

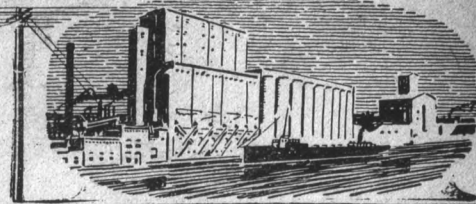
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JULY 18, 1925

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

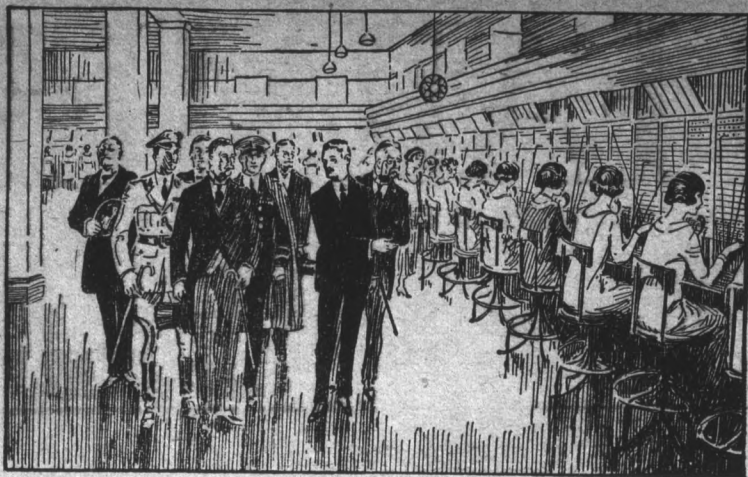


*An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan*



CANNING TIME

In this issue:—Growers Discuss Bean Pool to Stabilize Market—Prison Twine Industry Not Operating At Loss



Within the means of all

Visitors from foreign countries invariably wonder at the number of telephones in America. "Why is it," they ask, "that nearly everybody in America has a telephone, while in Europe telephone service is found only in a limited number of offices and homes?"

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Farmers' Service Bureau

The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

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

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Name

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MICHIGAN

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An Interesting Program For Farmers' Day

By Lawrence McCracken

A PROGRAM which includes but few speeches but will be crowded with interest every minute of the day is promised by authorities of Michigan State College for Farmers' Day, an annual event at the college, which this year has been set for July 31.

Several events being planned will have unusual interest. One of these is the address of President Kenyon L. Butterfield in the afternoon, which will be the first time he has addressed a summer crowd of farmers since taking office last fall. The subject of his address has not been announced.

In addition to President Butterfield another speaker, probably from outside the state will be on the program. The talks of these two are the only addresses being planned for the day as the planners of the program believe that a series of addresses which occupy a good part of the afternoon are tiresome to the visitors. Dean of Agriculture R. S. Shaw of the college is to preside and a band is to give a concert. In past years the Reo band of Lansing, which is known to thousands in the state as the result of its programs being broadcast from the Reo Motor Car company broadcasting station, WREO has played at Farmers' Day but no definite announcement has yet been made as to what organization will provide the music this year.

Another event planned which will be unique in Farmers' Day celebration in this state will be a contest to determine the championship in the pulling ability of teams of horses. Because of the great strength of horses used for drawing drays and such work as compared with horses which walk up and down a field all day the competition will be divided into two classes, one class for farmers' horses and the other for horses used in commercial pursuits.

A complicated instrument called a dynamometer, which accurately judges the pulling power, will register the strength of the teams entered. In the morning the dynamometer will be set at a certain point and all teams which fail to pull up to this mark will be disqualified. In the afternoon teams

passing the preliminary tests will compete in the finals. The competition is opened to all but it is presumed that because of the expense of transportation most of the entries will be from places within a reasonable distance of the college. Substantial cash prizes are to be given the winners.

Another competition which always excites much interest is the singing contest between rural church choirs. Prizes for this are provided by a fund of \$1,000 set aside by R. E. Olds, Lansing automobile manufacturer, the interest from which is to be used as prizes to encourage singing.

The preliminary tests will be held in the morning and the winners will sing as a part of the general program for the afternoon. The competition is open to all and it is expected that the entries from rural churches will be large.

Plans are being made to accommodate a crowd of unlimited numbers although the weather plays such an important part in determining attendance that the college authorities do not know whether to expect 2,500 or 10,000.

