attorney General.

FATHER NOT BOUND TO PAY

A minor has signed his father's name to a contract where he agrees to take a course in electrical engineering with a correspondence school. He has received one lesson and finds he cannot learn it, he has paid thirty six dollars and wants to quit. They say they will compel his father to pay. Can they do it?—H. N., Mancelona, Michigan.

—The father would not be legally bound to pay for the course under these circumstances.—Legal Editor.

BUGS DAMAGE ONIONS

Could you please advise me what to do to destroy bugs that damage my onions? Every year when I plant my onions, bugs from the ground get inside and eat them. The bugs are about a half-inch long and all white. One year I had in a quarter acre and only got about two pecks of onions.—J. K., Omer, Michigan.

I AM assuming that the trouble with the onions is due to onion maggot, but cannot be sure without seeing specimens, and onion maggots never get to be one-half inch long, but do reach the length of about one-quarter inch. Perhaps the size given in the letter is due to a typographical error.

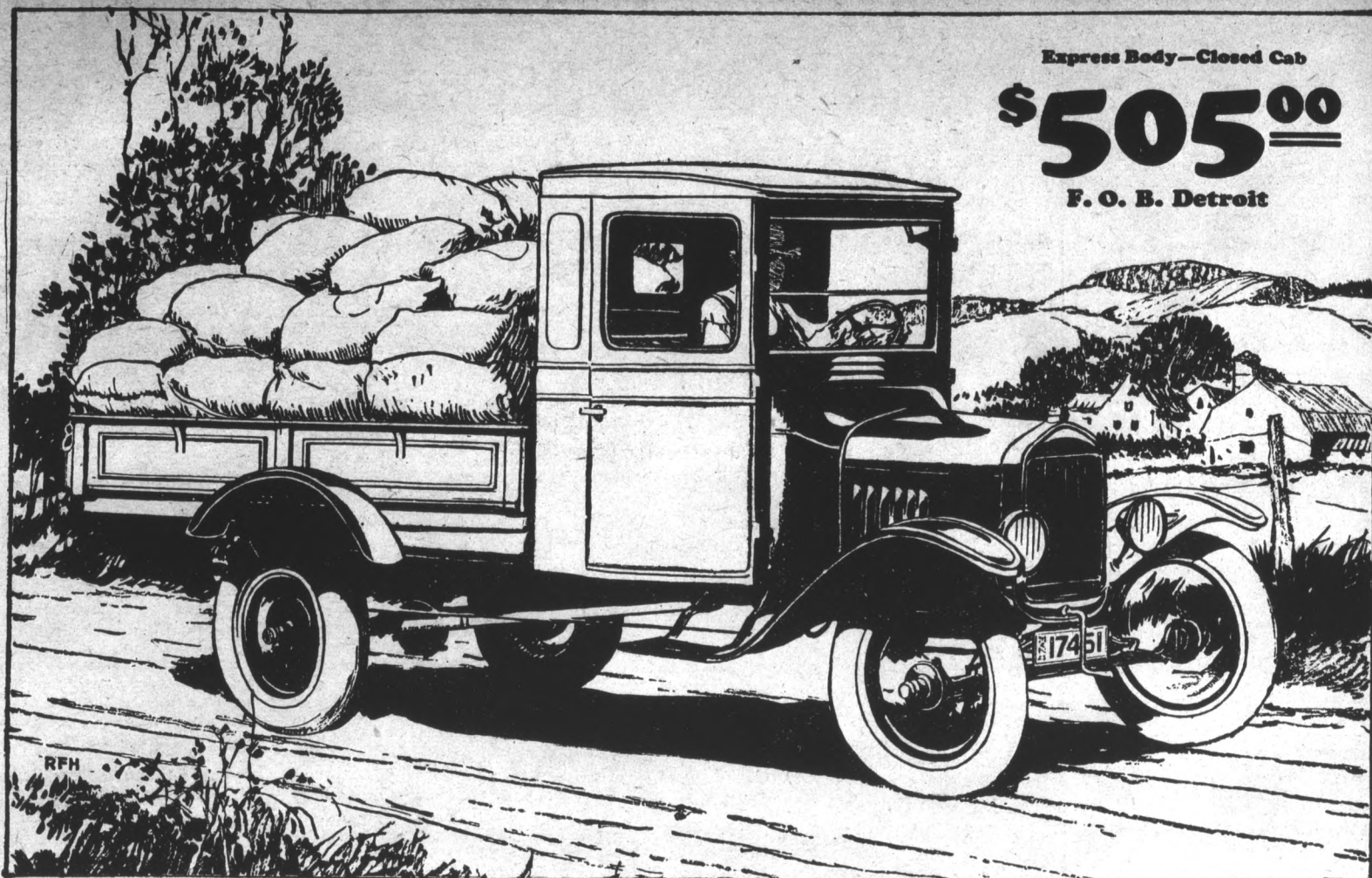
I will say that if the trouble is due to the onion maggot the best method of control, as recommended by Professor Flint of Illinois is 2 per cent of boiled lubricating oil emulsion in 4-4-50 bordeaux mixture. It is applied from the time the onions are one inch high, every week or ten days for three to five times.

The material was sprayed over the plants sufficiently to moisten the soil down the row.

Another method of control depends on corrosive sublimate, using 1 ounce to 10 gallons of water. This is applied through a small opening so as to wet the soil on both sides of the onions for about one inch. I would use a sprinkling pot with the sprinkler removed and the spout plugged with a wooden block through which a small hole has been bored, wetting the soil on each side of the plants, but avoid wetting the plants.

Any metal container in which mercuric chloride (corrosive sublimate) is used, should be coated with wax on the inside or else with asphaltum or something should be used to keep the liquid from touching the metal since otherwise both the sprinkling pot and the liquid will be ruined.

The bordeaux oil emulsion is said to give better results than anything else.—R. H. Pettit, Professor of Entomology, Michigan State College.



A load of hogs taken twelve miles to market by old methods shrunk fifty pounds in weight and the journey took an entire day.

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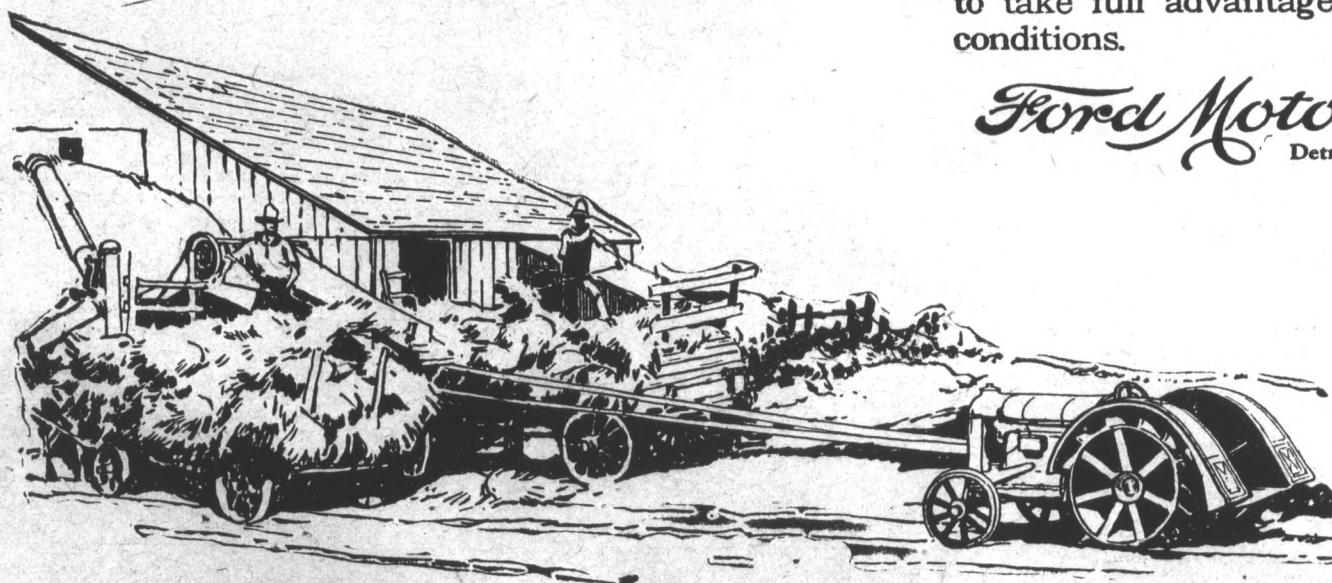
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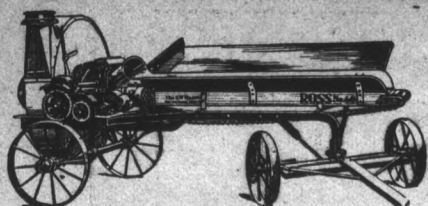
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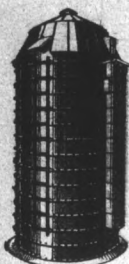


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Broadscope Farm News and Views

Edited by L. W. Meeks, Hillsdale County

What We Saw

IN reading Broadscope Farm articles I trust my readers will take into consideration the fact that these articles are necessarily written several days before the date of publication of the M. B. F. This is imperative as the paper must necessarily go to press some time in advance of its publication date, in order to reach its more distant readers on that date.



L. W. MECKS

James and I have just returned from an inspection of our meadows and oat fields. A year ago when the meadow was seeded, great care was taken to use the best seed we could find. This field is one which is in the four year rotation with oats and the year before, we plowed under a wonderful growth of big potatoes. Last year it produced clover and sweet clover. We did not plow it for oats last year, but used the spring tooth harrow. A considerable portion of it was top dressed, and with plenty of June seed, we anticipated a good seeding, and surely had it—perhaps the best clover, alsike, timothy and alfalfa we have had. We never pasture our young seeding after harvest, and early this spring we had the prospect of a wonderful hay crop. Our walk today shows the crop about ready for the mower. In some places it is higher than the old oat stubble, while in other places it is not. We figure it will require two acres of it to make a load of hay. We next visited the oat fields, and found them all heading out about six and eight inches tall. The stand is perfect, and some of the young seeded clover is still alive. I think if the oats did possibly fill good it would be impossible to harvest them with a binder, and we are planning on cutting these fifteen acres for hay. What's wrong with the meadow and oat field? Simply a lack of rain. To date we have had only two inches of rain since March first. There is some moisture in corn and potato fields that were plowed early and have been worked. Pasture and grain fields show no moisture whatever, and the lack of rain, combined with very heavy winds every day is too much for plant life. Among all the perplexing factors with which a farmer has to contend, the weather is by far the greatest. It is the one thing a farmer cannot control, and the most important ingredient in the making of any crop.

Often Overlooked

So many well meaning people are, from time to time, giving the farmer advice about putting the farm on a systematic basis, and conducting it as manufacturing enterprises are conducted. They would have the farmer control production, etc. But the weather—they never stop to consider that a systematic production of crops is an utter impossibility on account of the weather conditions. Until a farmer can control that, it will be impossible for him to gauge production in a way which would be safe for him or the public. If weather conditions could be controlled, a farmer would be able to conduct his farm business just as efficiently as the other industries are conducted. But the weather proposition is overlooked by these advisors.

Conditions Vary

The variation of weather conditions from year to year, not only causes production to vary, but is the prime reason why certain hard and fast rules can not be followed by a tiller of the soil. A successful method of seeding alfalfa or planting squash this year, is no guaran-

tee the method is absolutely correct and can be relied upon every year.

Diversity of Crops

This uncertainty in the weather conditions is, no doubt, the best reason for some diversity of crops. Seldom do we have a season when all crops are failures. It seems to the writer every farmer should have some special crop, to the production of which he can give his first and best effort. Some such crop will generally be successful enough to distinguish him in that line, and this will be a good advantage. But it never has seemed altogether practical to "put all the eggs in one basket." Put more in one basket than the others, and watch that basket a little closer than the others, but keep an eye on all of them! That too great a specialization may mean disaster, is often proven. Here is a case to which we have just had our attention called. A woman, having a small acreage of land was quite successful with strawberries for a year or two, so decided to have three acres of them this year. The late frosts killed the early blossoms, and the prolonged drought has dried up the few blossoms which formed after the freeze. It is said she hasn't sufficient strawberries on the three acres for the making of a shortcake, which, I am

sure, every one will admit is some disaster.

Oat and Barley Crop

Our oat and barley crop was sown with the intention of having some grain to grind for feed, to keep those spring Durocs growing until it was time to turn them into a field of early corn planted for them. This corn is of the Pony Dent variety, an early small eared sort. The field was marked three feet apart each way and planted with hand planters, and as the field was plowed in April, and well worked, it has some moisture, and the corn is doing fine. We still plan on "hogging down" this corn, but as the fodder from this field will be needed to help out the short hay crop, we plan to handle the crop the same as we did another field three years ago, when the fodder was needed from a field we wanted to "hog down".

When the corn was quite fully matured, the ears were knocked off and let fall where they would. This was heavy corn, and one man would knock off the ears on nearly two acres a day. The corn binder was used to cut the fodder. There being no ears to interfere with the binder, it tied some excellent bundles. These were set up in rather small shocks, care being taken to see that no ears were under the shocks to cause the hogs to work under them.

The hogs were turned in as soon as the shocks were set up, and they certainly did a thorough job of husking and cleaning up the corn. There was no waste whatever. I might add there was rape and oats sown at the last cultivation. This plan will be followed again this year.

What the Neighbors Say

Contributions Invited

LIVE AND LEARN

DEAR Editor:—The neighbors seem to have taken another slap at the poor downtrodden chap whose good fortune it is to have the opportunity to grow up in the country (issue June 6, 1925). This sort of bum advertising has become so persistent that at last it has caused me to break out in rhyme.

Pa wants his boys back on the farm, and ma her girls away from harm; where kids can breathe and do their stuff, and get old fashioned play enough; and grow into efficient folks, who know a ride takes heaps of strokes. The kids they holler for the moon. They see a thing and want it, soon. They'd make things over in a day and let the other fellow pay. They see the swell city gink, dash by and never stop to think, that he has passed the week away to get the stuff for one gay day, only to wake up sad and sore and wonder why he can't have more. We read of men in town with jobs, who gather wages by the gobs, but also it has reached our ken, of one one thousand dollar hen. We think ten thou a year's a wow, but one guy got that for a cow. We hate our job on farm or town, we'd heap lot better lay around, no doubt forget about our start, when man was new and had no art. We fail to see that man is slow, how far he's come, how far must go. Each has his job and each his yearn, must do his best and live and learn.—Andrew Campbell, Wash-tenaw County.

THE BUSINESS OF GOVERNMENT

TO the Editor: It is the business of government to represent the interests of all the people and not the special or best interest of any class. We want it understood with unmistakable clearness that drafts on the people's resources must be for public purposes only. It is a question of the government or people versus the seekers of self-interest through tariffs, tax exemption, bonuses, and guarantee of fixed prices or profits. When the people unite as a mob to raid the treasury the principle of government is lost. A diversion of public wealth to private interests is a betrayal of public trust and violation of the purpose for which government exists.

If the people want to dig down deep enough, the rules of good gov-

ernment are found in the Ten Commandments and but very seldom in political platforms. The great trouble is that so many people want to be led in a false position, or want to be bribed by a grant of some special privilege or benefit from the government. Take the tariff for instance, it has been figured that the protective tariff benefit is only 1 1/2 cents per day per capita or over 500 million dollars each year. Now the beneficiaries profited that amount at the expense of the general public. I am one who believes that the place for that five hundred million dollars is in the pockets of the people to whom it belongs. If the tariff can be defended so can any other steal for any amount and purpose by anybody because in stealing one person is benefited to the same extent that the other person is injured, and that is all the tariff does; it gives to the producer whatever fictitious, artificial or inflated price the consumer is compelled to pay. Give me a party that is not engaged in the begging or stealing business, one that will stand by the old rule of governing men by the standard of equal laws for all and equal rights for all.

The primary object of government is to secure society against the encroachments of its unscrupulous members. Has a majority of the people arrayed themselves on the side of plunder by special privilege. Or is it the instrument or agency of government (the old parties) that have become corrupt? One thing is certain that the issue of equal burdens of government, equal benefits to the people, equal laws and equal taxation of property to run the state and federal government would smother to death the old parties and some of the policies they have crowded on the people.—Wirt McClain, Ingham County.

THANK YOU!

DEAR EDITOR: Please accept my gratefulness for the good you are doing with your publication. I wish of course if it could be done as well to have it a weekly but I would much rather see it come bi-weekly and be the real stuff than weekly and be worthless or nearly so.—J. G. Hiebert, Gratiot County.

SOILS AND CROPS

Edited by C. J. WRIGHT, Cass County

Contributions Invited—Questions Answered

Science and the Average Farmer

WHEN good many farm folks are approached on the subject of science, they come at you with this argument. "There is Jerry Jones, he's one of you college farmers, and if I didn't know more about real farming than him, I'd go soak my head in the swill bucket."

And with that the case is closed, where if Jerry Jones had had the real honest to goodness farm training with his college learning, he would not be the subject of ridicule that he now is.

Each operation on the farm is based on a fact of science although they are done as a matter of course by nearly everyone. Those that understand the scientific facts are in a better shape to improve upon it.

The farmer is the same as the craftsman: he can do the things he is taught and be skilled at his trade but in each operation of either there is a reason behind it, and that reason is a part of the science of his trade.

When the late Frank Spragg improved the rye and gave to the farmer Red Rock wheat, he did something more than plow, plant and harvest the seed; and when Babcock showed how to determine the butterfat content of milk he did something more than milk a cow, skim the cream, and make butter, although he probably could do these things as well as any farmer.

When Luther Burbank took the seed out of oranges he went a step further than the average orange grower. When Cyril Hopkins said he could and did, make bread out of stones, he farmed a little different than the other fellow.

Where at 6 months old a litter of pigs will weigh over 3,300 pounds there is something besides bosh in the method of feeding.

These fellows were real dirt farmers but they had a smattering of the science of agriculture to go along with it.

When Fritz Haber showed the world how to take nitrogen out of the air mechanically he found a real fact of science, that will prove a great boon to the farmer, although another German did as great a thing when he showed that the legumes (clovers and alfalfa) could do the same thing and had been doing it for centuries, and at the present time, is the farmer's cheapest way to get nitrogen. I am sorry to say that there are many farmers, that think they are the cat's ankle as a farmer, who do not know this.

Industry has its highly paid and trained minds at work constantly trying to find new facts that will help the business. Because of this the steel that is in your car. Henry has had one of these birds working quite a spell before he perfected it, and now you can travel with the speed of a train, and carry only 1600 pounds weight.

The man that studied the conformation of the hen and enabled the farmer to sort out the boarder did a wonderful service to agriculture. The man who found out what made the big holes in swiss cheese has been a boon to the dairy country.

The man that found out how to balance the ration for the hog to make him weigh from 200 to 300 pounds at six months did another service based on the science of agriculture.

The man that found out why lime was necessary in rebuilding the soil has done a very good thing for his country.

The man that found out how to hatch chickens in incubators (Mr. Cyphers) also did a very great service to the farm home.

But all these must be done with a knowledge of the scientific side of farming.

Our agricultural colleges and schools are doing a real service in making a study of the scientific side and simplifying it so as to become a fact to the rank and file of the farmers living upon the farms of the country.

The things that the farmer should know covers the largest scope of any craftsman: he must be a dairyman, a poultryman, a hog man, a

soil man, a veterinarian, an economist, a politician, a shepherd, a mechanic, a carpenter, a woodsman, a horseman, and many other things that are used more or less daily in his years work and in all of these we cannot get away from the fact that they are all based upon science rather than traditions.