Last year weather conditions which were ideally suited to bringing out a crowd resulted in a new attendance mark being set, estimates of the size of crowd ranging from 7,500 to 10,000. The day before the meeting a hard rain soaked the ground so that farmers were unable to get on the land next day while on the morning of Farmers' Day a warm sun dried out the road making travel conditions excellent.

If it happens again that the weather man cooperates to the extent he did last year and another record breaking crowd turns out the college is amply prepared to handle it. Amplifying devices are to be set up on the platform so that the speakers may be heard at the farthest edge of the crowd. In a recent test a speaker talking through the amplifying device in an ordinary tone of voice was distinctly heard half a mile.

As in past years the morning will be devoted mostly to inspection of the college farms, livestock and visits to the dairy plant and other points of interest on the campus.

Farmers Attend Farm Bureau School

DURING the last week representative farmers from twelve progressive Michigan counties have been attending a school at the Michigan State College at East Lansing at which they have been taught the science and art of organization as the basis of permanent and profitable agriculture. This training comprises the second week's portion of an eight weeks' campaign which is carried on systematically to renew the farm Bureau membership in twelve southern Michigan counties. The Thursday noon banquet marked a high-water mark in the school week events.

Inspired by a new vision of the righteousness and the necessity of a powerful, conservatively progressive farmers' organization, this group of influential, far-sighted and public-spirited farmers will return to their respective counties to complete the local organization which is essential to the success of this campaign which they are launching.

The machinery will be set up as follows: There will be a Campaign Manager in each county and a campaign chairman and twelve team-workers in each township. In other words, 2,448 farmers will mobilize into a great volunteer army which during the second week in August will go out for two days and without any pay for their time or the use of their cars, present to their neighbors the merits of agricultural organization as the means best adapted to keep agriculture on a plane with other industries financially, and the best of all from the point of view of living conditions and home life.

While this plan of solicitation of membership by local, volunteer, unpaid workers is almost an unprecedented venture in the field of agricultural organization, it is by no means an experiment, for it is the

same plan which has been employed for many years as the method of securing members for Chambers of Commerce, Labor Unions and other business and industrial groups. To say that it will not work in rural communities is an insult to the intelligence and the public spirit of the farmers of Michigan.

In the arrangement and conduct of this campaign, the Michigan State Farm Bureau and the co-operating county units are fortunate in having the supervisory assistance of the General Organization Company of Chicago, a firm which has for many years successfully conducted hundreds of membership campaigns for Chambers of Commerce and has assisted in raising the finances for a very large number of commendable community enterprises.

The school of instruction held at the College was conducted by President Lucius E. Wilson, Dr. Claude S. Hanby and other representatives of the General Organization Company and the Michigan State Farm Bureau. Fundamental problems of economics, sociology, psychology, salesmanship and community teamwork were major themes at the lecture, conference, discussion and problem sessions which occupied the time of the farmer students from 9:30 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. each day during the six-day school.

The spirit of the crusading army of community builders which is being brought together and the spirit of the campaign which they will launch in a few weeks strikes a new and challenging note. It is one not of getting, but of giving. While the Farm Bureau workers who have been studying the history and present conditions of their organization are impressed as never before with the many benefits, both direct and indirect, which come to

(Continued on Page 23)

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

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Growers Discuss Bean Pool to Stabilize Market

Tentative Plans to Pool Michigan Beans and Market in Orderly Way Wins Approval of Farmers At Saginaw Meeting

THE bean growers of Michigan are planning on going into the marketing end of their bean business, according to a meeting held in Saginaw on July 1, which was attended by growers from the leading bean growing counties of the state and representatives of elevators. This meeting was called by A. B. Cook at the request of the growers to consider a plan of pooling beans to get the best prices for the farmers with the elevator men and brokers acting as agents for them. After a full discussion of the tentative plan a vote was taken and everyone was in favor of it. Then a tentative organization was formed and A. B. Cook elected president and J. H. McFarland, elevator manager at Merrill was made secretary. It was then decided to choose a committee to present the plan of the Michigan Bean Growers' Pool before the meeting of growers at the Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science on July 13.