SUNFLOWERS FOR SILAGE

"I saw in a daily paper that in Canada they use a pit in the ground instead of a silo. They take sunflowers for silage. Now will you please let me know how to sow or plant them and if they are good for milk cows?"—W. C., Mendon, Michigan.

SUNFLOWERS are being used as a silage crop in this state in those sections that do not produce corn successfully. In the Upper Peninsula in many sections the yield of sunflower ensilage secured per acre far exceeds that secured from corn. In the lower peninsula on muck lands where corn is likely to freeze during the summer sunflowers have been used quite successfully, due to the sunflowers being able to withstand a somewhat

lower temperature than the corn. Sunflowers do not have quite so great a feeding value as corn; however, the difference in yield under favorable conditions is greater in favor of the sunflowers.

Sunflowers are usually sown at corn planting time in rows at the rate of 7 to 8 lbs. of seed per acre.

Pit silos are sometimes used when lack of capital or shortage of time does not permit the construction of a silo.—C. R. Megee, Associate Professor of Farm Crops, M. S. C.

RESEED ALFALFA

Please tell me how to reseed an alfalfa field. It was seeded with oats and they were too thick and smothered the young plants. Advise how to apply the seed and how best to cover the seed.—J. S., Burt, Michigan.

IT is very difficult to thicken an old stand of alfalfa. The practice of putting on new seed is not likely to prove successful due to the fact that the old plants will shade the young seedlings and will also make use of the moisture and soil fertility that would be necessary for the young seedlings to secure if they remained alive.

Should you care to try thickening the old stand, I would suggest that you seed 3 or 4 pounds of hardy northern grown alfalfa seed per acre just as growth starts in

the spring, covering the seed with a spike-tooth or spring-tooth harrow. If the soil and seasonal conditions are quite favorable possibly the most economical way of reseeding an old alfalfa field is to plow up the old stand and reseed on a newly prepared seed bed.—C. R. Megee, Associate Professor of Farm Crops, M. S. C.

RAPE FOR HOGS

I would like to know about sowing rape for hog pasture—how much to sow per acre and if best to be sown alone or with another grain.—D. J., Armada, Mich.

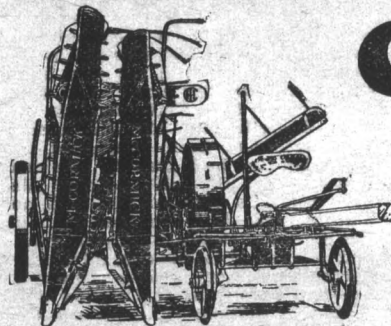
RAPE is usually sown alone at the rate of from four to six pounds per acre. A few farmers prefer to sow it with oats, however, experiments indicate that there is not a great deal of advantage in this practice.

The Dwarf Essex variety should be used. Better results are frequently secured when the field is divided into two or three parts and these pastured alternately. If not pastured too heavily, rape will provide pasture until late fall.—C. R. Megee, Associate Professor of Farm Crops, Michigan State College.

Alfalfa is the best material from which good dairy cows like to grind out profits.

Brood sows need exercise and should not be too fat.

McCormick-Deering Corn Machines



McCormick and Deering Corn Binders

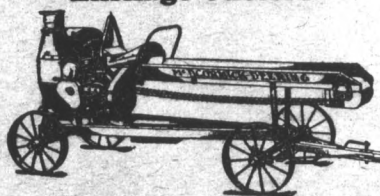
The wonderful efficiency of McCORMICK-DEERING Corn Machines has a great deal to do with making corn the money crop it is. Save time, hard toil, costly labor charges, and corn, by using this modern equipment:

FIVE to seven acres a day with a one-man outfit, and the one man does the work of a half dozen men with corn knives. McCormick and Deering Corn Binders are light, strong, substantial, and of roller-bearing light draft.

What is more, they do clean work, have ample adjustments for tall and short stand, pick up the down stalks, and they make neat, easy-handled bundles.

Both the McCormick and Deering are equipped with a smooth-working bundle carrier and they can be fitted with wagon elevator, tongue truck, etc. These two binders have been standard for years. The McCormick binds the bundles vertically and the Deering binds them lying down.

McCormick-Deering Ensilage Cutters



WHERE silo filling is done with McCormick-Deering skill and experience, a good, fast, and economical job is assured you. McCormick-Deering Ensilage Cutters are designed on the simplest principles. They cut the corn to the desired lengths, do big-capacity work with maximum safety, and they stand the gaff year after year. They have been doing it for years, by the thousands.

Steel frame construction, with boiler-plate steel flywheels. The knives are on the flywheel and the cutting and elevating is done in one operation, saving power. Built in five sizes; capacities 3 to 25 tons per hour; power 6 to 25 h. p.

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THE sensation of the corn belt these days is the McCormick-Deering Corn Picker which will go through your standing corn, husk it cleaner than hand husking, and do it at the rate of 6 to 10 acres a day (depending on whether you use horses or a tractor). One man does that. Add a boy or two with wagons and your crop is harvested and stored—and the expensive farm help problem solved. Write for corn picker catalog.

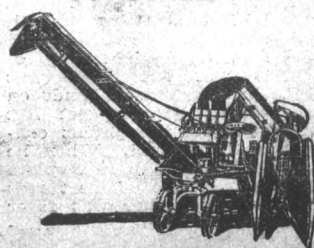
See the McCormick-Deering Dealer

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

666 So. Michigan Ave. of America (Incorporated)

Chicago, Ill.

McCormick-Deering Corn Pickers



(Continued from June 20th issue.)

CHAPTER XI

A Caller

AS the first of the month was approaching, Wassaquam had brought out his household bills and budget to Alan that morning directly after breakfast. The accounts, which covered expenses for the month just ending and a small amount of cash to be carried for the month beginning, were written upon a sheet of foolscap in neat unshaded writing exactly like the models in a copybook—each letter formed as carefully and precisely as is the work done upon an Indian basket. The statement accounted accurately for a sum of cash in hand upon the first of February, itemized charged expenses and totaled bills. For March Wassaquam evidently proposed a continuance of the establishment upon the present lines. To provide for that, and to furnish Alan with whatever sums he needed, Sherrill had made a considerable deposit in Alan's name in the bank where he carried his own account; and Alan had accompanied Sherrill to the bank to be introduced and had signed the necessary cards in order to check against the deposit; but, as yet, he had drawn nothing.

Alan had required barely half of the hundred dollars which Benjamin Corvet had sent to Blue Rapids, for his expenses in Chicago; and he had brought with him from "home" a hundred dollars of his own. He had used that for his personal expenses since. The amount which Wassaquam now desired to pay bills was much more than Alan had on hand; but that amount was also much less than the eleven hundred dollars which the servant listed as cash on hand. This, Wassaquam stated, was in currency and kept by him. Benjamin always had had him keep that much in the house; Wassaquam would not touch that sum now for the current expenses.

This sum of money kept inviolate troubled Alan. Constance Sherrill's statement that, for her family at least, to keep such a sum would have been unusual, increased this trouble; it did not, however, preclude the possibility that others than the Sherrills might keep such amounts on hand. On the first of the month, therefore Alan drew upon his new bank account to Wassaquam's order; and in the early afternoon Wassaquam went to the bank to cash his check—one of the very few occasions when Alan had been left in the house alone; Wassaquam's habit, it appeared, was to go about on the first of the month and pay the tradesmen in person.

Some two hours later, and before Wassaquam could have been expected back, Alan, in the room which had become his, was startled by a sound of heavy pounding, which came suddenly to him from a floor below. Shouts—heavy, thick, and unintelligible—mingled with the pounding. He ran swiftly down the stairs, then on and down the service stairs into the basement. The door to the house from the areaway was shaking to irregular, heavy blows, heavy blows, which stopped as Alan reached the lower hallway; the shouts continued still a moment more. Now that the noise of pounding did not interfere, Alan could make out what the man was saying: "Ben Corvet!"—the name was almost unintelligible—"Ben Corvet! Ben!" Then the shouts stopped too.

Alan sped to the door and turned back the latch. The door bore back upon him, not from push, but from a weight which had fallen against it. A big, heavy man, with a rough cap and mackinaw coat, would have fallen upon the floor, if Alan had not caught him. His weight in Alan's arms was so dull, so inert that, if violence had been his intention, there was nothing to be feared from him now. Alan looked up, therefore, to see if any one had come with him. The alley and the street were clear. The snow in the areaway showed that the man had come to the door alone and with great difficulty; he had fallen once upon the walk. Alan dragged the man into the house and went back and closed the door.

He returned and looked at him. The man was like, very like the one whom Allen had followed from the house on the night when he was attacked; certainly that this was the same man came quickly to him. He seized the big fellow again and dragged him up stairs and to the lounge in the library. The warmth revived him; he sat up, coughing and breathing quickly and with a loud, rasping wheeze. The smell of liquor was strong upon him; his clothes reeked with the unclean smell of barrel houses.

He was, or had been, a very powerful man, broad and thick through with overdeveloped—almost distorting—muscles in his shoulders; but his body had become fat and soft, his face was puffed, and his eyes watery and bright; his brown hair, which was shot all through with gray, was dirty and matted; he had three or four days' growth of beard. He was clothed as Alan had seen deck hands on the steamers attired; he was not less than fifty, Alan judged, though his condition made estimate difficult. When he sat up and looked about, it was plain that whiskey was only one of the forces working upon him—the other was fever which burned up and sustained him intermittently.

"Lo!" he greeted Alan. "Where's that damn Injin, hey? I knew Ben Corvet was shere—knew he was shere all time. 'Course he's shere; he got to be shere. That's shright. You go get 'im!"



The Indian Drum

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

Copyright by Edwin Balmer

"Who are you?" Alan asked. "Say, who'r you? What t'hells syou doin' here? Never see you before... go—go get Ben Corvet. Jus' say Ben Corvet, Lu—Luke's shere. Ben Corvet'll know Lu—luke all right, alwaysh, alwaysh knows me..."

"What's the matter with you?" Alan had drawn back but now went to the man again. The first idea that this might have been merely some old sailor who had served Benjamin Corvet or, perhaps, had been a comrade in the earlier days, had been banished by the confident arrogance of the man's tone—an arrogance not to be explained, entirely, by whiskey or by the fever.

"How long have you been this way?" Alan demanded. "Where did you come from?" He put his hand on the wrist; it was very hot and dry; the pulse was racing, irregular; at seconds it seemed to stop; for other seconds it was continuous. The fellow coughed and bent forward. "What is it—pneumonia?" Alan tried to straighten up.

"Gi' me drink!... Go get Ben Corvet, I tell you!... Get Ben Corvet quick; Say—you shear? You get me Ben Corvet; you better get Ben Corvet; you tell him Lu-luke's here; won't wait any more; goin' t'have my money now... sright away, your shear? Kick me out s'loun; I guess not no more. Ben Corvet give me all money I want or I talk!"

"Talk!" "You know it! I ain't goin'..." He choked up and tottered back; Alan, supporting him, laid him down and stayed beside him until his coughing and choking ceased, and there was only the rattling rasp of his breathing. When Alan spoke to him again, Luke's eyes opened, and he narrated recent experiences, bitterly; all were blamed to Ben Corvet's absence; Luke, who had been drinking heavily a few nights before, had been thrown out when the saloon was closed; that was Ben Corvet's fault; if Ben Corvet had been around, Luke would have had money, all the money any one wanted; no one would have thrown out Luke then. Luke slept in the snow, all wet. When he arose, the saloon was open again, and he got more whiskey, but not enough to get him warm. He hadn't been warm since. That was Ben Corvet's fault. Ben Corvet better be 'round now; Luke wouldn't stand any more.

Alan felt of the pulse again; he opened the coat and under-flannels and felt the heaving chest. He went to the hall and looked in the telephone directory. He remembered the name of the druggist on the corner of Clark Street and he telephoned him, giving the number on Astor Street.

"I want a doctor right away," he said. "Any good doctor; the one that you can get the quickest." The druggist promised that a physician would be there within a quarter of an hour. Alan went back to Luke, who was silent now except for the gasp of his breath; he did not answer when Alan spoke to him, except to ask for whiskey. Alan, gazing down at him, felt that the man was dying; liquor and his fever had sustained him only to bring him to the door; now the collapse had come; the doctor, even if he arrived very soon, could do no more than perhaps delay the end. Alan went up-stairs and brought down blankets and put them over Luke; he cut the knotted laces of the soaked shoes and pulled them off; he also took off the mackinaw and the undercoat. The fellow, appreciating that care was being given him, relaxed; he slept deeply for short periods, stirred and started up, then slept again. Alan stood watching, a strange, sinking tremor shaking him. This man had come there to

make a claim—a claim which many times before, apparently, Benjamin Corvet had admitted. Luke came to Ben Corvet for the money which he always got—all he wanted—the alternative to giving which was that Luke would "talk." Blackmail, that meant, of course; blackmail which not only Luke had told of, but which Wassaquam too had admitted, as Alan now realized. Money for blackmail—that was the reason for that thousand dollars in cash which Benjamin Corvet always kept at the house.

Alan turned, with a sudden shiver of revulsion, toward his father's chair in place before the hearth; there for hours each day his father had sat with a book or staring into the fire, always with what this man knew hanging over him, always arming against it with the thousand dollars ready for this man, whenever he came. Meeting blackmail, paying blackmail for as long as Wassaquam had been in the house, for as long as it took to make the once muscular, powerful figure of the sailor who threatened to "talk" into swollen, whiskey-soaked hulk of the man dying now on the lounge.

For his state that day, the man blamed Benjamin Corvet. Alan, forcing himself to touch the swollen face, shuddered at thought of the truth underlying that accusation. Benjamin Corvet's act—whatever it might be that this man knew—undoubtedly had destroyed not only him who paid the blackmail but him who received it; the effect of that act was still going on, destroying, blighting. Its threat of shame was not only against Benjamin Corvet; it threatened also all whose names must be connected with Corvet's. Alan had refused to accept any stigma in his relationship with Corvet; but now he could not refuse to accept it. This scheme threatened Alan; it threatened also the Sherrills. Was it not because of this that Benjamin Corvet had objected to Sherrill's name appearing with his own in the title of the ship-owning firm? And was it not because of this that Corvet's intimacy with Sherrill and his comradeship with Constance had been alternated by times in which he had frankly avoided them both? What Sherrill had told Alan and even Corvet's gifts to him had not been able to make Alan feel that without question Corvet was his father, but now shame and horror were making him feel it; in horror at Corvet's act—whatever it might be—and in shame at Corvet's cowardice, Alan was thinking of Benjamin Corvet as his father. This shame, this horror, were his inheritance.

He left Luke and went to the window to see if the doctor was coming. He had called the doctor because in his first sight of Luke he had not recognized that Luke was beyond the aid of doctors and because to summon a doctor under such circumstances was the right thing to do; but he had thought of the doctor also as a witness to anything Luke might say. But now—did he want a witness? He had no thought of concealing anything for his own sake or for his father's; but he would, at least, want the chance to determine the circumstances under which it was to be made public.

He hurried back to Luke. "What is it, Luke?" he cried to him. "What can you tell? Listen! Luke—Luke, is it about the Miwaka—the Miwaka? Luke!"

Luke had sunk into a stupor; Alan shook him and shouted in his ear without awakening response. As Alan straightened and stood hopelessly looking down at him, the telephone bell rang sharply. Thinking it might be something about the doctor, he went to it and answered it. Constance Sherrill's voice came to him; her first words made it clear that she was at home and had just come in.

"The servants tell me some one was

making a disturbance beside your house a while ago," she said, and shouting something about Mr. Corvet. Is there something wrong there? Have you discovered something?"

He shook excitedly while, holding his hand over the transmitter lest Luke should break out again and she should hear it, he wondered what he should say to her. He could think of nothing, in his excitement, which would reassure her and merely put her off; he was not capable of controlling his voice so as to do that.

"Please don't ask me just now, Miss Sherrill," he managed. "I'll tell you what I can—later."

His reply, he recognized, only made her more certain that there was something the matter, but he could not add anything to it. He found Luke, when he went back to him, still in coma; the blood-shot veins stood out against the ghastly grayness of his face, and his stertorous breathing sounded through the rooms.

Constance Sherrill had come in a few moments before from an afternoon reception; the servants told her at once that something was happening at Mr. Corvet's. They heard shouts and had seen a man pounding upon the door there, but they had not taken it upon themselves to go over there. She had told the chauffeur to wait with the motor and had run at once to the telephone and called Alan; his attempt to put her off made her certain that what had happened was not finished but was still going on. Her anxiety and the sense of their responsibility for Alan overrode at once all other thought. She told the servants to call her father at the office and tell him something was wrong at Mr. Corvet's; then she called her maid and hurried out to the motor.

"To Mr. Corvet's—quickly!" she directed.

Looking through the front doors of her car as it turned into Astor Street, she saw a young man, carrying a doctor's case, run up the steps of Corvet's house. This, quite reasonable since she had just talked with Alan, added to her alarm; she put her hand on the catch of the door and opened it a little so as to be ready to leave the car as soon as it stopped. As the car drew to the curb, she sprang out, and stopped only long enough to tell the chauffeur to be attentive and to wait ready to come into the house, if he was called.

The young man with the bag—Constance recognized him as a young doctor who was starting in practice in the neighborhood—was just being admitted as she and her maid reached the steps. Alan stood holding the door open and yet blocking the entrance when she came up. The sight of him told her that it was not physical hurt that happened to him, but his face showed her there had been basis for her fright.

"You must not come in!" he denied her; but she followed the doctor so that Alan could not close the door upon her. He yielded then, and she and her maid went on into the hall.

She started as she saw the figure upon the couch in the library, and as the sound of its heavy breathing reached her; and the wild fancy which had come to her when the servants had told her of what was going on—a fancy that Uncle Ben had come back—was banished instantly. Alan led her into the room across from the library.

"You shouldn't have come in," he said. "I shouldn't have let you in; but—you saw him."

"Yes." "Do you know him?" "Know him?" She shook her head. "I mean, you've never seen him before?" "No." "His name is Luke—he speaks of himself by that name. Did you ever hear my father mention a man named Luke?" "No; never."

Luke's voice cut suddenly their conversation; the doctor probably had given him some stimulant.

"Where's Ben Corvet?" Luke demanded arrogantly of the doctor. "You go get Ben Corvet! Tell Ben I want a drink right away. Tell Ben Corvet I want my thousand dollar..."

Constance turned swiftly to her maid. "Go out to the car and wait for me," she commanded.

Luke's muffled, heavy voice went on; moments while he fought for breath interrupted it.

"You hear me, you damn Injin?... You go tell Ben Corvet I want my thousand dollars, or I make it two nex' time! You hear me; you go tell Ben Corvet... You let me go, you damn Injin!"

Through the doorway to the library they could see the doctor force Luke back upon the couch; Luke fought him furiously; then, suddenly as he had stirred to strength and fury, Luke collapsed again. His voice went on a moment more, rapidly growing weaker:

"You tell Ben Corvet I want my money, or I'll tell. He knows what I'll tell... You don't know, you Injin devil... Ben Corvet knows, and I know... Tell him I'll tell... I'll tell... I'll tell!" The threatening voice stopped suddenly.