The main purpose of the pool is to return to the farmer a fair price for his beans. The elevator men and jobbers must be taken into consideration because the majority of the farmers are not in a position to fit their beans for market and the selling of them to the trade would require a large organization to replace the one the jobbers now have. Under the pool plan the farmers would hire the elevator men to fit their beans for the pool, paying them a fixed price and the jobbers would receive a commission from the growers for their work in selling the beans. Or the farmer could sell for cash to the elevator man any or all of his crop if he so desired, the elevator man to dispose of the beans through the regular channels of trade, as the pool would have nothing to do with the beans he purchased with his own money.

It is believed that the pool would prevent such wide fluctuation of prices because it would hold many of the beans that would otherwise be glutting the market. Growers who needed money at threshing time could sell part of their crop and place the balance of it in the pool, getting an advance on the pooled beans. Under the present system if the farmers need money they sell their crop, sometimes at a loss, in order to get the needed funds, thus overloading the market. This is especially true in the late fall and early winter months. The tentative plans for the Michigan Bean Growers Pool are as follows:

"The grower in the fall of the year would sell to the elevator man as he does at the present time and receive cash for such portion of his crop as he needed to. The balance would be delivered to the elevator man for pooling purposes. The beans so pooled after being hand picked to choice grades, would be officially inspected and graded and thereafter moved as fast as the individual elevator secured a full carload to a bonded terminal warehouse. There would be but one grade of beans in the pool, that being Choice Hand Picked. At the time the farmer delivered the beans to the pool, he would receive a pool receipt, reduced to choice basis, from the elevator man. For example, if the grower delivered 10,000 pounds of 10 per cent picked beans, the elevator man would issue to him a receipt for 9,000 pounds of Choice Hand Picked beans. As fast as carloads were shipped by the elevator and placed in the bonded terminal warehouse, The Michigan Bean Growers Pool, Inc., would issue a pool receipt to

the local elevator, the local elevator being under bond to the Michigan Bean Growers Pool, Inc. It would be incumbent upon the local elevator to forward all pool beans to the bonded warehouse within three weeks after delivery to him by the grower, the only exception being such a case as where the elevator man had not accumulated a full carload of pool beans. If the elevator was unable to hand pick pool beans within the three weeks period, then they must be forwarded to some terminal elevator designated by the Michigan Bean Growers Pool, Inc. which terminal will act as agent for the Pool in hand picking and preparing beans for market. The Michigan Bean Growers' Pool, Inc. will appoint the jobbers having terminal facilities for hand-picking the surplus stock. In return for services rendered by the elevator man he will be allowed as follows:

"(1) For taking in from the grower, cleaning, hand-picking, bagging, loading into cars, and furnishing bags, 50c per cwt., and cost of hand picking based on schedule.

"(2) For taking in, cleaning, bagging, furnishing bags, loading, but not hand picking, 35c per cwt.

"The terminal elevator hand-picking the overflow from the local elevators will be paid 15c per cwt. for taking in from the elevator, hand-picking and reloading and cost of hand-picking based on schedule.

Market on Monthly Basis

"It would be the intent to market the pooled beans throughout the balance of the crop year on a monthly basis with the pool to be cleaned up each year if consumptive demand would permit.

"If the farmer required an advance on beans placed in the Pool such advance would be made through the local elevator by the Michigan Bean Growers Pool, Inc., up to 50 per cent of the value of the beans pooled by him but not to exceed \$2.00 per cwt. hand picked

basis. For this advance, the grower would be charged the current rate of interest.

"All advances made to the farmer would be made direct from the Pool so that the elevator man's responsibility would cease after shipment of car and thereafter the farmer would deal directly with the Pool office.

"The elevator man and the terminal elevator would be paid their handling charges of 50c or 35c and 15c as above outlined, by the Michigan Bean Growers Pool, Inc. at the time the beans were unloaded and placed in the terminal warehouse.

"Beans placed in the Pool would be prorated monthly on a basis as outlined below to various jobbers for sale to the consuming trade and based on the percentage each jobber had contributed through his elevators to the Pool, the jobber to be paid for his services in marketing from the Pool a net of 15c per cwt.

"As sales were made from the Pool entirely, the Pool account would be credited accordingly and the distribution of funds be made to the growers each sixty days on business ending the last day of the previous month.

Controlled by Board of Directors

"The affairs of the Michigan Bean Growers Pool, Inc. would be under a direct control of Board of Directors, consisting of twenty to twenty-five (20 to 25) members, on which board the growers would have a majority representation; the suggestion being that the Board be composed of one farmer from each of the following counties;—Gratiot, Isabella, Clinton, Saginaw, Shiawassee, Tuscola, Huron, Bay, Ingham, Genesee, Ionia, St. Clair and Eaton, a representative from each of the following jobbing companies; Michigan Elevator Exchange, Chatterton and Son, representing their own elevators and the elevator owners association, and a representative from each of the following companies: Saginaw Milling Company, Wallace

and Morley Co., Chas. Wolohan Inc., J. P. Burroughs and Son, Michigan Bean Co., and three men to be chosen from the elevator men in different sections of the state.

"Monthly meetings of the Board of Directors would be held; the first meeting in each year to determine approximately the quantity of beans harvested, and to establish the opening basis of Pool advances.

"The Board of Directors would appoint a managing director and financial agent who would be in charge of the activities of the Pool, working under direction of the Board of Directors or an executive committee.

"An executive committee be appointed, consisting of seven members; four farmers, two jobbers, and one elevator operator. This committee to be elected from the Directors and by them. It would be the duty of the executive committee, after conference with the Board of Directors each month, to decide on the amount of beans to be marketed. The executive committee to meet at least once a month and oftener as required.

"The financial agent of the Pool should be authorized to borrow on beans placed in the pool in order that he might have funds at his disposal for paying for services rendered by the elevator man, the terminal operator, the jobber, the storage charges, administrative fees, freight to terminal elevator or warehouse, etc. And it shall be obligatory upon the terminal operator to arrange a line of credit large enough to cover loans necessary on all beans handled by him as a terminal elevator and bonded warehouse.

"In all transactions, Grade and Bags shall be in accordance with the official sales contract of the Michigan Bean Jobbers Assn.

"As outlined above, the farmer would receive the full sum for which his beans were sold to the wholesale grocer or consumer less the following items;

"(1) 15c per cwt. to the jobber.

"(2) 50c per cwt. to the elevator man and cost of hand-picking per schedule, or

"(3) 35c per cwt. to the elevator man, 15c per cwt. to the terminal picking elevator and cost of hand-picking per schedule.

"(4) Actual administrative expense for handling the Pool storage, insurance, shrinkage, etc.

"Careful analysis, based on the present crop, would make it seem that at least \$1.00 per cwt. additional could be paid to the grower for his crop if marketed in accordance with above plan.

"Further, with reference to distribution of beans from the Pool. At the out-set, it would be the intention that each jobber would handle the same per cent of beans from the Pool that he was instrumental in securing for the Pool. Allotments would be made on a monthly basis. At the last of each month any beans which were not taken up by the jobber during that month would then become free property to be offered by the managing Director of the Pool to any other jobber who might have an outlet for them at the same price.

And it is further understood that if any grower be able to render the same service as a local elevator in cleaning, hand picking and preparing for market, beans in car lots that he be entitled to the same pay for this service."

DO YOU APPROVE OF GROWERS BEAN POOL?

The success of the Michigan Bean Growers Pool depends largely upon the farmers of Michigan. If they use the pool it should be a success but if they do not it will fail, so it is in the hands of the bean growers to decide. We do not want to see the matter go any farther, or Mr. Cook and the others spend more of their valuable time on organizing the pool—unless the growers are going to make use of the pool. Will you please help answer this question by filling in this coupon, clipping and mailing it to us? You are under no obligations but we do want to know what you think of the matter. Any suggestions will be appreciated.

Do you approve of the plan of a Michigan Bean Growers Pool?.....

Would you use the pool this fall?.....

What percentage of your crop would you care to pool?.....

How many acres of beans have you this year?.....

Do conditions indicate that you will have a normal yield?.....

Remarks.....

Name.....

Address.....

Prison Twine Industry Not Operating At Loss

Wrong Bookkeeping Methods Indicate Michigan Is Losing Money on Twine When Profit Is Made

By HONORABLE ARTHUR ODELL

Representative in the Legislature and Chairman of the Committee on the Michigan State Prison

FOR several years the farmers of Michigan have bought and used so-called "Prison Twine" in increasing amounts. It seems to have given general satisfaction. The price has been reasonable. Then, too, it has no doubt stabilized and kept down the price of the twine manufactured and distributed by the privately owned, independent companies.