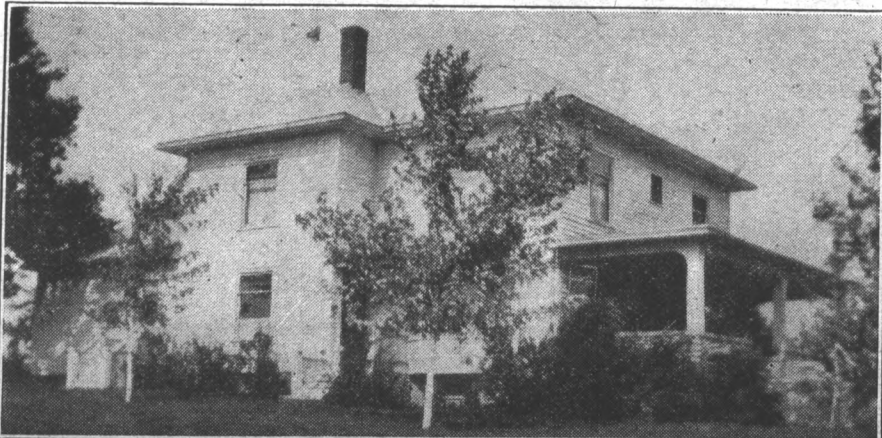
Constance, very pale, again faced Alan. "Of course, I understand," she said. "Uncle Benny has been paying blackmail to this man. For years, perhaps..." She repeated the word after an instant, in a frightened voice, "Blackmail!"

"Won't you please go, Miss Sherrill?" Alan urged her. "It was good of you to come; but you mustn't stay now. He's—he's dying, of course."

(Continued in July 18th issue.)

WHERE OUR READERS LIVE

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



ON THE WAMBAUGH FARM AT SHELBY

"This is a picture of our farm home," writes Elmer Wambaugh, of Shelby. "We enjoy The Business Farmer. It takes first place among four farm papers coming to this address."



Sacramental Religion on Trial

A NON-SECTARIAN SERMON BY

Rev. David F. Warner

TEXT: "If ye died with Christ from the rudiments of the world, why, as tho living in the world, do ye subject yourselves to Colossians 2:20-23."

FROM the first day that George Fox began to preach his doctrine of the "inner light" and the observance of all external ordinances as useless formalism, the ordinances of orthodoxy have been openly on trial. And the Friends of our day with their war record of a bloodless social reform and a tireless effort in reconstruction, are exhibiting to the world a religion that commands our sincere respect, tho lacking some of the ordinary forms of sacramentalism.

This is a scientific age; an age of invention. Many minds, today, are being brought to do some serious searching for the true philosophy of life. This common urge to a higher spiritual life is driving us to seek for sure foundations. This inquiring mood is bring under scrutiny the sacraments of the church. Men are asking, "How do these ordinances make me more spiritual?" "What have ordinances to do with a living religion and a personal communion with God?" Some have said that they have nothing to do with essential religion. A leading churchman has thrown a certain age-long ordinance overboard. He holds it as non-essential. So, it seems, orthodoxy is on trial. We are being asked for a new and better apology for the things we practice. How vital to religion are ordinances? What general teaching have we in the New Testament on the test of the sacrament?

Our text furnishes the touchstone for the Christian's life. Now you know what a touchstone is. It used to be used to test the quality of certain metals. Let us use our text to test the quality of our religion. (Read all the verses.) "If ye died with Christ from the rudiments of the world." Have you? No, this is no mere fine spinning of words; no mere figure of speech. Have you made the initial and absolute surrender of yourself to Christ? Are you buried into his death away from the spirit of the world? Does this burial law play in your heart daily? When you entered this death door did you close against you the door of envy, pride, lust, and all worldliness? When we die with Christ, we come out of exile and desert wandering into the citizenship of heaven. We are in the world, but not of it. The simple truth of this matter is, that when we live the life that is Christ, we get so far away from the externals of the world that the change is comparable unto a death.

Yesterday John was clear-eyed, vital, and going strong. Today folks are viewing a different John. Yesterday ambition filled his mind and interest him no more. What has made love his heart. Today he doesn't care. The things of the world in the difference? Death. Why is a man of seventy dead to the follies of his youth? He is separated from them. They attract no more. Similarly, selfish purposes and vain pursuits lose their interest, when through faith, we identify ourselves with the bruised life and sacrificial death of our Savior. In such surrendered attitude to the spirit and aims of Christ, we have rewarding life.

Then why subject ourselves to ordinances to find life? Clearly, the author is speaking of the ordinances of men's institution. Such forms were being observed in the prevailing church of Paul's day. But these were taken away by Christ. Therefore comes the injunction to "Handle not, nor taste, nor touch." The ordinances of man are not vital. After all, what can any of us do but to tinker around with the surface of things? Men have had to do with fixing up a religion that is outward, and presumably attractive to look at. But Christ's work is to make religion inward; to build up the hidden man of the heart, knowing that the outside will come alright. How silly and what a waste of energy to stick Rambo apples on

a thorn-apple tree! As the tree is, so will be the fruit. One does not have to go out on the street or parade grounds to see the merely superficial in life. There is plenty of it in religion. You will find some of it in the pew next Sunday morning. How destructive to spiritual progress! "Christianity is not a religion of rules but of principles." "Love is the fulfilling of the law." This principle works from the inside to the outside. It cleanses first the inside of the cup and platter. The error that Saint Paul is warning against is a religion that begins on the outside and stays on the outside to keep it burnished and bright. Does the sacramentarian have this kind of religion? What kind of religion does your church have?

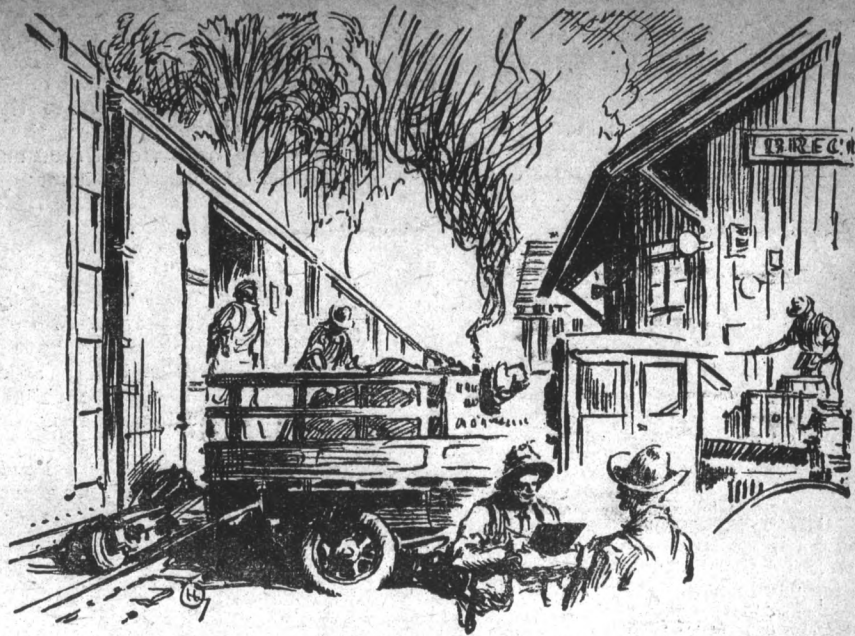
Well, some ordinances "perish with the using". Certainly, it is not very becoming for those who have died with Christ, to emphasize perishable things. We need to cultivate the heart graces that grow with the using.

But again, which sacraments are true and which are false? How are we to test the quality of a sacrament? Worthless sacraments are those that have no value against the indulgence of the flesh. True sacraments have sin-destroying power. What good is any ordinance that does not set free within you the spirit of Christ and so subdue the lusts of the flesh?

Some ordinances may "have a show of wisdom in wil-worship." Paul says that you make a great show of your religion. You look exceedingly zealous and devout; but a close inspection reveals that you are only indulging your own wills in a vain desire for a popular church, rather than yielding to the will of Christ in behalf of an unpopular religion. "Not mine own will but thine be done", said the Christ. A yielding to the Inner Light thru faith is yet the measure of true religion.

"And humility." Which is the more humble, ceremony or deed? Some slum sisters found the man lying helpless in a dark, ill-smelling room in an old, rickety, tenement building. He was vile and full of vermin. His feet were covered with sores. These they washed and dressed regularly, until one day when they returned he says to them, "O sisters, I have been a big, black, vile sinner, and I hated yer when yer first came; but when yer touched my feet I wondered at the love that could make yer do that. Now, I am dying, I am going straight to heaven, I am going to Jesus, and I am going to tell him what yer did for me, how yer washed my feet. And I am going to watch for yer when ye come, and I am going to meet yer at the gate and lead you through heaven and take yer straight to Jesus and say, 'Lord, here are the sisters that washed my feet.'" Only a block away, some other and well-dressed women were receiving communion from a silver tray in a richly-appointed church. They did not know of the awful physical and soul need almost under the eyes of their costly edifice. And why didn't they? And which group of sisters was the more humble? "The devil's darling vice is the pride that apes humility." One who knows only the humility of a sacrament is not humble at all. He is "vainly puffed up in his fleshly mind." It is just inflated humility; is but skin deep and is easily punctured.

But let us have the final word. Debate stops when results are produced. Only the sacrament that holds us close to the heart of the Father on the one hand and close to the need of man on the other, is helpful. But, let us remember that it is the latter that the world is demanding. We are to prove our religion by our works. Do not neglect the sacrament that will enable you to bind the strong man within and give you strength to serve the weak man without. This test is true and final.



A Promise Fulfilled

Last year, 709,200 carloads of products of the soil were hauled by New York Central Lines into the world's richest market. These cars would make up a train 5,300 miles long.

During 1924, also, 25,040 new freight cars were put into service by New York Central Lines—involving an expenditure of millions of dollars for better service.

The New York Central program for taking care of the greater traffic demands of the coming years, inaugurated immediately after the end of Federal control, is steadily going on.



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The WINDMILL with a RECORD



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Oil an Aermotor once a year and it is always oiled. It never makes a squeak.

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The Auto-oiled Aermotor is so thoroughly oiled that it runs in the slightest breeze. It gives more service for the money invested than any other piece of machinery on the farm.

You do not have to experiment to get a windmill that will run a year with one oiling. The Auto-oiled Aermotor is a tried and perfected machine.

Our large factory and our superior equipment enable us to produce economically and accurately. Every purchaser of an Aermotor gets the benefit from quantity production. The Aermotor is made by a responsible company which has specialized in steel windmills for 36 years.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1925

Edited and Published by
THE RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
GEORGE M. SLOCUM, President
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The date following your name on the address label shows when your subscription expires. In renewing kindly send this label to avoid mistakes. Remit by check, draft, money-order or registered letter; stamps and currency are at your risk. We acknowledge by first-class mail every dollar received.

Advertising Rates: 45c per agate line. 14 lines to the column inch, 772 lines to the page. Flat rates.
Live Stock and Auction Sale Advertising: We offer special low rates to reputable breeders of live stock and poultry; write us.

RELIABLE ADVERTISERS

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

"The Farm Paper of Service"

PROFIT MADE ON LAST YEAR'S CROPS

ACCORDING to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, wheat, corn and oats were profitable crops to raise last year. Figures covering the average cost of producing these three grains were recently released by the Department and they are worth studying.

The report issued on wheat showed an average gross cost of \$23.57 per acre. The credit for straw was \$1.69 per acre, leaving an average net cost of \$21.88 or \$1.22 per bushel, the average production being 18 bushels to the acre. Preparation of the seed bed, planting, harvesting, threshing, marketing cost \$10.43 per acre; fertilizer and manure \$2.56; seed \$1.97; land rent \$6.19, and miscellaneous items such as sacks, twine, crop insurance, use of implements and storage buildings, and general overhead \$2.42.

The average gross cost of producing an acre of corn was \$26.20. There was a credit of \$2.43 for stover, making the net cost of production \$23.77 per acre or 82 cents per bushel for a yield of 38 bushels per acre. \$13.61 of the total cost was for preparing the seed bed, planting, cultivating, harvesting and marketing; fertilizer and manure took \$3.94; seed 46 cents; land rent \$5.97, and miscellaneous items such as twine, crop insurance, use of implements, use of storage buildings and a charge for general farm overhead expense \$2.22.

Oats showed an average gross cost per acre of \$20.94, a credit of \$2.01 for straw, and a net cost of \$18.93 per acre. The average yield was 26 bushels, making an average net cost per bushel of 50 cents. Man and horse labor for preparing the seed bed, planting, harvesting, threshing and marketing took \$10.12 per acre; fertilizer and manure, \$1.50; seed \$1.49; land rent \$5.47, and sacks, twine, crop insurance, use of implements and storage buildings and general overhead \$2.36.

These figures should prove helpful in marketing the 1925 crops because cost of production will not show much variation, we believe.

SUGAR TARIFF TO STAND

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE made a wise decision recently when he declared there would be no reduction of the sugar tariff, because if the reduction of one-half cent went into effect many sugar beet growers of America would have turned to some other crop. Michigan is one state where other crops would have been grown as the price would have been too low for growers in this state to compete with the Cuban planter.

Nearly a year ago a movement was started to lower the tariff on sugar. This movement was backed by Cuban planters, Wall Street and the sugar trust, according to reports, and at that time three members of the Tariff board recommended to the President that the duty on sugar be lowered. We published an article protesting any reduction and farm organizations all over the country came out with statements urging that the present duty be retained. After studying the problem for nearly a year the President has announced there will be no change.

"The American farmer receives advice on every hand to diversify his crops," said President Coolidge, in rendering his decision. "He proceeds to do so by going in for sugar beet culture, protected from competitive impact of cheap Cuban labor by a tariff duty of 1.764 cents a

pound on Cuban raws. The American farmer is thus in process of building up a great home agricultural industry which at once improves the farmers' soil, enables him to diversify crops and tends to release the American people from dependence upon the foreign for a major item in the national food supply. The farmer is entitled to share with manufacturer direct benefits under our national policy of protecting domestic industry."

It is too bad that the decision could not have been made before planting time so that the beet growers could have put in their crop knowing that they were to be protected. In a normal year it would have made some difference in the acreage, but on account of the late spring many farmers were obliged to hold up much of their planting so long this year that they turned to beets and beans. For this reason the acreage is reported to be normal or above. However, there are many growers, no doubt, who would have put in a larger number of acres if they had known just what President Coolidge's decision would be.

RIGHT VIEW OF COOPERATION

THERE is a group of theorists working under the banner of cooperation which is not representative of the rank and file of the co-operators," declared Prof. J. T. Horner, marketing specialist of the M. S. C., speaking before the members of the Michigan Bankers' Association recently. "Members of this group hope to gain control of the markets, fix prices and monopolize the products of the farm. The things these men favor should not be called cooperation. It should be called combination."

We believe Prof. Horner has hit the nail on the head. But the theorists work so well under cover that it is difficult to detect them from the true co-operators.

"There need be no fear, however, that agriculture will ever be a monopoly," he continued. "Cooperation in agriculture will never menace the interest of consumers; but guided by far-reaching men with a sense of justice, it will bring real benefits to the country as a whole."

All the farmer wants is cost of production plus a reasonable profit. Cooperation should bring that about. There is considerable dissatisfaction with rural cooperative movements at present but we believe that this is due many times to the fact that the members of an association fail to realize that they are the association, and, instead of getting behind the proposition to help make it a success, they "let George do it." The success of a business does not end with the financing, and neither does the payment of dues end one's obligations toward the success of their cooperative association. Partners in a private business must work together to make it a success, the same rule applies to cooperative associations.

A GREAT MAN

NO matter what our politics may be we must admit that this nation lost one of its greatest statesmen when death, the grim reaper, overtook Senator Robert M. LaFollette, of Wisconsin. Republican and Democrat alike had the greatest of respect for "Fighting Bob" because first of all he was a man, a man in every way who scorned to do anything that was wrong.

Senator Woodbridge N. Ferris expressed the feelings of the country when he said, "In the death of Senator LaFollette this country has suffered a calamity. He was a political giant who fought early and late for human justice. There was only one Bob LaFollette. The particular place he occupied cannot be filled by any American. He was a radical of radicals. No one entertained a doubt as to where he stood on any question of state. He was fearless, conscientious and humane and his life of struggles and victory will be an inspiration to the youth of America."

Concord Hymn

By Ralph Waldo Emerson

By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattled farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard round the world.

The foe long since in silence slept;
Alike the conqueror sleeps;
And time, the ruined bridge has swept
Down the dark stream that seaward creeps.

On the green bank, by this soft stream,
We set to-day a votive stone;
That memory may their deed redeem,
When like our sires, our sons are gone.

Spirit that made these heroes dare
To die and leave their children free,
Bid time and nature gently spare
The shaft we raise to them and thee.

LOWER FREIGHT RATES

BEGINNING September 10th freight rates in Michigan will be cut approximately one-half. The Interstate Commerce Commission and Michigan Public Utilities Commission will bring this about by reducing the interstate rate zones from four to three. This will be a great saving to the farmers, especially those who raise potatoes, hay and beans. Statisticians state that potato shippers will save about \$75,000 a year, hay shippers about \$60,000, and bean shippers about \$40,000, and although the farmers may not actually pay in cash the freight, it all comes out of him in the long run and he will get the main benefit from the cut.

SUMMER RADIO

HOW is your radio working? Are you getting full benefit from it during the summer or are you one of the kind that puts it away and never touches it till fall? If you belong in the latter class you should change at once because you are missing some fine programs. Time was when broadcasting stations either discontinued operations or shortened their programs during the summer but those days are gone. Many of the best stations have increased their sending power to overcome condition in the summer and they are broadcasting programs that are even superior to the ones we receive during the winter. Other stations are joined together and broadcasting high class programs from a leading station, and the best talent in the country goes "on the air" the stations dividing the expenses. Market information is sent out regularly from leading stations because it is realized that the farmer needs to know more about his markets during the summer than he does in winter. Use your radio this summer.

CORN KNEE HIGH BY THE FOURTH

ONE of our Eaton county subscribers writes that their corn will stand better than knee high by the Fourth of July. We think that much of the corn on Michigan farms will be that high in spite of the backward spring. The drought hindered its growth at first but general rains after the first week in June helped it make up for lost time. With a favorable fall we expect a bountiful harvest and good prices.

DRILLING FOR OIL

THERE has not been one year since oil was discovered that a well has not been drilled in Michigan, we will wager, and so far no real producers have been found. There are millions of dollars' worth of oil deposits in Michigan, according to the geologists, but a 10-barrel-a-day well is the best that has been found. The geological structure of Michigan is wrong to produce a gusher, say these experts. It is opposite to the formation of the high producing oil districts. Nevertheless, new wells are being drilled every year.

In Tuscola county a group of farmers and business men are the latest to try to tap the oil supply in Mother Earth, and they are so sure that they can find a well that will make big money that they are prepared to spend \$25,000. Experts say it is a 100-to-1 shot that oil will be discovered in paying quantities. "Hope springs eternal."

YOUR LAST DAY ON EARTH

A WELL-KNOWN writer sent the following question to a number of his friends, asking that they reply to it: "What would you do if you knew this was your last day?" A very successful banker replied as follows:

"What would I do if I knew this was my last day? I don't know exactly how I would spend it, but I certainly would not spend it making peace with God for I believe I have already done that, and if I had not already done so I believe the time then would be far too short.

"As to making arrangements for my business affairs—I have sufficient life insurance to take care of all my obligations, and my wife is such a good farmer that I think she could make a living for herself.

"My two boys are grown. The oldest one was graduated from Princeton a year ago and is now with a New York bank and has a better job than I have; the other one is playing lacrosse and football at the University of Virginia. I don't know whether he is ever going to get his business training or not, however, he is six feet three, and weighs 200 pounds, so I don't think I should worry about how he is going to get along.

"I believe if I knew that this was my last day on earth, I would close down my desk and go out to look for those friends whom I like best and we would have our last party, and I think we would make it a plumb good one—in fact a humdinger."

What would you do if this was your last day on earth?

PUBLISHER'S DESK

WATCH FOR THIS FELLOW!

"Two weeks ago I was approached by a young man who claimed to be collecting postage for bulletins which were to be sent out from the Michigan State College during the next year. I was under the impression that bulletins were sent out from the college free to any farmers requesting them. Is it possible that I am wrong?"

If any of you are approached by a young man working such a proposition you would be doing a service to the state of Michigan if you would turn him over to the police because he is defrauding the public.

Postage is prepaid on all agricultural bulletins sent out from the Michigan State College. In many cases the material is carried free of postage under the government's "frank".

We have a letter from Mr. J. B. Hasselman, Supervisor of Publications at the M. S. C. and he advises "If any one is approaching farmers of this state with a proposition to collect postage on bulletins from this college, he is working entirely without authority and must be considered as a fraud."

If he happens your way, phone to the sheriff!

INTERNATIONAL REDEMPTION BUREAU

WE have received several letters during the past two or three months and the majority of them read somewhat along the line of the following:

"About the first of the year I sent the International Redemption Bureau of Detroit fifty trading cards given me for trading at a local grocery store, together with twenty cents postage asking for six teaspoons. Not hearing from them I wrote them again and have heard nothing from them yet."

It seems that the International Redemption Bureau of Detroit had its agents circulate through Michigan soliciting the merchants in the small towns. Their proposition was to sell the merchant a quantity of small trading cards, and he was to give one card with each twenty-five cent purchase. On one side of the card was to be his name and business while on the other side was a list of "Genuine Rogers Tableware Free" and the information on the back of the card was:

"It is understood that redemption is conditional upon dealer complying with his contract upon the holder having received same in the regular and ordinary course of trading and enclosing five cents postage, packing and silver tax for each fifteen cards."

For fifty cards the customer was to receive six teaspoons; thirty cards one tablespoon or one table fork; forty-five cards, a sugar shell; sixty cards, a butter knife or table knife and the cards and letter were to be mailed to the International Redemption Bureau, 2905 Third Ave., Detroit, Michigan.

Many of the merchants thought it was a mighty good proposition to bring trade and as the cost of them was not very high they accepted the offer in good faith. Soon some of the customers had enough cards to secure whatever silverware they desired and sent in the cards with a letter and the additional money for postage, packing and silver tax.

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 27
Total number of claims filed.....2697
Amount involved.....\$26,799.41
Total number of claims settled.....2201
Amount secured.....\$24,471.80

They waited a couple of weeks and the silverware had not put in an appearance so they either wrote to the company again or took the matter up with their merchants and the merchants wrote to the company but they received no reply. Then several of the subscribers of THE BUSINESS FARMER who had been victimized took the matter up with us and we immediately got busy. Our first letter brought no reply and our second letter, sent by registered mail, was returned to us with the notation, "Moved, left no address."

MAGAZINE SOLICITOR MIS-REPRESENTS

ONE of our subscribers has advised us that in March of this year he was approached by a man who said he was an agent for the magazine "Automobile Dealer and Repairer" and the man made him a special offer on a year's subscription to the magazine, advising him it would only cost him ninety-eight cents a year. He paid the ninety-eight cents and received a receipt for his money. After waiting about a month he wrote to the company publishing the magazine and got no reply so he wrote in detail to us regarding the matter. We in turn wrote to the Circulation Department of the "Automobile Dealer and Repairer" and the treasurer of the company replied as follows:

"We never received this subscription. Have no authorized agent in Michigan. The price of "Automobile Dealer and Repairer" was two dollars a year, not ninety-eight cents. Publication was suspended in September 1924. I am afraid your subscriber has been a victim with about two hundred others of crooks who flood the country every year at 'Show time'."

The moral of this story is, insist that an agent show his credentials before you pay him any money.

WEAK LUNGS

If you are a victim of tuberculosis consult a good physician. Do not allow a cleverly worded advertisement to convince you otherwise. There always have been and always will be companies advertising concoctions supposed to cure tuberculosis, and some people become their victims before they are put out of business. In some instances this "cure" is sold by treatments and in other instance by bottle and, in cases we have heard of, the price ranges from \$5 to \$75 for treatments, from 60c to \$6 a bottle. None of this stuff is beneficial in any way and one should steer clear of it.

KNITTING MACHINES

"Can one depend on these knitting machines doing what the companies promise?"

WE have published several columns of matter about these knitting machines that are sold to the public today. Some of the information we published was given to us by subscribers who had operated the machines very satisfactorily and were well pleased while others wrote that it was impossible for them to operate the machines so as to do satisfactory work.

The conclusions we have drawn are that the machines will undoubtedly do at least a large amount of the work as specified by the companies but the average person is not enough of a mechanic to operate them satisfactorily. We dare say that there are several machines owned by subscribers of THE BUSINESS FARMER cast to one side that any one could purchase for a song because the owners have never been able to operate them.

If you are mechanically inclined and think that you could operate the machines perhaps you would find the work profitable but I would suggest that you do not buy the machine depending on the company to furnish you with a market for all your knit goods. It is much preferable to have a market of your own that you know you can depend on.

Am enclosing one dollar to renew my subscription to the best farm paper in Michigan.—C. J. S., Columbiaville, Mich.

First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bonds

Plan, now, a competence for your declining years; the first mortgage bonds we issue will earn your future comfort. They are a "safety anchor" for the farmer.

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

(1448)

FEDERAL BOND & MORTGAGE BUILDING, DETROIT

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE BUSINESS FARMER

Vacation Telephone Hints

Let Long Distance help you take your vacation. It will keep you in touch with home or business. Telephone ahead to friends and to make reservations at hotel or garage.

Use Long Distance—It is Convenient and Economical

MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE CO.



VACATION TIME

By Mrs. Joseph Burton

I'm visiting my Uncle Ned,
Down on the farm,
Away from the noisy city,
Away from sin and harm.

Where you get pancakes for breakfast,
And maple syrup too.
Ham and nice brown gravy,
And you eat until you're through.

Then there's real cream for your coffee,
Butter, nice and sweet,
Pumpkin pie and fried cakes,
And cookies, all you can eat.

Gee! it's fun to gather the hens' eggs,
To me it's a great treat,
I climb upon the hay mow,
And on the stacks of wheat.

One night I dropped my pail of eggs,
Climbing off the stack,
I looked at every one of them
But couldn't find a crack.

Uncle lets me drive his horses,
One is black and one is brown,
I couldn't have half this fun,
If I had stayed in town.

Soon a letter came from mother,
Saying, "Lad be on your way",
I know exactly what she means,
For school starts right away.

PICNIC TIME

PICNIC time is here. Why not pack the family luncheon or supper in a kit and follow the heart's desire to get out where one may find new interests?

In camp cookery the first consideration is the right choice of equipment and food supplies to be taken. The first requisite is lightness and all unnecessary utensils and supplies should be eliminated. Very neat cooking outfits for parties may be purchased, but such equipment is not necessary to bring happiness to the family group. If one does not wish to build a fire, one should carry a portable stove which burns alcohol or gasoline.

It is wise to divide the work for there is more joy when all participate in getting the meal. Variety in the menu is needed at this time as well as at home. The following are some suggested menus which may be purchased in a short time:

1. Fried bacon and eggs, lettuce and tomato salad, sandwiches, coffee, fresh fruit as apples, oranges, or berries.

2. Broiled steak, boiled potatoes, lettuce and cream cheese sandwiches, canned fruit, cookies, coffee or milk.

3. Fried fish, baked potatoes, cornmeal mush, cucumber and radish salad, sandwiches, stuffed dates, and coffee.

4. Fried hamburger cakes, whole wheat bread and butter, potato, onion and green pepper salad, sponge cake, oranges, tea.

NAMING THE BABY

I JUST thought I would say a few words, seeing I am one of such a big family. I really appreciate the M. B. F. What I wish to say is this, is there anything that makes a muddle of things as much as does the naming of a son after his father? I have had this experience and I would say to all young mothers, "don't do it", you will regret it very much in after years. Give a boy his own name, he is entitled to that much at least, and let him live his own life. Do not saddle him with another man's outfit. There are no two people on earth who look exactly alike, no two who think exactly alike, so why should they be named alike? It is one of the biggest mistakes ever made, as it lasts a lifetime, and the longer we live the harder the problem. Think it over and don't do it.—Mrs. C. Berry, Livingston Co.

CHERRIES AND MILK NOT DEADLY TO MAN

UNLESS you have a freakish stomach there is no reason why you can't eat grapefruit or cherries and milk at the same meal, and unless you can kill yourself by thinking, fish and milk will do no more harm than potatoes and bread at the same meal.

That is what certain nutrition extension specialists say about the current fables of food combinations they hear in their work. They believe such food fallacies are preventing some persons from eating some wholesome fruits and vegetables.

Ideas about certain bad food combinations seem to grow up in

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS: Are you planning a vacation this summer—a week or so away from the routine of the farm? You owe it not only to yourself but to your family to take a vacation every year; and not only you but everyone who works with you will benefit by it. The old saying is, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and I do not know of any saying that has more truth in it. Work about the farm is as interesting as any occupation that you could take up but there are times when you would like to even get away from all work and if one could look forward to a vacation even though it may be brief one, the days would seem brighter. You and husband should plan a trip during the hot days this summer and if the children are not large enough to leave at home to do the chores you should get a neighbor to take charge while you are away. If husband feels that he cannot get away at the same time that you do, do not give up your vacation but make a visit to a city where you have friends or relatives and spend a week or so away from your regular duties. You will come back refreshed physically and mentally and content that the farm is really the most satisfactory place in the world to live and raise a family. Of course it will cost you a little money but the benefits will more than offset the cost, so begin planning vacation now.

Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor

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

SIMPLE MEALS GOOD FOR WARM WEATHER

SIMPLER meals in the summer are less work and are also apt to be better for the family's health. Natural foods do not disturb digestive systems so much as the complicated mixtures sometimes used.

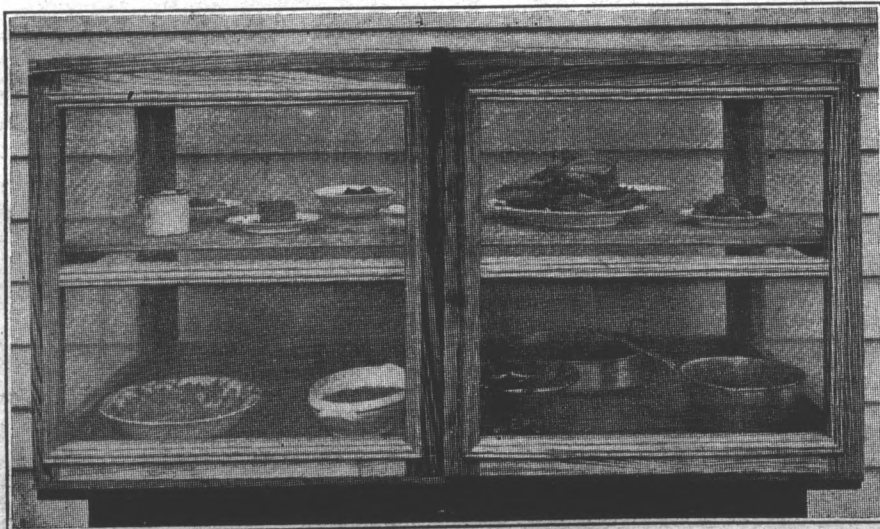
The state college of home economics, Ithaca, N. Y., suggests salads for the main dish for summer lunches or suppers. Crisp lettuce or cress, tender cabbage leaves, or other greens may be used as a foundation. Meat and vegetable combinations need no other accompaniment than some kind of bread or rolls, with a cooling drink and light dessert. A cream soup may be the main course, with a fruit salad in place of dessert. Vegetable salads may be accompanied by cold meats, nuts, or cheese to give more body. Such meals are hearty enough, are simple to prepare, and plenty of summer fruits and vegetables help the housewife furnish variety.

A Screened Closet Keeps Flies From Food

AT any time of the year it is important to protect food from flying dust in the kitchen, pantry, or wherever it may be stored, but after the fly season begins it is dangerous not to provide some convenient way of preventing flies from alighting on food, either in the course of preparation, or between one meal and the next. Cooked dishes waiting to be cooled before being put in the refrigerator, and warm food left after a meal, to be stored later in the ice box, can best be cared for by putting them into a screened food chest like the one illustrated. Such a closet, placed on a porch near the kitchen or in some other place where there is a good circulation of air, will protect the

food from contamination by flies or mice, and the legs can also be constructed, when necessary, so that ants could not get into it. In hot weather it is not recommended that foods liable to spoil be stored anywhere but in the refrigerator; but one may have need to cool a pudding or cake, or to set aside odds and ends of vegetables for short periods of time until they are cool enough to put in the icebox. In winter, and during part of the spring and fall in northern climates, a capacious screened closet, well ventilated, enables one to do without ice.

The screened chest shown was homemade. Ordinary window screening was used.



A cupboard for protecting food, made of window screen wire and used in a large pantry. If your husband hasn't time to make it do it yourself. It would require but little skill and the cost would be small.

Dinner need not be much more elaborate. Meat cooked in a casserole with vegetables, whether stewed or prepared as a pot roast, can be cooked in a fireless cooker, and this saves fuel and labor. The main part of the meal can be prepared before the heat of the day and then put out of mind until the time to eat. An egg or cheese dish may take the place of meat. If vegetables are not cooked with the main dish, one or two, not including potatoes or rice, should be included in the meal, served with the meat or as a salad. Cut up fruit, a fruit shortcake, or a simple pudding make sensible desserts.

Personal Column

Wants Song.—I always read your page through and see many helpful things in it and was wondering if you could help me out. I want to get the song "The Prisoner's Song." I know the first verse, but no more, and I would appreciate it very much if some reader would send me the complete song or tell me where I can get it.—Mrs. Conrad Wehnes, Eldorado, Mich.

Stalks of Peony Rot.—I had a peony about five years which bloomed the last three years. It is of the dark red, fragrant variety and in full bloom about June 1st. It is one of the most beautiful sights when in bloom and it is very fragrant. This spring it appeared nicer than ever then I noticed the small stalks wilt and upon examination I found them rotted just below the surface. I pulled them out, dug in a few inches to see if it was worm cutting in but found none. A few days later the larger stalks began to wilt and one by one began to rot off. I am afraid of losing my peony as it is. It is large enough to make four or five plants and if transplanting would save it I would do so, but unless I am advised by some one who would know what is best I would not transplant it. It is planted on sandy loam and has shown no defects until this spring.—F. T., Bay City, Mich.

—This peony plant is probably affected with the Botrytis disease which rots off the stalks at the surface of the ground. In order to control this disease it will be necessary to cut off and burn all stalks that are now affected and to remove the dirt for two or three inches below the level of the bed and spray the remaining stalks thoroughly with bordeaux mixture. If the disease continues to progress, the entire plant should be lifted and all diseased stalks removed. The roots should be divided and the buds and entire crown covered with copper carbonate. This material may be obtained from any druggist. For an entire peony plant it takes about one ounce of the dust to treat it. Of course, these roots should be set in an entirely new location and avoid planting peonies in the same soil for five or six years. It is necessary to be very careful in watering the beds so that the surface of the ground is kept as dry as possible at all times otherwise this Botrytis rot is liable to develop.—Ray Nelson, Res. Assistant in Plant Pathology, M. S. C.

The Runner's Bible

(Copyright by Houghton Mifflin Co.)

Repent ye therefore and turn that your sins may be blotted out.—Acts 3:19. (E. R. V.)

The only way to repent truly is to turn from a belief in the false to a belief in the Truth; from a belief in the power of the flesh, to a belief in the Ever-Present, All-Powerful God of Love, and of Infinite knowledge. This is to "blot out" the "mind of the flesh" and its manifestations, sin and sickness, with the Mind of the Spirit—the consciousness of Life Everlasting. With this change to pure, living thought, this vile body will change from corruption to incorruption, this mortal will put on immortality and finally death will be no more, for there will be nothing to die.

—if you are well bred!

How to refuse a Proposal of Marriage.—How to accept a proposal is something no girl need be taught. But how to refuse a proposal is something infinitely more difficult, and a few hints about the proper way of doing so may not be amiss. A girl's first duty in the matter is to couch the refusal in such terms that her suitor's pride and self-respect are not wounded. The refusal in itself is bound to pain him; it is cruel and vulgar to cause further hurt by dismissing the compliment paid you smilingly and lightly. When a proposal cannot be "staved off", there is but one thing to do. Listen to the plea which is made, and make it plainly evident that you feel yourself the loser by not being able to grant it. Mention your liking, your respect; let it be evident that you value your suitor's friendship, and that you are anxious not to lose it because of something beyond your control. A sincere expression of your esteem and liking—not coupled with the banal promise that you will "be a sister" to him—and an attitude which conveys plainly that your loss is greater than his, will do much to gild the pill of refusal and

prevent the feeling of bitterness and humiliation which a tactless or flippant rejection conveys. Sincerity is best, too, in case you have played the coquette and held out hopes you had no intention of bringing to realization. A full and frank admission of your folly and the dishonesty of your conduct, with an honest plea for forgiveness, is your only course. One statement is always valid: you may like, respect and esteem a man, but if you do not actually love him, you would be doing him a deliberate injury by accepting him. In the event of a rejection make your suitor feel it is your misfortune and not your fault that you do not accept him.

Recipes

Plain Strawberry Shortcake.—One and a half cupfuls of sifted flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of cornstarch, 4 teaspoonfuls of baking powder, 6 tablespoonfuls of butter and a pinch of salt. Sift the dry ingredients two or three times, cut in the shortening, and mix to a soft dough with milk or ice-water, using the tips of the fingers. Divide the dough and roll out lightly to fit three-layer cake tins, well buttered. Bake a light brown; butter generously while hot, and put together with berries previously cut in halves or slightly crushed and well sweetened. Pile sweetened berries on top, and serve with whipped cream. If preferred, the party may be baked in small rounds or squares for individual serving.

Strawberry Jam.—To three cups of mashed berries, add five cups of sugar and boil fifteen minutes. This makes one quart of jam.

Fruit Juice Dessert.—Speaking of cherries reminds me of a most excellent fruit juice dessert that I hope you will try the first time that you have either blackberry or cherry juice left over from your canning. You will like it. Blackberry or Currant Pudding—1 quart of fruit juice, 1 cup sugar (or sugar to taste), 2 small pieces of stick cinnamon, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of chopped nut meats (may be omitted), 4 rounding tablespoons of corn starch (dissolve in a little cold water). Place juice, sugar and cinnamon on the stove and bring to a boil. Stir until sugar is dissolved. Add nut meats and stir in the dissolved cornstarch. Stir until thick, then pour in molds. Chill. May be served with sugar and cream or soft custard. This recipe may be varied by adding small pieces of any other variety of fruit or a

teaspoon of vanilla at the same time the nuts are added. A very rich pudding is made by adding the nuts, fruit and vanilla. This amount will serve six people very liberally.

Strawberry Preserves.—(Sunkist method) 4 pounds of berries, 4 pounds of sugar, 1 cup of water. Prepart fruit in usual way, using equal parts of fruit and sugar by weight. Add water to sugar and cook until syrup spins a thread. Add fruit and boil 20 minutes. Pour into shallow pan and set in sun to thicken. Cover pan with sheet of glass (an old window pane will do). This will help to retain heat and the fruit will thicken more quickly. Two or three days of sunshine is usually sufficient, although they may be left longer. Pack while warm from the sun in sterilized containers. Cover with melted paraffin and seal. All of the flavor and bright fruit color is maintained by this method.

HOMESPUN YARN

Kidneys, liver, and sweetbreads, considered delicacies by some, are valuable mineral and vitamin sources. They are likely to be cheap; are you using them?

Appreciation is a good oil for lubricating the family machinery.

Gelatin helps make left-overs into tempting dishes, whether fruits, vegetables, or meats.