In view of the above situation, it was but natural that the farmers were tremendously concerned and disturbed when the report was circulated some months ago that the manufacture of binder twine at the State Prison at Jackson was to be discontinued. The reason given for the proposed action was that the twine manufacture was proving a losing venture for the state.

As a farmer, I regretted very much to think of the state's discontinuing the twine business, but of course, as a lawmaker and chairman of the Michigan State Prison committee of the 1925 House of Representatives, I did not relish the idea of any of the prison industries losing the state money which would have to be made up through taxes.

Got Official Figures

Because of the reasons above expressed and also because of my official responsibility for wise policies and proper administration of the affairs of the prison, I went to Jackson, made somewhat of an investigation of the affairs of the institution and obtained from the prison bookkeeper some very interesting and revealing figures regarding the operation of the various state industries which are run with prison labor.

A study of these shows that the prison binder twine plant, far from being operated at a loss, has always made a profit and would today have a sufficient balance so that it could do business today without the necessity for borrowing capital if the twine profits were not diverted and used to build up other industries in the institution. In round numbers, instead of making a loss of \$35,230

in the last four and a half years, the prison twine industry has made an actual profit of \$127,800.

Now this explanation of the surprising discrepancy referred to above. The prison twine, as fast as it is manufactured, is stored in bonded warehouses and serves as collateral for loans, the proceeds of which are used to finance the several industries connected with the prison. Other prison industries besides the binder twine plant are as follows: brick and tile, textile plant, cannery, chair factory, granite shop, print shop, stamp plant, machine shop, brush factory, aluminum plant, wagon shop, lumber yard and broom shop.

Now anyone can see that the interest paid on funds secured on the stored twine should be charged on a proportionate basis to the various industries using this revenue, rather than all being set down on the

books against the binder twine account.

The statement which I have from the prison bookkeeper shows that for the four and a half years ending June 30, 1924, interest paid on loans secured by stored twine totaled \$163,031.61. During the same period the binder twine industry showed a profit of \$127,800.73. However, after the entire interest referred to above had been charged to the twine account there was an apparent loss of \$35,230.88 held against the twine.

The State of Michigan has various reserves and surplus accounts on which it realizes low rates of interest. It seems to me that if any of the state industries need operating capital the state should loan the necessary funds to them at the same rate as they would otherwise receive, instead of compelling these industries to borrow their funds at

local banks at a much higher rate of interest.

The system of bookkeeping above disclosed leads me to believe that there is a concerted action of some kind to discredit the manufacture of binder twine at the Jackson prison. Perhaps I do not know and certainly I do not care to state just what is at the bottom of the matter.

The prison binder twine plant is an old and well established business and is making a profit every year. This profit has been used to start seven or eight other industries within the prison. I feel certain that if the twine funds had not been diverted in this manner, the twine industry would have enough capital to run its business from year to year without borrowing any money, and hence, I can not see why there should be any interest charged up against the twine plant.

Farmers Directly Affected

I believe that the twine industry at the prison saves the farmers many thousands of dollars every year in the reduced price of twine and I am writing this article in the hope of correcting the unfortunate impressions that have gone out concerning the various prison industries at Jackson. I have no reason to believe that the prison officials had anything to do with trying to make it appear that the twine industry has run at a loss, but since such reports were circulated and knowing as I did that they were contrary to the facts, I felt that I owed it to my fellow farmers to make the above explanation.

Perhaps the keenest competition which the prison twine has today is from Canadian twine, and so it would appear that to discontinue the manufacture of twine at Jackson would not be so much of a benefit to domestic, privately owned companies as it would be a boon to the Canadian twine industry. In view of these facts it would hardly seem wise to me that we should discontinue a project which is making a great saving to Michigan farmers and turning a substantial profit into the state's treasury each year.



A FINE CROP OF BARLEY

This is a birdseye view of part of DeWitt's Brookside Farm, at Wheeler. One corner of a field of beans is shown in the immediate foreground and in the center of the picture you see a fine crop of barley. Notice how high the barley stands.

Writer Completes Journey Through Germany and Enters Switzerland

(This is the sixteenth article of a series on travels in Europe written by Francis A. Flood.)