The original fly would not have been in the original ointment if his family tree had been well swatted two or three generations back.

To remove grease stains from wall-paper, crush magnesia carbonate and apply it to the spots. In twenty-four hours the stains are gone.

Aunt Ada's Axioms: It's a good thing that the big joys and the big sorrows of life seem generally to be distributed to those who can stand them.

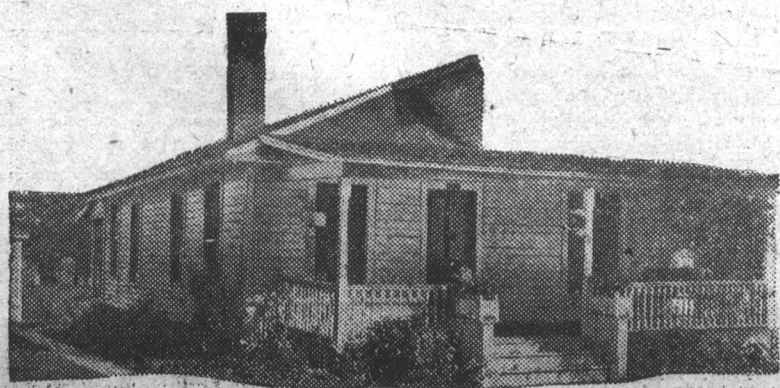
An ordinary brick is useful for holding a door open, but it is also decorative if it is covered first with outing flannel or felt, and then with cretonne.

Put a salt box in the pasture as soon as the stock is turned out, and then keep it filled.

Remodeling the Plain House



MANY have the idea that it would be impossible to remodel a plain house without a great expense. This is wrong as a rule. Here is the type of house that one sees every day and it could be remodeled without much expense into a house that would be roomy and pleasing to the eye. Cut out the picture below and place it over the house shown above in its proper place. Then note the striking improvement that it makes.



KESTER READY TO USE METAL MENDER The Household Solder

AT LAST! here's a ready to use genuine solder. "Requires only heat" for the flux is self contained. Simply heat the parts until they will melt solder, then touch with Kester Metal Mender, and the job is done in an expert manner. Get a can—your saving will be many times the cost, and you'll take pride in really soldering—it's so simple.



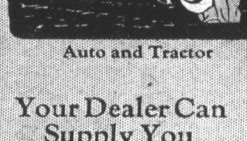
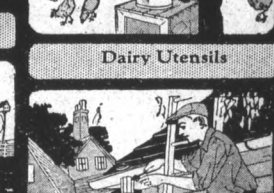
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AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

BE SURE AND SEND IN YOUR SIZE

5144.—A Comfortable House Dress for Mature Figures.—Striped tub silk was used in this instance. The trimming is of white broadcloth. This is a good style for flannel, gingham or percale. The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4 1/2 yards of 36 inch material with 1/2 yard of 27 inch material for collar, cuffs and pocket facings. The width of the skirt at the foot is 2 1/2 yards.

5149. A New and Practical Undergarment.—This model has "vest" or "corset" portions to which gathered skirt portions are joined. One could use hainsook, batiste, crepe or crepe de chine for this style, with lace, hemstitching or embroidery for trimming. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 32 or 36 inch material.

5137. A Simple Stylish Frock for Slender Figures.—This is a very good model for kasha, tub silk, linen or ren. The sleeve may be short or in wrist length. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires 3 yards of 40 inch material, with 1/2 yard of contrasting material for collar, cuffs, plait and pocket facings, if made as illustrated.

5124. A Simple Frock for a Little Tot.—Dimity, challie or batiste, also voile and tub silks may be used for this model. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 6 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 32 inch material.

5128. A Pretty "Play" Garment.—The outstanding pockets are the attractive feature of this garment. It may be developed for little boys or girls, who will enjoy the freedom and comfort of its practical lines. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. If made as illustrated a 4 year size will require 2 3/4 yards of 27 inch material for the collar and leg bands.

5135. A Popular Practical Garment.—Muslin, cambric, batiste, crepe or crepe de chine may be used for this model. The model is cut with the front in one piece, while the back has the blouse portion buttoned to a waist portion. The Pattern for this attractive design is cut in 6 Sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10 year size requires 1 1/2 yards of 36 inch material.

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Order from this or former issues of The Business Farmer, giving number and sign your name and address plainly.

1925 FASHION BOOK

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THE BUSINESS FARMER
Mt. Clemens, Mich.



HOUSEWORK

Oh I'd like to sweep the parlor,
And help make up my bed,
And dust the dining room,
And bake a lot of bread.

And then I'd scrub the kitchen,
And shine the stove up nice,
And then I'd make some pudding,
But it would not be rice.

But doing up the housework,
Is not so very much fun,
When you are in a hurry,
But glad, when you can say it's done.
By Mildred Dorby, Age 12, Standish, Mich.

DEAR girls and boys: I have a letter from Anna Bliss, of Bancroft, in which she suggests that we have a contest and let all the cousins have a chance to compose a song entitled "Do Your Best". I think that is a good suggestion, don't you? Many of you could compose verses that would be very suitable but the music would be the real work. I believe you could compose a song using the tune of a well known song. Let's try it anyway.

To the one sending in the best original song entitled "Do Your Best" I will send \$2, and the one sending the second best will receive \$1. The writers of the ten best songs will each receive one of our buttons providing they do not already have one. The rules covering the contest are:

Write on one side of paper only.
Sign your complete name, address and age.

Forward your letter so that it reaches my office not later than July 18th, the closing date of the contest.

You need not send a sheet of music, just verses, and tell what song the tune is from.

Now you verse writers put on your best thinking-cap and "Do Your Best."—UNCLE NED.

OUR GIRLS AND BOYS

Dear Uncle Ned:—This is really the first good chance I have had to thank you for the lovely pin, I received in the contest. All of my friends admire it, and I'm simply crazy about the style, color, motto and all the rest. You asked me for a picture of myself. Well if I can find one that don't show my freckles, I will send it, but it seems when I get a good one, it is gone almost before I have it. If the readers saw how many freckles I really have they'd be horrified.

I have received many nice letters from readers of the Children's Hour. Boys and girls both, and most of them have complimented me on being "plain" or rather saying I was, but, Uncle Ted, I could not tell a lie and say I was a "ravishing beauty" with the description I gave in my last letter, could I? And really I have found out that a great many of my friends and neighbors take the M. B. F. since I wrote the letter and poem, and I surely wish some of them would come to my rescue and tell folks that I am the truthful girl I'm supposed to be.

Well I don't expect you will print this article I call a letter, but you will at least print this part of it and tell the friends I have made, how much I enjoy their letters? I will try and answer the first couple, but I have so many folks to write to, I'm afraid any more will be impossible.

I am going to Leland to work at the resort on July 1, so this will be the last of me 'till next fall or winter, so good-bye, Uncle Ned. Your niece.—Elizabeth Yoder, Maple City, Mich., R. 1.

—Good-bye, Elizabeth. I hope you will enjoy your work. I will expect to hear from you next fall or winter, if you are too busy to drop me a line this summer.

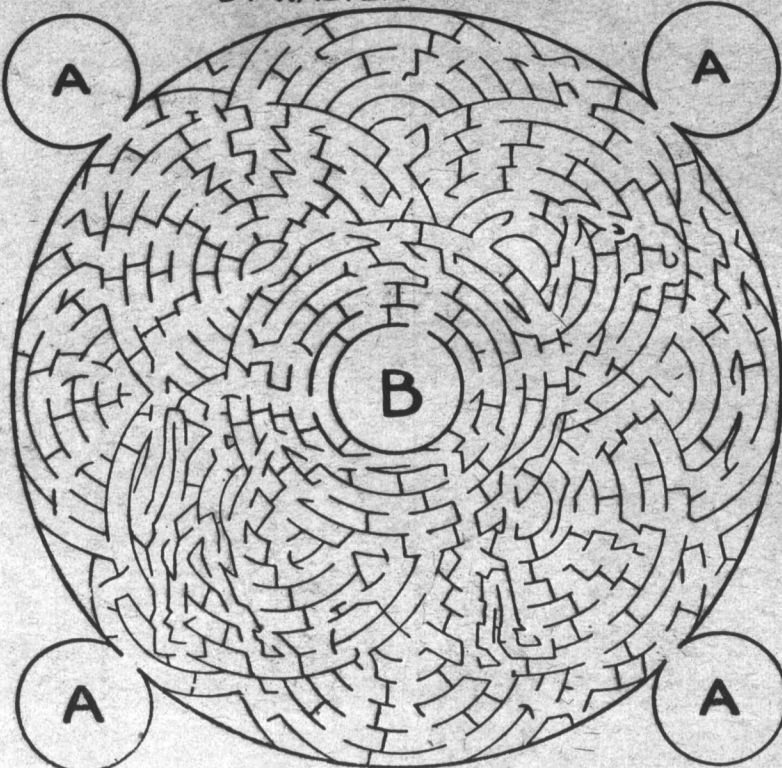
THE ORIGIN OF THE INDIAN RELIGION

Many, many moons ago, in the heart of the great American forests, a young warrior was made chief of his people, at the death of the old chief who was his father. Tarke, or Great Chief was his name; he knew no fear and his people loved him as he loved them.

Three moons passed, and it was in the moon of growing things. Filled was the young chieftain's heart with life and joy as he pursued the panting stag through the leafy forest. Halting by a noisy



Motto: DO YOUR BEST
Colors: BLUE AND GOLD

DESERT MAZE
BY WALTER WELLMAN.

See if you can find a path from one of the circles marked A to the circle B. When you have found the right path, trace it with a colored pencil and see what animal you have.

brooklet, he gazed in delight at the beauty of the growing things about him, listened with joy to the song of the thrush, the linnet, and the cries of wild singers hidden in the green branches. Wonder filled him as he stood there, gazing, listening in the springtime to the throbbing life growing, awakening, and rejoicing about him. Still wondering, as he started homeward who gave life to all these creatures, to himself, and to his people, he halted once again, and listened. Was it from the forest shadows, or the murmuring, winding brooklet, or the sky or earth or air, that a soft voice spoke his name? Listening, intent, he heard again the voice of rich, sweet music, say to him with earnest pleading.

"Hearken to my voice, Great Chief I am Manitou, or the Great Spirit who gives life unto all creatures, of the earth, and

air and water. I am your God and your peoples, for I gave you life, any body, and all the beauties of nature and creation. Follow my guidance, and you prosper, and when your life shall leave your body, it shall fly to endless joy and rapture in the Happy Hunting Grounds of a world you know not of. Hearken to my voice, Great Chief, follow as I guide, be merciful and kind to all living things, and glory shall be yours forever."

When the voice ceased speaking, Tarke vended his way thoughtfully homeward, to his wigwag, and his people. He told them of the voice that spoke from the forest, of the words of love and promise. They accepted the Great Spirit, and their children and their children's children followed in their parent's footsteps.

As the ages rolled on, the moons came and went, and the religion of the Great

"Story of My Year's Club Work"

Potato Club, 1924

THIS is my third year in potato club work. I have learned more each year about growing potatoes than if I had just watched and helped with somebody else's field.

I have been growing certified seed every year increasing each year and planting a larger plat. My father said I could have all the land I wanted but had to clear it for the rent. May 16th I began to clear. I cleared up brush and piled logs and burnt them up. My father and I plowed it with a breaking plow and oh, boy! how the stones did roll out. When we got done plowing I picked eighteen two-horse wagon loads of small stones off, and I began to think it was no easy task which I had undertaken. After the stones were picked I disced and harrowed it until it was nice and mellow.

June 7th, we planted the plat with an "Aspin Wall" planter, 16 bushels of certified Petoskey Golden Russets which I had saved from last year's crop. I spike tooth dragged them four days after planting to loosen the soil for the tender plants to break through. July 5th, plants being about 4 inches high, I shallow cultivated them with a one-horse cultivator and a week later cultivated the again. Cultivated them four different times, fourth time slightly ridging them.

When about ten inches high I began to spray with Bordeaux Mixture, 5-8-50, and Paris Green. I used some Dowco which I won as

a special prize last year. I like the home made Bordeaux Mixture best, it's cheaper and more dependable. I have learned that spraying is one of the most important things, keeping the plants healthy and free of diseases gives the tubers underneath every chance to develop. I sprayed four different times that I counted and many other times I had partly sprayed when it rained and had to do it over again.

I am a member of the Michigan Potato Producers' Association again this year. The first field inspection July 29, and passed; second August and passed. September 6 we had a rather early frost which killed the vines and finished all chances of any late blight.

I exhibited my potatoes at the Iron County Fair and won first and sweepstakes, both in club and field. And also exhibited at Sagold Community Fair and won a first place.

October 2 began digging potatoes, took four and one-half days and harvested 198 bushels. Final inspection was made October 18 and passed O. K.

I enjoyed my potato club work, but each year when harvesting I wished I had more I expect to plant more next year as my father, brother and I would like to ship a carload. Have saved 25 bushels for next year's planting. I think club work is a fine training for boys and girls, it teaches them how to work in a business way to make a success. —Joseph H. Drake, Crystal Falls, Michigan.

Spirit went from tribe to tribe, and generation to generation, other Gods grew out of the Greater one. Gods of the different moons, of rain storms and sunshine were worshipped, but the idea of the Happy Hunting Ground and the Great Spirit or Manitou, had never changed until it gave way to the greater, purer religion of Christianity.

Let us not then be harsh with the Indian. In all the history of the rise and fall of nations the facts of smaller nations putting their slighter strength against greater nations, has there ever been a thing full of romance, yet so full of tragedy and sorrow as the history of the rise and fall of the redman. Only in books of legends and history, only in flights of imagination, and thought can we now return to the leafy haunts where the great hearted, simple, redman kneels in worship before the shrine of the Great Spirit.—By Lola E. Hardy, Mayville, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I think it would be nice if we could have a canning contest, that is: let the young cousins send in some canning recipes, and let you decide the three best recipes. I know all the young cousins will agree with me.

What can I do to get a club pin? I haven't received any as yet. I have grown a little and weigh a little more, also older than I was the last time I wrote. I am even five feet tall, weigh 107 pounds, and will be 15 years old the 21st day of August. Have I a twin?

I graduated from the eighth grade week before last at Tawas City auditorium. We had a speaker from Mt. Pleasant.

I hope that I may be able to enter high school next fall.

I will close with a riddle—Two lookers, two hookers, four stiff standers, four hang down. Answer—A cow. Your nephew.—Stanley A. Rescoe, Alabaster, Michigan, Box 16.

—Just watch our page for chances to win one of our club buttons. In nearly every issue I tell how you can win one. Try until you win, Stanley. I too hope you can enter high school next fall.

Dear Uncle Ned:—This is the first letter that I have written to the Children's Hour, although I have been an interested reader, for some time. I am enclosing two articles on the department and advertisement that I think best. I hope that if I cannot get first place that I will be one of the ten. I like to try out for any contest. As nearly all the rest of the people who write, describe themselves, I will give you a description of myself. I am five feet and one inch tall, and weigh one hundred pounds. Have brown hair, and eyes. I am just a plain farm girl.

I sincerely hope that you will let me come again, so will close now. A cousin. —Winnie Clark, Lakeview, Michigan R2.

Dear Uncle Ned:—We take the M. B. F. and have taken it for quite a while. I never wrote but one letter before and did not see it in print, so I am trying again. I am in the eighth grade, and am twelve years old. I like to read the stories and poems written by the cousins. I try to write poems, but none of them are good enough to send to you. I guess I could write a story good enough to send to you, but I never would win a prize by it. Say Uncle Ned, tell Mr. W. B. to hide, while I come in or get over his furious appetite. Well I will stop my chatter now, I have written all I want to say, but I will write a long letter to the person who guesses my description or which I am, a boy or a girl. Well good-bye.—Novella M. Russell, East Jordan, Michigan.

—Send along your story, Novella, and also a poem or two and I will see about printing them.

RIDDLES

Why is B like a hot fire?—Because it makes oil Boil.

Why was the first day of Adam's life the longest?—Because it had no Eve.

If an egg were found on a music-stool, what poem would it remind you of?—"The Lay of the Last Minstrel."

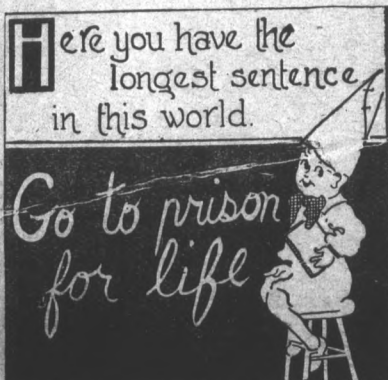
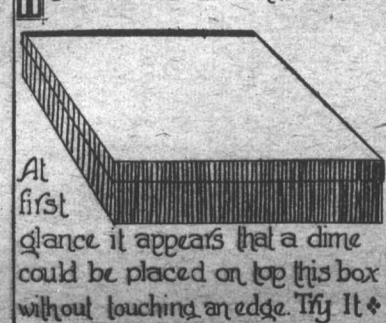
Why is a schoolmaster like a shoe-black?—Because he polishes the understanding of the people.

Why is a washerwoman like a navigator?—Because she spreads her sheets, crosses the line, and goes from pole to pole.

Why is an author the queerest animal in the world?—Because his tale comes out of his head.

Why is it that a tailor won't attend to business?—Because he is always cutting out.

How Wide is This Box?



RADIO DEPARTMENT

EDITED BY JAMES W. H. WEIR, R. E.

Contributions Invited—Questions Answered

TO INCREASE ACTIVITIES OF M.
S. C. RADIO STATION

THE "air school" of the Michigan State College, which proved successful in its initial test last spring will be greatly extended next fall and it is probable that courses on a variety of different subjects will be offered for five months of the year. James B. Hasselman, director of the college radio station WKAR has announced.

Last spring the courses were devoted primarily to instruction of interest to the farmer and his wife. The enrollment in the school from agricultural sections was more than 2000 and it is estimated that several times this number listened in on the courses but did not take the trouble to enroll.

The courses offered dealt with agricultural subjects of general interest ranging from agricultural engineering to poultry raising.

Next year the majority of the subjects offered will still be of an agricultural nature and it is probable that as long as the school is in existence this policy of giving the farmer expert instruction in the problems connected with his work will be continued Mr. Hasselman says. However hundreds of letters have been received at the college office asking that numerous other courses not allied with the farming industry be broadcast.

As the school was founded to serve the state as a whole these requests cannot be denied and it is probable that with the opening of the school next year that some courses not concerned with agriculture will be broadcast.

Many of the requests call for courses which it would be impractical to attempt to give, but to some extent the college authorities will be guided in making the program by the requests which they receive. The requests ask for courses on everything from Esperanto to the Freudian theory and from methods

of killing potato bugs to lectures on making cup custard.

However, it is the belief of the college authorities that their greatest field of service lies in making readily available to the farmer the expert knowledge of agriculture which the members of the faculty have acquired through long years of specialization in certain fields.

As yet uncertainty to the amount of money that will be available has made it impossible for a definite schedule to be arranged or for it to be decided for how long the school will be operated. It is improbable that this information will be obtainable until just before the opening of school next fall.

One of the difficulties facing the college in its efforts to reach the Michigan farmers is the discovery of "Dead Spots" at several places in the state where the station cannot be heard. One of these is in the Thumb district north of Port Huron and another is near Cadillac.

The station is heard as far west as California and residents of Ontario just beyond the Thumb report that reception but it is one of the unexplainable phenomena of radio that each station, no matter how powerful its equipment or how clearly it is heard at great distances, that it has sometimes near home spots where it is never heard.—L. McC.

**CHATHAM ROUND-UP TO BE
HELD AUGUST 15TH**

IT has been decided that Saturday August 15th, will be the date for the annual round-up of the farmers of the Upper Peninsula at the State Experiment School Farm at Chatham, according to the announcement of G. M. Putnam, Superintendent of the Farm, who has charge of the event.

It costs no more to feed a good cow than a poor one; the difference all comes in the returns.

HOW DO YOU LIKE YOUR RADIO?

We want to know just what kind of radio programs you are interested in and wish you would fill in the answers to the questions given below, clip and mail to the Radio Editor of The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich. If you will give us this information we will try to have the kind of programs you prefer broadcast by the best stations in the country.

1. What is your favorite broadcasting station?.....
 2. Why?.....
 3. Which part of radio programs appeals most to you; orchestra, singing, educational farm talks, market reports, weather forecasts, or.....
 4. Is your radio useful as well as entertaining?.....
 5. In what way?.....
 6. What is the most useful thing you get over radio?.....
 7. Have radio market reports ever saved you money?.....
 8. How did it happen?.....
 9. At what time of day does your family listen regularly over your radio?.....
 10. When is the most convenient time for market reports?.....
 11. Do you take market reports down as they are read?.....
 12. Do you listen before noon?.....; at noon.....; at 6:00 P. M.....
7:00.....; 7:30.....; 8:00.....; 8:30.....
 13. Would you enjoy educational talks by experts on poultry, dairy, livestock and other branches of agriculture?.....
 14. Would you like to hear current news talks about meetings of farm organizations, agriculture developments, economic trend, etc?.....
 15. Would you like to hear a series of talks on marketing of agricultural products by nationally prominent men?.....
 16. Please list other features dealing with agriculture that you would like to hear.....
 17. Do you listen to baseball, football and basket-ball games?.....
 18. Do you listen to church services on Sunday?.....
- Name..... Address.....



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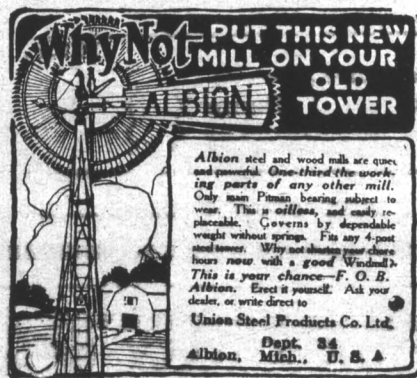
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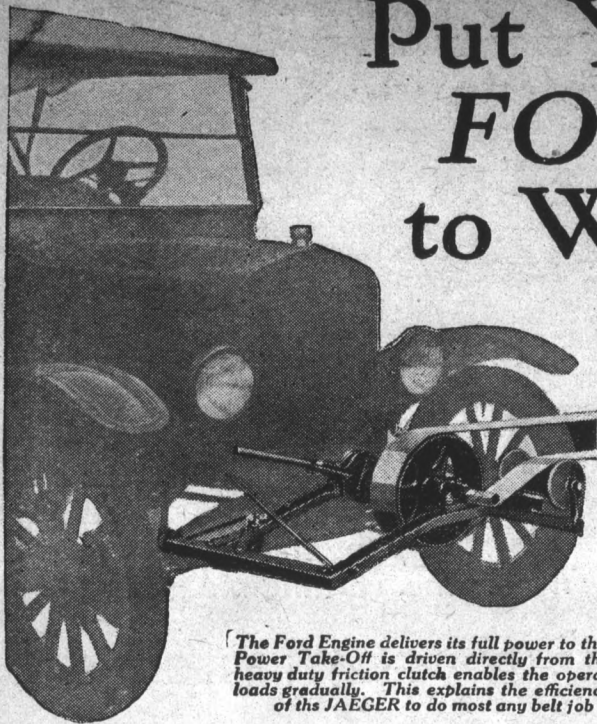
I would like to receive any information you can give in connection with the following inquiry:

Name

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(Use Separate Sheet of Paper if Coupon Is too small.)

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

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

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

Jaeger Portable Machines

Manufactured by

Detroit Nut Company, Inc.

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

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

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

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

NAME

ADDRESS POST OFFICE

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 2c 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

CATTLE

GUERNSEYS

MAY — GUERNSEYS — ROSE

STATE AND FEDERAL ACCREDITED Bull calves out of Dams up to 877 pounds fat. Sired by Bulls whose Dams have up to 1011 pounds fat. The homes of bulls; Shuttleworth May Rose Secuel, 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. RANNEY, DeWitt, 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

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.

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.)

FLY SPRAYS

FLIES cause considerable annoyance to dairy cows during the summer and not only does the irritation caused by flies tend to lower milk production but the restlessness of the cows is a frequent cause of inefficient milking.

A good fly spray can be made from: 4½ quarts of coal tar dip, 4½ quarts fish oil, 3 quarts coal oil, 3 quarts of whale oil and 1½ quarts of oil of tar.

Disolve 3 pounds of laundry soap in water, and the ingredients of the spray and bring the whole up to thirty gallons with lukewarm soft water. This spray will keep off the flies and prevent the coats of the animals from becoming harsh.

The cows should be sprayed twice a day, in the morning after milking and in the afternoon when in the barn for silage or green food. With a portable cart, made from a half barrel by attaching wheels and a spray pump and nozzle, two men can spray 40 cows in five minutes.

Thirty gallons of mixture will spray 40 cows twice a day for ten days at a cost of one cent per cow per day.

JACKSON HOLSTEIN BREEDERS BUY TWO FINE BULLS

HOLSTEIN breeders in the vicinity of Spring Arbor, Jackson County, recently joined a bull club, using two bulls of better than ordinary breeding. One bull came from the herd of John Erickson of Waupaca, Wisconsin, the herd that averaged at its dispersal last June over \$1,139 per head. This remarkable average is said to be the highest obtained in the history of the Holstein breed where the animals were all of one man's breeding. Naturally then, the bulls the Spring Arbor breeders obtained are top notch. One bull is a son of Wisconsin Pride, that grand old matron herself with a yearly record of 696.75 of butter at 25 months and again at 4½ years 743.93 of butter from 16,753.6 pounds of milk. Old Pride is famous for her three daughters, all full sisters that average over 1100 pounds of butter in a year. A showing unequalled by three sisters regardless of age. Surely the Spring Arbor bull club is hard to equal in breeding. The sire of the bull contributes some more excellent blood, he is Admiral Ormsby Fobes whose dam, Wisconsin Fobes 5th is known far and wide as the largest dairy cow in the world, weighing 2250 pounds. She had a ten month record of 1079 pounds of butter, 25,617.2 pounds of milk.

She has a seven day record at 2½ years of 29.68 of butter, formerly the Wisconsin state record for the age. Fobes 5th brought \$6,500 in the Erickson dispersal, being surpassed only by her full sister, Fobes 6th, and she brought \$6,800.

Now for bull number two of the Spring Arbor bull club. He is bred along the same lines as the bull just described, being also a grandson of Marathon Bess Burke, in fact he is a double grandson, in addition to the related breeding mentioned we find Wisconsin Pride 4th half sister to bull No. 1, is grandmother of bull No. 2. The average of the seven nearest dams excepting the immediate dam which has never been tested, average 940 pounds of butter in a year. As to the type, the bulls are very good indeed. Constructive line breeding, the best proven means of mixing type and production will be possible in the using of this pair of bulls. One will be bred on the daughter of the other. By this system of use, the club will be provided with services of a bull for at least four years without inbreeding. An interesting fact of the establishing of this club is that, this pair take the place of five other bulls used by the men who formed the club. The Jackson county breeders who formed this club are: J. B. Crites, Jackson, President; T. J. Jordan, Spring Arbor, Sec. and Treas.; A. E. Tanner, Spring Arbor; O. W. Crapper, Spring Arbor; D. B. Cobb, Jackson, County Agent R. E. Decker, Cow

Tester Fred Leonard, State Holstein Ass'n Secretary J. G. Hays; all helped the boys get together in the organization. The future of the Holstein industry in the vicinity of Spring Arbor seems bound to be immensely bettered by the using of two such extraordinary bulls.

WITH THE TESTERS

LAFAYETTE PHILLIPS, tester in the Genesee No. 7 C. T. A., in his annual report, shows that the high herd in butterfat production is owned by W. E. Robb. His five purebred Holsteins averaged 14,377 pounds of milk and 476 pounds of butterfat. J. E. Post had the individual high cow for the Association. His purebred Holstein produced 22,503 pounds of milk and 736.5 pounds of butterfat.

The Rives Junction-Jackson C. T. A. has completed the fourth year of testing work. Jess Bird, the tester, who has completed two years of testing in this Association, reports that 7 herds averaged above 300 pounds of butterfat production.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

BOG SPAVIN

Can you tell me how to cure our horse which has what is known as bog spavin?—W. S., Albion, Mich.

BOG SPAVIN is a distention of the joint capsule of the true hock joint and is incurable in most cases. It is best to leave them alone if they do not cause lameness. If lameness is present, blistering and firing followed by six weeks of rest will often relieve the lameness. —John P. Hutton, Assoc. Prof. of Surgery and Medicine, M. S. C.

COWS COUGH

Two or three years ago I had four cows, one heifer and a calf. The oldest of the cows had a cough and after a while they all got to coughing, not much at first but kept getting worse, the old cow being the worst. When she was hurried she would cough hard. You would think from the sound of her throat she would cough up something but nothing would come up. She had a strong breath. We sold this bunch of cattle and purchased some more and when taking them home we noticed another of the cows coughing and shortly after they had been home all the calves were coughing so you see the second bunch also had the cough. If we get the State to treat the cows would we have to pay for it and if so, how much?—A. P., Au Gres, Mich.

IT would be practically impossible to determine the cause of the cough observed in your cattle without an opportunity to make an examination of the animals. Your best solution would come through employing a qualified, local veterinarian, to examine the animals and prescribe treatment. The State Department of Agriculture is not in a position to undertake the treatment of cases of this kind.—B. J. Killham, State Veterinarian.

HORSE GOING BLIND

I have a horse that is going blind—it seems as though the film is just growing over the eye.—T. H., Vermontville, Mich.

IT may be due to an injury, in which case it may respond to proper treatment, or it may be the result of Periodic Ophthalmia, in which case prognosis is doubtful, according to the duration of the disease, and the age of the animal.—Judson Black, Deputy State Veterinarian.

FREE BOOK ABOUT CANCER

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

HEREFORD STEERS

56 Wt. Around 950 lbs. 60 Wt. Around 850 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.

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

JERSEYS

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

FOR SALE—MY ENTIRE HERD OF REGISTERED purebred Jersey cattle all good producers. J. E. Morris, Meadowview Farm, Farmington, Mich.

HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEINS, Bulls, Heifers, Cows, T. B. Tested, Federal Accredited. Extra good two years C. T. A. records. Pure bred registered Oxford Ewes, and Lambs. Show Stock. Cheap if taken soon. R. C. WOODARD, Elsie, Michigan.

BROWN SWISS

BROWN SWISS

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

SWINE

HAMPSHIRE

HAMPSHIRE FOR SALE—BRED GILTS FOR Fall litter and spring boar Pigs not akin. JOHN W. SNYDER, St. Johns, Michigan, R. 4.

More Letters on Locating Water With A Twig

(Continued from Page 4)

sting. It must be remembered that there are many places in the ground that you can dig down and get water that are not veins. That water is dead to the switch, whether on the surface or under it. It must be running water. It will be remembered that a man approaching a water fall has a sensation of being pulled over by it until he gets accustomed to it. You will say there is a force, that you feel it. I wish to say I think there is a broad field undeveloped, unstudied, here.

One thing has just dawned on me, do those water veins draw lightning? My investigations seem to show that they do. I called at a house the other day that a chimney had been struck by lightning the second time. I found a vein of water directly under it, another house the same way, and a barn and a tree the same way, the bolts evidently going to the vein. Will other water witches investigate so that some conclusion can be taken on it? This magnetic force, while we know it is there, that may not ever be explained, the same as in the compass, the telephone, the radio. People have had to accept of their being there, so will water witchery be accepted when the time comes for people to take it and learn more of its workings, bridle and handle it to the use and betterment of mankind.—Perry Sturgis, Presque Isle County.

Even a Weed

I CAN locate a vein of water with a peach twig or apple twig or plum twig or cherry twig or even a weed. I will agree with Mr. Dexter in regard to holding the twig, it has to be held as in Fig. 1, in May 23rd paper. If you are going to plow you would not place the plow on its side, you would have to place it in its proper position to do the work. The same with the harrow or anything else. Just so with the twig used to locate water. In our family there are four of us. The twig will work for two and for two it will not. By holding the twig with palms of hands up it will turn towards me, by holding it with palms down it will turn away from me.—R. A. Strong, Ionia County.

A Trick

I NOTE with interest the testimony in your May 23rd issue, regarding the water witch. Why doesn't some user of the magic twig reply? For many years we have been looking for some one who can meet the honest inquirer for light on this myth. As boys at home, my brother and I saw a "witch" operate the magic wand, it was too much for our boyish minds and we were sure we quite discovered the mystery. We found many interesting points that compromise the theory. First, any kind of a forked stick, green or dry, will reverse itself in a hurry, when held in a strained position as shown in Fig. 1, on Page 4 of your May 23rd issue. A hickory or blue beech will respond even quicker than a peach, under torsion. It does not matter what direction the stick may be given, it will reverse its self over a fine vein of water or a dry area either up or down. It is easy to make the torsion of a tough stick so strong that it will twist the ends into a spiral if the thumb and fingers hold it fast. The

change in position of the hands to throw a twig under torsion, from stable to unstable equilibrium is so slight that a close observer would fail to notice the trick when pulled by the operator. The average observer rarely goes into the subject sufficiently serious to uncover its weak points.

Is there any reader of THE BUSINESS FARMER who dares to defend the theory on either a mystic or a scientific basis? Science is nothing more than facts put in order and the principle of torsion and constant equilibrium, combined with a bit of skillful manipulation by the operator easily makes the strained peach or maple twig nod at will.—Chas. B. Cook, Shiawassee County.

Mother Located Wells

I READ in your paper about locating a vein of water, with a peach twig. My mother located two wells on our own place and one across the road, so I know it is a fact. No matter how tight you hold the twig I have seen the bark twist, but just why it is I cannot say.—James Dexter, Isabella County.

Use Peach or Willow Twig

IN the first place a peach twig is good and a willow is just as good. Now in order to find a good vein of water you must have a good green, limber twig, not more than one-quarter of an inch thick at the small end. Next hold your hands inside up, the back of your hands down, place the end of the twig in the middle of your hand and put the ends of your fingers on the twig and hold tight, then have the large end of the stick standing straight up, now walk steady and before you get within ten feet of the vein of water the twig will begin to start down, and if it is a strong vein it will go down in spite of all you can do, provided you are holding the twig in your hand as I told you. You can trace a vein of water quite a ways. Now, after you have found the water vein go back about 3 or 5 rods and start slowly across the vein with your eyes closed and when you get within about 10 feet of the vein you can begin near you can come to the same place where you located the vein with your eyes open. I claim it is the electricity in a man that helps him find the water. Yes, I agree with Mr. Dexter on Fig. 2, no man can make a twig go down by holding it that way. I have located a good many veins of water in my time, and have never failed.—H. L. Mier, Midland County.

Because wood is so useful trees must be felled. Because wood is so useful trees should be planted.

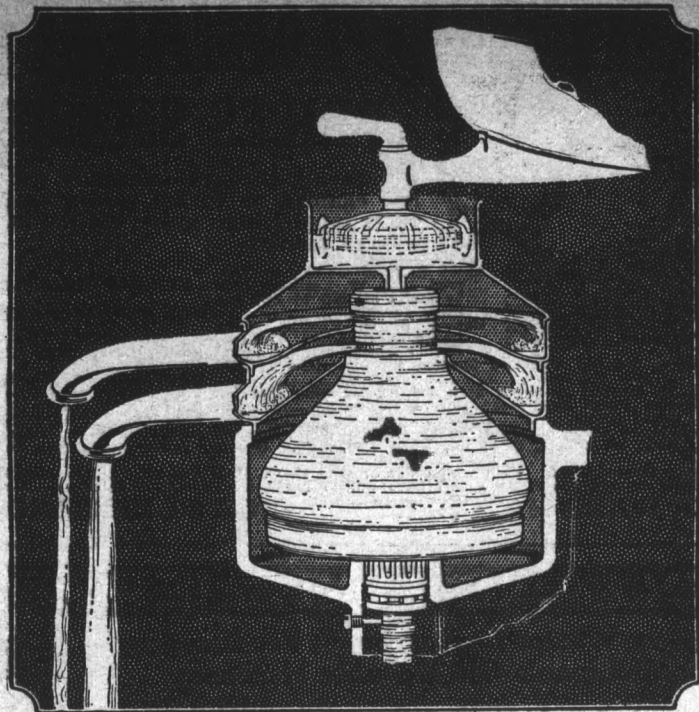
Gran'pa says: When I figure a cat's value I always consider a live bird worth more than a dozen killed mice.

Advanced Registry testing frequently results in registering advanced profits.

Skill will work a farm, but brains help in filling the pay envelope.

Leaving good enough alone may often result in missing something better.

Corrosive sublimate, an ounce in eight gallons of water, will get cabbage maggot. Pour half a cupful or so around the base of each plant in the garden.



The De Laval Floating Bowl

The greatest cream separator improvement in 25 years

NOT since the De Laval Split-Wing Bowl was introduced in 1900 has there been such a vital cream separator improvement effected as the "Floating Bowl" on the present De Laval Separator.

This wonderful bowl virtually "floats" on the top of a round-headed spindle, having no fixed contact with any part. It finds its own balance when separating speed is attained, runs without vibration and with much less friction—thereby accomplishing closer separation, maximum ease of running and greater durability of the driving mechanism.

With several hundred thousand of these machines in use, the verdict from agents and users alike is: "The best machine that De Laval ever made"—and that is equivalent to saying, "The world's best cream separator."

New De Laval sold on easy monthly payments. See your De Laval Agent or write nearest office below.

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Write for Free Book
tells how you can
Fill Silo-
with light tractor and
Dick's Blizzard

DICK'S Blizzard Ensilage Cutter

THE R-211 Blizzard, with Paddle Roll Self-Feed, is a moderate priced outfit that gives 6 to 9 tons per hour capacity. R-133, a somewhat larger outfit, gives 8 to 12 tons capacity. These models give wonderful satisfaction—low upkeep—turn out fine-cut ensilage. Altogether there are six models, giving range of 3 1/2 to 18 H. P. and capacity of 4 to 25 tons per hour. GET THE 1925 BLIZZARD BOOK and post yourself on superior features of Blizzard. Free Booklet also describes "Famous" Feed Cutters. 4 sizes for hand and power operation. Give capacities of 1500 to 5000 pounds per hour. They're being widely used by poultry men. Cut feed increases egg production. THE JOS. DICK MFG. CO., Box 14, Canton, O. Stocks of Cutters and repair parts at convenient distributing points

HUSK AND SHRED IN ONE DAY 500 to 700 BUSHELS

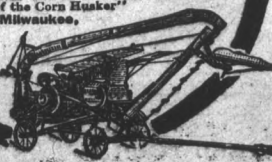
Clean, fast husking guaranteed with stalks dry, wet or frozen; 500 to 700 bushels per day with our new, wonderful "Steel 4" husker and a Fordson or any other tractor of equal power. Do it in your spare time. Real money in custom work.