GERMAN is all Greek to me. All I know about the whole language is "Nicht Verstehen," and when one is as ignorant as that it isn't necessary to use those other two words, and so I couldn't do any more talking in Germany than any of the other dumb animals. I did congratulate myself at one time into the private belief that I could speak a little French—but that was before I tried it out in France. I still insist that I can speak French, and speak it rather well too, but what good did it do me in France since no one could understand me?

My experiences in languages were disheartening. I found in England that the English people didn't speak my kind of English and then I found in Paris that the French people didn't speak my kind of French. But the Berliners understood my German easily. I had only to say "Nicht Verstehen" in my perfect accent and they got the idea at once that I did not understand, or speak, German.

As a linguist I have finally been forced to admit that—well, I do speak a few words of English even if it is tainted with the American brogue.

Doctor Bereman did not give up so easily; he always insisted that he knew his German, if they would only listen. He would do his best, and if the words failed to come in German he would graciously supply them in pigeon English. I usually had him do my talking for me.

Herr Linka, a strapping Prussian who had served all through the war in the German army, and was then in the employ of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Berlin as a secretary and interpreter, was our

chaperon through Germany. Without him it was difficult sometimes to get service in restaurants or in railway stations or in shops in the cities. In Denmark, Holland or France, we always noticed that they were always willing to hunt up someone in the store who could speak English for the American visitors, but in Germany it often happened that when we would step into

a store and inquire for someone to "speak English" they would firmly inform us that in Germany they speak German. We would remind ourselves, by way of consolation, that we had been equally insistent about everyone speaking our language in the United States during the war, but could think of no satisfying comeback. They have just as good a right to their language as

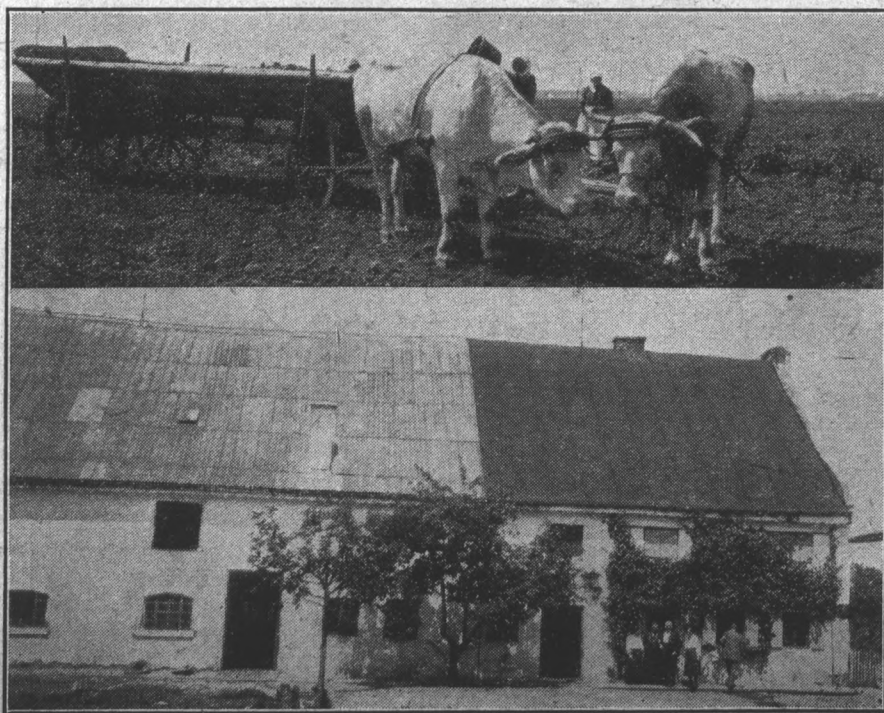
we have to ours, certainly.

Our agricultural friends took us to visit the great air nitrate plant of Germany, the Leuna Ammonium works, the largest nitrate plant in the world, built during the war to stimulate agricultural production and now operating as a producer of fertilizer, and equally valuable in peace time. The product of this plant was being sold for about 13 cents a pound while in the United States it was being sold for 20 cents, and this one great plant was turning out, when we were there, as high as 700 tons of pure nitrogen in a day. The source of power for this staggering production is a low grade of brown coal of which 9,000 tons is required per day. This plant has its own coal supply, which they told us is sufficient to last them a hundred years, and they operate their own railroads to haul it to the huge boiler houses.