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
1899



Every Day You Need

KRESO DIP No. 1
(STANDARDIZED)

TO AID IN KEEPING
All Livestock and Poultry Healthy

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

THE FOLLOWING BOOKLETS ARE FREE:

- No. 151—FARM SANITATION. Describes and tells how to prevent diseases common to livestock.
- No. 157—DOG BOOKLET. Tells how to rid the dog of fleas and to help prevent disease.
- No. 160—HOG BOOKLET. Covers the prevention of common hog diseases.
- No. 185—HOG WALLOWS. Gives complete directions for the construction of a concrete hog wallow.
- No. 163—POULTRY. How to get rid of lice and mites, and to prevent disease.

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

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

ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS

from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar troubles and gets horse going sound. It acts mildly but quickly and good results are lasting. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins; heals Sores. Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Liberal trial bottle for 10c stamps. W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 369 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

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



CHAMPION STOCK JUDGING TEAM

Stock Judging Team from Owosso High School that took first place in the state judging contest held at the Michigan State College, May 15 and 16. This team placed first out of 48. Left to right: Stephen Slezak, Eugene Pencabaker, Ernest Papenfus (holding Walter A. French cup awarded team), and V. O. Braun, instructor and coach.

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 Tancred 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.....	2.50	4.75	9.00	42.50	80.00
Extra Selected Sheppard Mottled Anconas sired by 200 to 250 egg males.....	3.00	5.75	11.00	52.50	100.00
S. C. Mottled Anconas Standard heavy laying stock.....	2.50	4.75	9.00	42.50	80.00
Selected Parks Bred-to-lay Barred Rocks.....	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
Broiler, mixed chicks.....	2.00	3.50	7.00	35.00	70.00

Choice 8 to 10 weeks old Tom Barron English White Leghorn pullets ready for immediate delivery. 12 pullets, \$13; 25 pullets, \$24; 50, \$46; 100, \$90. Get our prices on yearling hens and cocks or cockerels.

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

SILVER WARD HATCHERY

BOX 30, ZEELAND, MICH.

HOLLAND HATCHERY

Heavy Winter Laying Stock Produced by Michigan's Old Reliable Hatchery

Pure Bred Barron English W. Leghorns.....	500	100	50
Pure Bred Sheppard's Anconas.....	\$40.00	\$9.00	\$2.75
Pure Bred Barred Rocks.....	45.00	10.00	5.25
Pure Bred R. I. Reds.....	50.00	11.00	5.75

By Insured Parcel Post prepaid to your door. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 17 years of experience, giving absolute satisfaction to thousands.

SPECIAL CLOSING OUT SALE

Assorted lots of broiler chicks at \$7.00 per 100 for immediate delivery. Quality of stock guaranteed. Order at once from this ad and get this low price. Valuable illustrated catalog free.

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

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. Through this local business we have built up a reputation for

1925

HIGH QUALITY WHITE LEGHORNS

That has brought us results over a much larger field than we had anticipated. We now make the following prices. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid. Ref. Romeo Savings Bank, Romeo, Mich. For Delivery on and after June 1st. Postpaid

Tom Barron Selected White Leghorns.....\$2.75 \$5.00 \$9.00 \$42.50 \$85.00

HONESTY IS OUR MOTTO and our business has been founded and built up on this principle. Get some of these good Barron June Chicks. They will prove a mighty profitable investment for you. Cockerels will be fully matured for 1926 breeding season. Get our Free Catalog.

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

EARLY MATURING BABY CHICKS FROM PURE BRED BLOOD TESTED STOCK

Prices on (Parcel) Post Prepaid	50	100	500	1000
Foreman/Strain B. P. Rocks.....	\$7.50	\$15.00	\$70.00	\$130.00
R. I. Reds (Int. Laying Contest Stock).....	7.50	15.00	70.00	130.00
Select B. P. Rocks and R. I. Reds.....	5.50	10.00	60.00	100.00
Extra Select B. P. Rocks and R. I. Reds.....	6.50	12.00	60.00	120.00
W. P. Rocks and W. Wyandottes.....	7.50	14.00		
Utility and Eng. B. S. C. W. Leghorns.....	5.00	9.00	45.00	90.00
Tancred American S. C. W. Leghorns.....	6.50	12.00	60.00	120.00

Mixed (all heavies) \$9.00 straight. Mixed (all varieties) \$8.00 straight. Order right from this Ad for prompt shipment. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Pullets from 8 weeks to maturity.

MILAN HATCHERY, Box 4, Milan, Michigan.



Yearling Hens

Barron Strain S. C. White Leghorns.

2500 yearling hens must go at our annual summer sale to make room for the new crop of pullets. Acknowledged greatest egg producers. Large type birds with broad, deep bodies and big, lopped combs. Positively no culls and all birds shipped on approval and satisfaction guaranteed. Price \$1.15 each in lots of 100 and \$1.25 each in lots of less than 100 birds.

Hillview Pullet Farm, Box 2, Zeeland, Michigan.



OUR PURE BLOOD

and Black Langshans, Light Brahmas, 18c. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Heavy broilers, 11c. Sheppard's Anconas, 12c. Light broilers, 8c. May chicks \$1 per 100 less. June chicks \$2 less. Add 35c extra if less than 100 wanted. Hatching eggs. Bank reference. Free catalog of 20 varieties.

BECKMANN HATCHERY, 26 Lyon St. Grand Rapids, Michigan.

HIGH PRODUCERS AT SPECIAL PRICES

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION, Kalamazoo, Mich.

PULLETS

Blue and Gold White Leghorns, Superior Egg Quality and Standard White Leghorns; Barred Rocks; R. I. Reds; S. L. Wyandottes; Black Minorcas and Ancona Pullets. Special price for delivery this month.

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.

Established in 1904 Sent by PARCEL POST PREPAID. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. PINE BAY POULTRY FARM, Holland, Michigan.



I Want a Job

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

MACOMB POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Halfway, Michigan.

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

Poultry Department

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

WHITE DIARRHOEA SCOURGE IN BABY CHICKS

ANY weather conditions which make it unfavorable for the breeding stock or the baby chicks when hatched tends to make conditions more favorable for the white diarrhoea organism. That probably explains in a measure why this spring has been attended by very high mortality in baby chicks and wholesale white diarrhoea epidemics. In some measure it seems that every season grows worse than the preceding and perhaps for a cause, since the life history of the disease tends to make the effect cumulative.

Briefly, the disease breaks out in a flock of chicks and the majority will die off in a week or ten days after hatching, but generally some will survive and grow to maturity. These, if hens, carry the infection in the ovary and some yolks will be infected as they develop. The infected yolks are built up into normal looking eggs and are laid and may go into the incubator or under the hen. Such "bad eggs" often hatch chicks but shortly after hatching the germs in yolk begin to multiply in the warm digestive tract of the chick, and the disease breaks out. The diseased chick appears short of body, and down gets rough and mussy and the whitish sticky diarrhoea starts. The chicks appear listless and peep plaintively and usually utter a shrill cry when passing droppings. The droppings usually find a way into feed and water and the other chicks gather in the germs and an epidemic is on.

Many remedies and cures are on the market, and the desperate poultrymen read their fair promises and become easy prey. As a matter of fact, there is no cure known for the disease and about all one can do if disease is present is to isolate suspected chicks at once and employ general preventative measures such as cleaning up and disinfecting quarters, feeding sour milk freely using a permanganate of potash or catechu in drinking water and keeping chicks warm and comfortable.

LICE AND MITES

Please tell me how to get rid of lice and mites in my chicken coop.—Reader, Macomb County.

LICE and mites in the chicken coop may be gotten rid of by spraying with kerosene emulsion or by painting with crank case oil (from an automobile) to which has been added about 20 per cent of kerosene.—H. J. Stafseth, Assoc. Prof. in Bacteriology, M. S. C.

HENS' EYES SWELL

In the winter months very often some of our hens' eyes will swell and finally close. Very often the hens die. What is the best treatment for this and what disease is it?—M. N., Assyria, Mich.

THE swelling of the eyes of chickens may be associated with what is commonly spoken of as chicken pox or a variety of this disease termed avian diptheria. At times this swelling of the eyes, however, may not have anything to do with the disease mentioned but might be a secondary ailment due to weakening of the system by diseases like tuberculosis, bacillary

white diarrhea, fowl cholera, malnutrition and perhaps other forms of sickness.

First one should examine the bird to see if the eye disturbance is primary or secondary. If it is not secondary to any other disease it may be sufficient to treat the eye by removing the pus and washing out with a four per cent boric acid solution.—H. J. Stafseth, Assoc. Prof. in Bacteriology, M. S. C.

NEW YORK GROWS ROBUST BEANS

THE Robust bean, developed by Prof. Frank A. Spragg of Michigan State College, is being used almost exclusively in New York State now as a white pea bean. Prof. J. F. Cox, head of the farm crops department of the East Lansing School, was told recently by R. A. Emerson, professor of plant breeding at Cornell University.

The Michigan bean was first taken to New York in 1917 when 250 bushels were purchased from Olaf Nelson of Cheboygan. Since then the bean has been bought in increasing quantities and is now in great demand because of its exceptional resistance to mosaic and anthracnose, two greatly dreaded bean diseases.—L. McC.

DEVELOP NEW EARLY TOMATO

AN early tomato suitable for cultivation in Michigan is being propagated at the Michigan State College by Prof. G. E. Starr of the horticultural department.

Prof. Starr says of his work: "The experiment includes selecting and breeding primarily for earliness, however size, color, quality and so forth have not been neglected and a choice attractive, as well as an early fruit is expected to be the result."

"The experiment is being carried out with the intention of producing a tomato that the Michigan farmer can get on the market in time to get the benefit of the high prices that prevail a week or ten days before the usual crop is available for sale."—L. McC.

FARM MECHANICS

DIPPING TANK FOR SHEEP

What is the best way to make a dipping tank for about 100 sheep, same to be made of cement? How wide, deep and long should it be?—F. W., Lake Ann, Mich.

THE size of the dipping vat for sheep would depend on the size of the sheep to be dipped. A tank two feet wide, four feet deep, four feet long on the bottom and eight feet long on top, with all of the slope at one end would accommodate large sheep.

Such a tank is built with flaring sides, in which case it would be about 12 inches wide on the bottom.

If a concrete tank is built out of doors, it should be built with the top above ground level and provided with drainage. It is, however, preferable to build a tank indoors since there is danger of it being cracked by freezing.

A wooden tank of cypress would be very satisfactory.—F. E. Fogle, Ass't. Professor of Agricultural Engineering, Michigan State College.



COST IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

These huge barns are located on Buena Vista Farms, near Plymouth, and cost in the neighborhood of \$40,000, including the latest equipment. The farms are owned by C. H. Bennett, of Plymouth.

Finds Man Power in Germany is the Women

(Continued from Page 4)

tories, stores and office buildings in the cities are built of stone.

The members of our party had playfully conferred the purely honorary title of "Doctor" upon H. A. Bereman, of South Dakota, one of the editors in our party. He was no more a doctor than I was an admiral, but the title seemed to fit him and he enjoyed the distinction throughout the journey as much as we had appreciated the privilege of having his doctoriferous presence among us. We had two professors with us also, Professor A. W. Hopkins of the University of Wisconsin, and Professor Dan Scoates of Texas, but what is a professor compared to a doctor. We just called them "Mister"—until we reached Germany.

Professor Is Some Pumpkins

A doctor is a great man in Germany, but a professor is some pumpkins. They don't call every sleight-of-hand performer, every dancing teacher, and every barber a "professor" as we do here. A professor is the cream of the intellectual nobility in Germany and he is dignified and respected as such. A doctor is the same to a certain extent, but a professor—well, a professor is a great man!

In Germany, as in the other countries, we were shown about by various government officials, agricultural experts and others. We noticed that the first time we were with a group of Germans, they soon noticed the doctor's title, and after we had referred to him, in our conversation, once or twice as "the doctor" their attitude toward the gentleman from South Dakota changed. They become especially polite and considerate of him and his opinions, and when they introduced our party to a newly arrived German official, they selected Bereman first and introduced him first with great ceremony as "Doctor Bereman." They all bowed the lowest to him.

Poor Doc was embarrassed. It would require a lot of explaining and much useless talk for him to disclaim his title—and it would be a disappointment to our German friends. But it was quite a responsibility for him to live up to his Doctorate among the skilled scientists of Germany with whom we were hobnobbing. He felt like an impostor, but what could he do?

An idea struck him and he rose nobly to the occasion. He introduced Hopkins and Scoates, in turn, as professors, which they really were—in America. They could not deny their professorships even though they did not wish to claim the distinction which that title carries in Germany. They were strictly up against it and the responsibility was theirs to meet. In discussing the common, ordinary things of German life in which we were the most interested anyway, our learned conductors pleasantly chatted with us and we enjoyed it, but when a real opinion was desired or when a technical subject came up that was a delicate one to be handled, they always gravely took up the matter with Hopkins and Scoates, while the humble Bereman hid happily behind his lowly doctorate and laughed at their brave attempts. The rest of us were simply "Misters" and not expected to know anything anyway, as and such we were simply enjoyed as visiting friends.

In Berlin

Before we left Berlin we rode down that great avenue, Unter Den Linden, one of the most beautiful streets in Europe. This famous avenue in the heart of Berlin, flanking the grounds about the Reichstag, that marvelous seat of the Imperial German Government, seems to personify the very spirit of that old Empire.

Through our own Mr. Shoup of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, then stationed in Berlin at the American Consulate, we were granted special permission to visit the majestic Reichstag, and the seat of Bismarck was pointed out to us.

The royal box of the Hohenzollerns in the gilded gallery of that great legislative chamber was pointed out to us, and we rejoiced with our guides that the Bismarcks and Hohenzollerns have gone—but we were not so sure that they have been entirely forgotten.

Evidence of the old imperial idea shown when the seats of Ludendorff and Von Tirpitz were pointed out to us. Although not actually in their seats at that hour, General Ludendorff of the imperial German army, and Tirpitz, the wheel-horse of "ruthlessness" and the author of the German submarine campaign during the last war, were occupying seats in the government of the German republic in 1924 when we were there.

Among German Farmers

We left Berlin and went south to Halle, toward Bavaria, and there we got out among the farmers as they actually live in Germany today. It may not have been always as it was in 1924, but we were impressed, and to a certain extent depressed, by the sight of so many women working in the fields. It is true that there is much more hand work to be done on the European farm than there is here with our mowers and binders and our tractors and our trucks, and it may be that for this reason it is more necessary to call on the women to help with the outdoor work. Or it may be that the shortage of man power can be traced to that greatest of all the curses of Europe, war, whose cost in man power, capital, and morale we in America know nothing about, comparatively.

In one field in Bavaria we stopped to watch a potato digging scene. It happened that in this large field modern machinery was in evidence to the extent of a team of horses and a potato digger that kicked the potatoes out above ground beside the row. A man was running this machine, but all the pickers were women, following along behind, picking up the potatoes and dumping them in the crude, long ox-drawn wagons to be hauled away to market.

There was one man, and there were eight or ten women—but one thing that struck us as significant was the fact that in one corner of the field in a little fenced-off lot were a half-dozen or more graves, and the stones bore the dates of 1914 to 1918. Since that time, and as long as these women live, the bodies of their husbands and fathers and sons will lie buried in that quiet corner while their women will go on doing the work these men might otherwise have done for them. These peasant women, working in the fields beside the graves of their soldier dead, can do this work with a song in their hearts if they could feel that it was not in vain. If the war for which their men gave up their lives and for which they themselves gave up their men had brought them, along with this extra work, the realization that they had contributed their sacrifices for some great good to the world, then they probably do not mind the sacrifice of broken homes and broken hopes. But they must spend the rest of their lives realizing that it was all done in vain. We could not help asking ourselves what good it had done. To what end were all these sacrifices made. If it were all over and paid for now it would be bad enough, but these women must go on, paying as long as they live, paying the price of war.

The price was no more costly in Germany than in England, France, or Belgium. They have all paid the price—and none are better off. If the people of one or two of these countries had benefited by the war, even though it had been at the expense of the people of some other country, it would not seem so hopelessly purposeless, such an entirely unfortunate mistake. But the "victorious" countries are in no way better off than they were before the war, and the "defeated" nations lost nothing that their enemies did not lose in equal measure.

And so today in Germany, as in many other parts of Europe, the horse power of power is the huge Simmenthaler cattle, and the man power is the women.

The continuation of our trip through Germany and into beautiful Switzerland will be described in the next installment.

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MARKET FLASHES

Will Wheat Prices Again Reach \$2?

Livestock Industry Is In Promising Condition

By W. W. FOOTE, Market Editor.

IN nearly all respects business conditions have undergone decided improvements over those of recent years, and this is true of farming conditions. An interesting survey made by several of the leading bankers of the State of Iowa shows that 53 per cent of the farms of Iowa are now free of mortgage. Of the mortgages outstanding 75 to 80 per cent represent purchase money obligations, so the amount of such loans necessitated by losses in farm operation is very small. Reports from various agricultural districts of the United States show that better crop prices have brought about an improvement in the market for farm lands, and the present tendency of prices for good farms is upward rather than downward. For quite a while farmers have been paying off their obligations, and they have more money to spend for buying things they need. Improvements are being made in farming methods, and acres are made to produce more than in the past, while sanitary precautions are resulting in the production of larger litters of pigs. The live stock industry is in a promising condition, and stockmen are more largely turning to the production of yearling cattle than ever before, this method being preferable to the long process of producing heavy cattle. The sheep industry is on a firm footing, especially in Michigan, famous as a sheep state, and it is growing at a slow pace, good breeding ewes being extremely hard to buy. All is not sunshine in the farmer's life, however, and a short hay crop is bound to affect the feeding of live stock, and this will naturally serve to increase the use of corn and oats to a marked degree. Gambling in wheat has been carried on to a wholly unprecedented extent for months, resulting in startling upward and downward flights of prices, and the market is still largely what the speculators make it. Ultimately it is believed wheat will bring remunerative prices for producers, as the crop promises to be a short one, but it looks doubtful whether it will sell for \$2 a bushel.

June Pig Report

A preliminary report for corn belt on the pig crop by the United States department of agriculture shows a decrease of about 20 per cent in the number of sows farrowing in the 11 corn belt states compared with the spring of 1924. The survey was made as of June 1 in cooperation with the postoffice department through the rural carriers.

The number of pigs saved, however, is indicated as only 11 per cent less this spring than last spring, due to the larger number of pigs saved per litter. The weather during March and April this year was exceptionally favorable for spring pigs. This condition, together with the smaller number of sows to care for and the increased value of hogs, resulted in an increase of 11 per cent in the average number of pigs saved per litter.

The number of sows bred or to be bred for fall farrowing in 1925 is reported as about 98 per cent of the number that actually farrowed in the fall of 1924. Previous surveys have shown that fall farrowings have been from 20 to 25 per cent less than the number reported bred. However, because of the very considerable improvement in hog prices over this time last year, it is probable that breeding intentions will be more nearly carried out than they have been during the past three years, says the report.

"The complete results of the survey for the corn belt and the United States will be issued about July 15. It is possible that the complete tabulation of the corn belt returns may show some changes in the above figures, but it is not expected that such changes will materially affect

the situation as here shown, it concludes.

Unsettled Grain Prices

General conditions affecting the wheat and other grain prices have been so mixed that prices were unsettled, with the bears frequently in power. In the southwest winter wheat region harvesting of the crop is proceeding as fast as the weather will permit, and increasing marketings by farmers tend to lower prices, although there is a tendency in some localities to hold for an advance later on. The bulls rely mainly on reports of rust in the northern spring wheat region, including the Canadian provinces, but no serious injury has been reported. Prices for wheat, corn and rye are not so much above those paid a year ago as they were several months ago. At times there is a fair export demand for wheat and rye, and the amount of wheat in sight in this country is down to 31,144,000 bushels, comparing with 37,336,000 bushels a year ago; while that of corn is 17,794,000 bushels, comparing with 10,504,000 bushels a year ago; that of oats 36,030,000 bushels comparing with 5,688,000 bushels a year ago; and that of rye 9,900,000 bushels, comparing with 16,868,000 bushels a year ago. Rye harvesting is on, and there is a fair demand for rye to export to Germany and northern Germany. There has been a great decrease in the visible rye supply and this tends to strengthen prices. There were late sales for July delivery of wheat at \$1.52, comparing with \$1.14 a year ago; corn at \$1.03, comparing with 94 cents a year ago; oats at 46 cents, comparing with 53 cents a year ago; and rye at \$1.04, comparing with 79 cents a year ago.