Waste No Fertilizer

The Germans waste none of their natural or manure fertilizer either. As in Switzerland and France, all of the manure accumulation is carefully and even neatly piled, often on a concrete base which drains into a pit where the liquid is saved. One small farm that we visited was so arranged that all the liquid manure drained into one pit which was provided with an "agitator" or a stirring device to keep it of an even consistency, and a pump to draw it out into a tank wagon which was simply a liquid manure spreader. On this small farm a man was kept busy at this one steady job of agitating, pumping and distributing by means of his team and tank wagon the liquid manure accumulation from the various barns.

The big "triple threat" Simmenthaler cows were kept on this place. (Continued on page 17)



Top: A potato digging scene in Germany. Bottom: This is a picture of a farm home in southern Germany. The cattle live in the rear.

THRU OUR HOME FOLKS' KODAKS



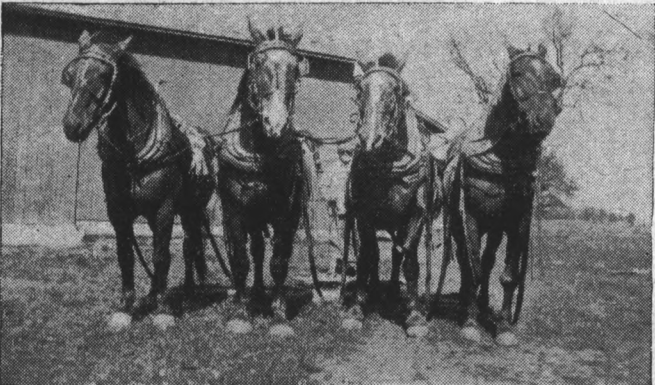
READY TO TAKE A RIDE.—Outside of circuses you seldom see a dog that can ride on a horse. This is a farm dog according to Theresa La Vail, Vulcan.



WATCH OUT FOR BLACK EYES, LADIES.—This is the way they "mix it up" at the annual Rural Women's Camp in Washtenaw county. The picture was taken last year by County Agent H. S. Osler. They are (left to right): Mrs. Fannie Jameson and Mrs. Wm. Every. County Agent Osler states that this year the camp will be held August 3-7.



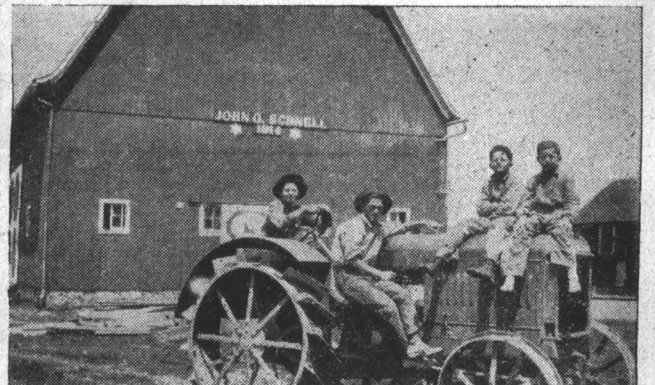
WELL BUILT STACK.—This stack of oats was built in July by Fred Berlin, of Midland, and threshed the middle of November and the grain was in perfect condition.



"I PREFER HORSES ON MY FARM"—That's what N. H. Moyer, of Erie, says. He has four fine ones too. Bertha Moyer sent the picture to us.



A SMART DOG.—Pedigreed English setter owned by John Walten, of Gladwin.



"GIVE US A GOOD TRACTOR."—That is what everyone says on the John G. Schnell farm, near Vassar. "It makes farming easy," they declare.



YES, IT'S REAL!—"My daughter drying her hair," writes Mrs. Mack Smith, of Elwell. And it isn't bobbed!



GIVE THIS PICTURE A TITLE.—Would you say these are roses or peaches standing among the sunflowers? Robert Lindstrom, Tustin sent us the picture.