Cattle Prices Booming

A few weeks ago many stockmen were almost afraid to make the venture of marketing their beef cattle, as any moderate increase in the receipts was almost certain to cause a sharp reduction in prices. The underlying cause of the instability of the market was the marked falling off in the consumption of beef during the hot weather period. Recently there has been a substantial change in prices, due to rather light supplies of cattle and not to any enlargement in the demand for beef, and there was a rise in the Chicago quotations of about 50 cents to \$1

per 100 pounds over the prices paid about a fortnight earlier. The greater part of the beef steers offered on the Chicago market found buyers at a range of \$10.40 to \$12.25, with no good cattle selling below \$10.75, and common to fair steers salable at \$8.75 to \$9.50. These values are much higher than market prices in recent years, beef steers having sold a year ago at \$6.50 to \$10.85 for common to prime grades. For the better class of light weight yearlings buyers paid \$11.25 to \$12.40, while the best heavy steers sold at \$11.60 to \$12.60, a sale being made of 35 prime Herefords which averaged 1378 pounds at the top price. That was the highest price paid since April last year. Prime yearling heifers sold at \$11.75 to \$12, with sales down to \$5.15 for common heifers. Fat cows sold up to \$9.50, and calves brought \$6 to \$11.50. Stockers and feeders were in limited supply and demand at \$5 to \$8, selling chiefly at \$6 to \$7. Combined receipts of cattle in seven western markets for the year to late date aggregate 4,410,000 head, comparing with 4,655,000 a year ago. Fewer cattle are feeding than a year ago, and the future of the market looks promising for good cattle.

Hogs Great Property

For many weeks farmers inquiring about the future of the hog industry in this column have been told to hold on to their young hogs until they became well matured, as there was a real shortage in the country, and it is highly gratifying to see how well hogs have been selling from week to week. Most of the time the market has been on the up-grade, subject to temporary reactions, and since the climb started, many weeks back, a great boom has taken place. A comparison with the prices paid in recent years shows what enormous gains in prices have been made, the late top in the Chicago market having at \$7 to \$7.50 per 100 pounds, whereas a year ago hogs were selling at \$6.10 to \$7.25. The great rise in prices is accounted for by the remarkable falling off in the marketing of swine, combined receipts in the seven leading western packing points for the year to late date, aggregating only 14,179,000 hogs, comparing with 16,860,000 one year ago and 15,906,000 two years ago. Recent receipts in the Chicago and other western markets fell below those for a year ago, and eastern packing firms purchased a liberal share of the hogs offered in the Chicago market, their purchases competing with those made by local packers. Prices for fresh

and cured hog products are far higher than a year ago, but the demand is very large most of the time. The spring pig crop is reported as a good one so far as condition and size of the litters are concerned, but the reduction of the number of the sows that were bred will make the supply considerable under the last two years. Recent sales were made of hogs at \$11.55 to \$13.80, comparing with \$11.30 to \$13.40 a week earlier.

The Sheep Industry

Sheepmen are doing well, fat lambs having sold satisfactorily in recent weeks, and there is a lively call for breeding ewes and thin feeding lambs, but neither are offered at all freely, and most buying orders cannot be filled. Recent lamb supplies in the Chicago market came largely from the south, and they were mainly consigned direct from such markets as St. Louis, Louisville and Nashville to the packers. Very few sheep are being marketed, and big, heavy ewes are extremely bad sellers. A few breeding ewes have been selling at \$7 to \$7.50 pr 100 pounds. It is probable that Oregon, Washington and Idaho lambs will be marketed freely during July. The country tributary to Chicago has been holding back native lambs, and because of the extremely dry weather lambs marketed were poorer in quality than usual. Probably many of them will go to market as late as August. The wool market has improved in recent weeks, and prices are higher. Idaho range lambs shot up a short time on small supplies to \$17.10 per 100 pounds for the best.

WHEAT

Reports of benefiting rains over the wheat district caused prices to decline and at Detroit the price is off 12 cents compared with the quotations in our last issue. A lot of bullish news has been circulated regarding the crop in this country but this is offset somewhat by reports from Europe of a favorable outlook for their 1925 crop.

CORN

Corn prices also declined last week because of the lack of demand, but we do not expect this grain will continue in a weak position very long.

OATS

Following the trend of other grains, oats weakened during the week ending Saturday, June 27th. However, the prices declined only slightly. It is said there is a strong element favoring the bull side and a change for the better is expected.

RYE

Buyers were scarce in the rye market and the price went down 4 cents at Detroit last week.

BEANS

When we went to press with our last issue everything was rosy for the bean market and prices looked as though they would go to \$6 per cwt. Then there was a sudden change and prices started down hill and the market appeared to be very weak. It is somewhat steadier at this time but there are no indications that values will increase much in the immediate future. It would take a wizard to guess this market a day in advance.

POTATOES

Old potatoes are steady although demand is rather slow. Consumers are interested in the new crop at prevailing prices.

HAY

Hay markets are firm with higher prices at most points. The market for ordinary hay is somewhat better due to the shortage of good hay and values of all kinds are firm and strong and often above top quotations.

WOOL

The Boston wool market is showing a little better tone due somewhat to more definite information from Australia. Domestic wools continue to show a strengthening tendency. Foreign wools are also

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

	Detroit June 29	Chicago June 29	Detroit June 16	Detroit 1 yr. ago
WHEAT—				
No. 2 Red	\$1.76		\$1.88	\$1.17
No. 2 White	1.76		1.88	1.19
No. 2 Mixed	1.76		1.88	1.18
CORN—				
No. 3 Yellow	1.10		1.18	1.00
No. 4 Yellow	1.05		1.13	.95
OATS—				
No. 2 White	.54	.45 @ .46 1/2	.58 1/2	.60
No. 3 White	.52		.56 1/2	.58
RYE—				
Cash No. 2	1.08		1.12	.82
BEANS—				
C. H. P. Cwt.	5.35 @ 5.40		5.70	4.35 @ 4.40
POTATOES—				
Per Cwt.	1.16 @ 1.33	1.20 @ 1.50	1.00 @ 1.16	1.26 @ 1.50
HAY—				
No. 1 Tim.	19.50 @ 20	25 @ 27	16.50 @ 17	23.50 @ 24
No. 2 Tim.	17 @ 18	21 @ 23	14 @ 15.50	21 @ 22
No. 1 Clover	14 @ 15.50	18 @ 19	13 @ 14	19 @ 20
Light Mixed	18.50 @ 19	20 @ 23	15 @ 16	22.50 @ 23

Monday, June 29.—Wheat quiet and other grains dull. Bean market steady. Potatoes firm. Hay scarce and firm. Seeds quiet. Butter and eggs in demand.

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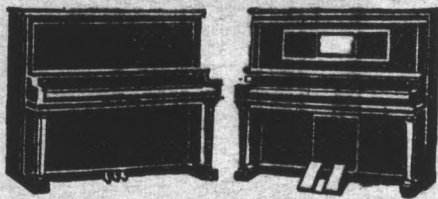
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showing more activity. A sizable amount of South American stock has moved to the mills and prices have been realized at a figure slightly above recent quotations on a grease basis.

Average quotations on the better class of fleece wools similar to Ohio and Pennsylvania (grease basis) are: Fine, strictly combing, 55c lb; fine clothing, 46c; one-half blood strictly combing, 52c; one-half blood, clothing, 44@45c; three-eighths blood, strictly combing, 52c; one-quarter blood, strictly combing, 51@52c; low, one-quarter blood, strictly combing, 44@45c; common and braid, 42@44c. The better class of Michigan wool is 1 to 2 cents less.

BUTTER AND EGGS

A good demand exists for butter and eggs at Detroit and prices are higher. Best creamery butter, in tubs, is quoted at 39c to 42c per pound. Current receipts of eggs are quoted at 31c and 32½c per dozen.

The Chicago butter market is lower, prices being as follows: Creamery extras, 41c; standard, 41c; extra firsts, 38½@39½c; firsts, 37@37½c; seconds, 34@36½c. Eggs are higher, ranging from 30 to 32½c per dozen.

SEEDS

Detroit—Clover seed, \$16.50; alsike, \$14.50; timothy, \$3.50.

Toledo—Clover seed, \$16.50; alsike, \$14.50; timothy, \$3.50.

Chicago—Timothy seed, \$6.85@8; clover seed, \$22@27.25.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.—(U. S. Department of Agriculture)—Hogs—Trading confined almost entirely to desirable grades and shipping account; market generally strong to 15c higher; top, \$13.80; best 100 to 175-pound averages, \$13.30@13.60; most 180 to 210-pound kinds, \$13.65@13.75; \$13.80 paid for selected 210-pound averages; few good to choice weighty butchers, \$13.50@13.65; steady; practically no hogs weighed on packing account; shippers, 4,000; estimated holdover, 10,000; heavyweight hogs, \$12.75@13.65; medium, \$12.60@13.80; light, \$12.40@13.70; light lights, \$11.85@13.55; packing hogs, smooth, \$11.75@12.10; packing hogs, rough, \$11.25@11.75; slaughter pigs, \$11.75@13.

Cattle—Fed steers, 50@51 higher; heavies mostly \$1. up; values at new highs for year so far; yearlings and heavies of comparable finish on price parity, with top matured steers, \$12.60; highest since April, 1924; best light yearlings, \$12.40; moderate supply all weight above \$12.25; mixed steers and heifers, at latter price; choice light heifers, \$12; few grain fed steers showing much quality under \$10.75; weighty Texas, \$10.50@11; fair she stock very scarce; reflecting steer advance; canners, cutters and bulls, 25c higher; vealers largely, \$1@1.50 up; week's bulk prices follows: Beef steers, \$9.75@11.85; fallows, \$5@7.50; canners and cutters, \$3.15@4.15; veal calves, \$10@11; stockers and feeders, \$5.50@7.50; heifers, \$7.50@9.50.

Sheep—Market nominally steady; compared with week ago; fat lambs and yearlings, 75c to \$1 higher; culls native mostly \$1 up; fat sheep, 75c@1.25; higher; demand generally good; bulk prices; fat lambs, \$15.75@17.10; culls, natives, \$10.50@11.50; yearling wethers, \$12.50@13.50; fat ewes, \$6.50@7.50, top for week; range lambs, \$17.10; natives, \$16.65; fat ewes, \$8; feeding lambs, \$14.55.

EAST BUFFALO. — Cattle — Active, steady; shipping steers, \$8.50@11; butchers, \$8@9; yearlings, \$9.25@11.50; heifers, \$5.50@9; fair to choice cows, \$3.25@7; canners and cutters, \$2@3.25; bulls, \$3.25@6.50; stockers and feeders, \$6@7; fresh cows and springers, \$40@115 per head. Calves—Active, choice, steady, culls, 50c lower, choice, \$11.50@12; fair heavy, \$6@8; grassers, \$3@5. Hogs—to good, \$10@11; culls, \$6@9.50; Active and 15c higher; pigs, slow; heavy and mixed, \$14.25; yorkers, \$14.10@14.25; light yorkers, \$13.50@13.75; pigs, \$13.50; roughs, \$12@12.25; stags, \$7@9. Sheep and Lambs—Active; lambs and yearlings, 25c lower; lambs, \$16.25@16.65; yearlings, \$8@13.50; wethers, \$8@8.50; ewes, \$2@7; mixed sheep, \$7.50@8.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS

Ottawa.—Rains the last two days came just at the time we needed rain severely. The past two weeks has seen wonderful improvement in wheat, rye, corn and potato crops (although there lots of insects). Fruits and vegetables, oats, pasture and new seeding should improve. Wheat nearly ripe. Many farmers planning on seeding alfalfa in July and first of August. They applied lime and are making an honest effort to secure good stands.—C. P. Milham, County Agent (June 26).

Ionia.—Corn and beans throughout the county look fine. Wheat and oats too short to harvest. Hay about one-half a

crop and nearly all cut.—R. L. Helm, County Agent (June 27).

Macomb.—All cultivated crops coming along fine because of recent rains. Strawberries were nearly a failure this year but indications are that we will have a fair crop of raspberries.



Week of July 5

HIGH winds and local electrical storms together with more or less continued warm weather reaching over from last week are to be expected during first part of this week in Michigan. Monday and Tuesday will be more or less pleasant but a renewal of storm conditions, if not actually clouds, will materialize close to the middle of the week.

Rainfall and thunder storms during Wednesday and Thursday or very close to these dates will be mostly general but probably light in quantity, except in local centers. Coming to the close of the week the weather is expected to clear up, although the winds will again blow up threatening clouds and storm conditions about Saturday of this or Sunday of next week.

Week of July 12

Opening days of this week will bring warm weather, rains and electrical storms. These conditions may continue to a certain extent through the first part and on into the middle days of this week in Michigan.

About Thursday, however, there will be a decided change in the weather of the state. Temperatures will start a downward tendency that will continue, with the exception of one rise, until near the close of next week.

During the latter part of the week the weather is expected to be generally fair in most parts of Michigan, but by Saturday of this or Sunday of next week conditions will begin to look more severe.

LOWDEN TALKS COOPERATION TO GRADUATES

(Continued from Page 3)

the experience by which men in business and industry have improved their conditions, we farmers would get together in organizations, hold frequent meetings, consider supply and demand and get a world-wide view of the situation. Now I am not advocating the application of the corporate principle to agriculture. I do not believe that the agricultural corporation can succeed in competition with the individual farmers, but even if it could it would be disastrous to the very foundations of our republic.

"It is evident therefore, that co-operative marketing offers the only hope for the solution of these problems and the improvement of these conditions. It is no new experiment. It has been applied extensively and with marked success in half the countries of the world. Co-operative marketing is not an effort to repeal the law of supply and demand, but to make that law serve, rather than harm the farmers.

"Economists teach us that the factors of time and place are of the utmost importance in determining value. But without organization the individual farmer has practically nothing to say about the matter of either place or time. He must market at his local trading point and when the dealer gets his product it is out of the farmer's control. Millions of farmers freely competing against each other in a highly organized world are at a hopeless disadvantage. We must merchandise our products, withholding the surplus and controlling the flow. This is impossible without organization.

"To have a fair deal there must be equality of knowledge between the buyer and seller relative to such factors as supply and demand. How is the individual, isolated farmer to have equality with the great organized buying groups? The farmer too, must be organized."—Stanley M. Powell.

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This new discovery, well named Rid-O-Fly, is absolutely harmless to humans, animals and fowls. It can be used in closets for moths. In the pantry for ants, roaches, water bugs. In the poultry house for lice and mites. On dogs and cats for fleas. It not only kills but it is a strong repellent and keeps insect pests away. It does not stain or gum and has no disagreeable odor. Contains no creosote or carbolic acid. It is far more effective than insect powders and poisons.

Rid-O-Fly may be obtained from the Alexander Laboratories, 3191 Westport Sta., Kansas City, Mo., on a positive guarantee of satisfaction or no pay. They are now making a special introductory offer of a quart size sprayer and a can of Rid-O-Fly for only \$1.25. Send no money now as you can pay the postman \$1.25 and postage when delivered. If it does not rid your house and livestock of flies and insect pests, your money will be cheerfully refunded. A credit coupon will also be sent you to apply on a larger quantity should you need more before the summer is over. (Adv.)

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FARMS—RESORT PROPERTY IN BENZIE County, For Sale and Rent. Saunders, Beulah, Michigan.

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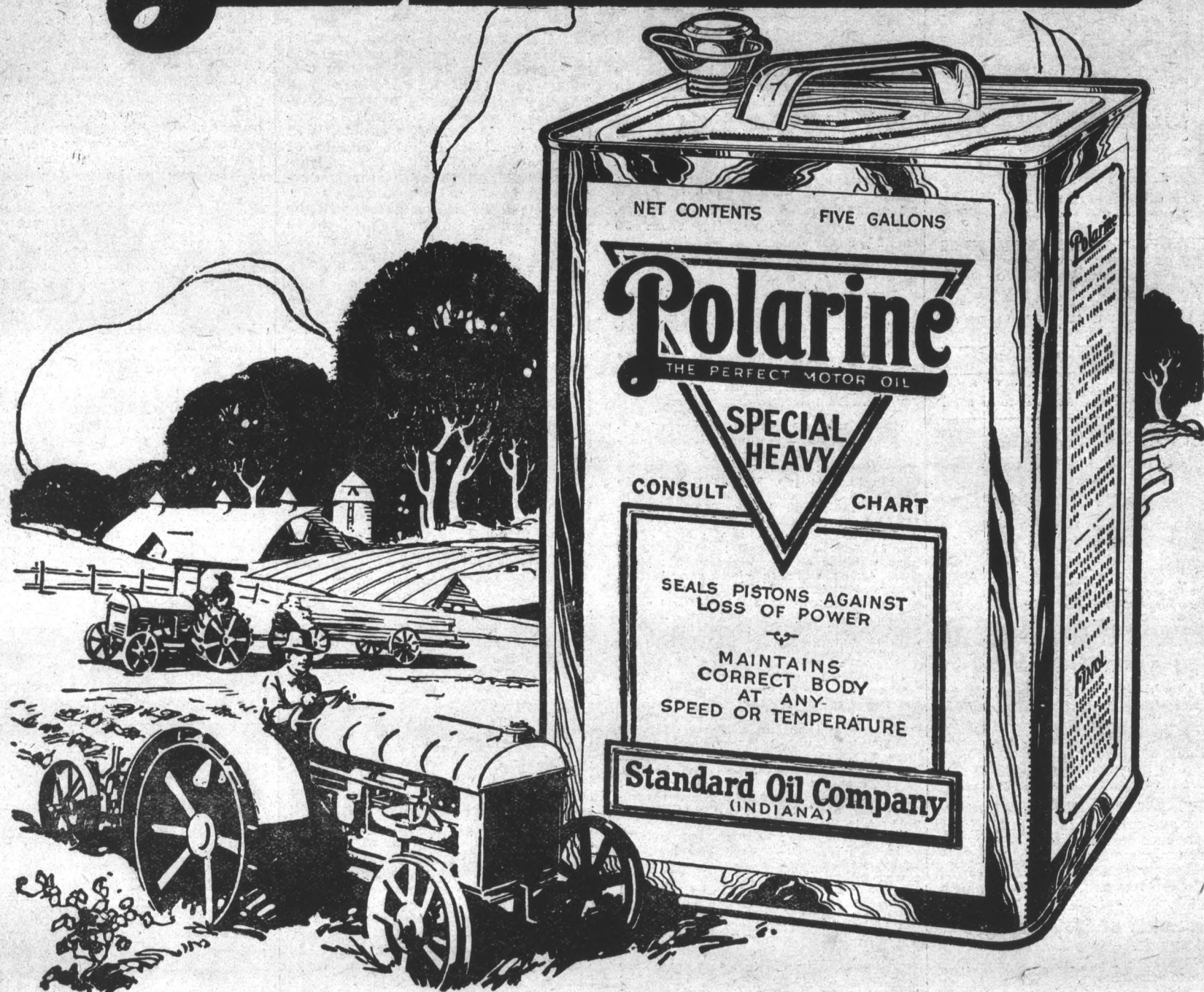
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