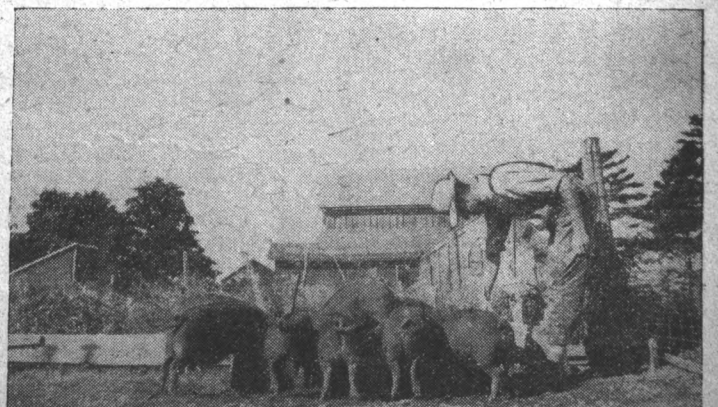
THE COUNTRY "SCHOOL-MARM" WITH HIS SATURDAY WASH.—Sent in by Margaret Campeau, Traverse City.



GOING DIRECT FROM PRODUCER TO CONSUMER.—Did you ever see a pig as smart as this one? He has learned to get his own breakfast according to Thomas J. Clink, of Caro, the owner of both the pig and cow.



"HONK! HONK!"—Grandchildren of Mrs. Fred Smith, of Onaway.



DINNER TIME IN THE HOG-LOT.—Arthur Clinton, of Hastings, is serving dinner to his pure-bred Durocs. The picture was taken on the farm of B. R. Clinton and sent in by J. H. Clinton, of Hastings.

CAN SELL JELLY TO TOURISTS

We live on M-11 outside of the corporation, and almost joining us there is a tourist's camp. Would I have to get a license to sell jelly or preserves, etc., to tourists?—A. L., Benzonia, Mich.

WE know of no statute which would prohibit you from selling jelly or preserves to tourists without a license.—Clare Retan, Deputy Attorney General.

MORTGAGE OUTLAWS IN FIFTEEN YEARS

Does a first mortgage outlaw, and if so, in how long a time? How should it be renewed? What is meant by the "life of a mortgage"?—A. D., Davison, Mich.

A MORTGAGE outlaws in fifteen years. The best thing to do is to have it released and a new one made out, to renew it.—Legal Editor.

CHILDREN SUPPORT PARENTS

If a father or mother has property and disposes of it foolishly, are their children or nearest relatives obliged to pay all of their debts and bury them and keep them throughout their old days?—Subscriber.

THE law requiring relatives to support poor persons applies only to children or parents. The children could be compelled to support the parents under these circumstances if they were able to do so, even if the father or mother disposed of their property foolishly. Many a father and mother have lost their money, and also sleep, over the foolish things their children do. And in most cases the money children spend in supporting their aged parents is meagre compensation for the care the parents have given them when they were growing up.—Legal Editor.

RAISING BEETS ON SHARES

My tenant furnishes all labor for raising beets except weeding, blocking, topping, of which he pays one-third. I furnish all tools, teams, seed, and what proportion should tenant receive from the revenue?

THE proportion that would be fair for either party in raising sugar beets under above conditions depends on various factors such as condition and character of soil, the adaptability of the soil for raising beets and the capacity of equipment available to work with.

Under ordinary conditions where the tenant furnishes the labor outside of contract labor he should receive one-third of the crop for his revenue.—F. T. Riddell, Research Ass't in Farm Management, Michigan State College.

OWNS LAKE SHORE

A certain man owns a farm fronting on Lake Huron, another party has rented this farm for a certain length of time with owner's permission to use all driftwood, etc. There are some people who come down and get sand, gravel and even logs. Renter says they cannot do this without permission, and they claim that sand, gravel, etc., is government property and that everyone has the same right to it up to the high water mark. Other parties living here with farms touching lake, sell the gravel and sand to the people building the state road here. Can renter ask pay? This party (renter) is poor, while the others are very well-to-do, so would like your advice about the matter.

We certainly enjoy your paper and receive much help and entertainment from it.—K. O., Palms, Mich.

THE owner of property adjoining the Great Lakes owns to the meander line, which is practically the water's edge, and is entitled to the exclusive use of the land up to the water's edge. No one else would have the right to remove gravel, sand, etc., without his permission within these bounds.—Legal Editor.

OPTION

To what extent is an option binding? Should an option include all terms and conditions of sale, or may some of these be safely left to be agreed upon later when real estate agent (holder of option) finds a

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.)

buyer? Should one be as careful when drawing up an option as one would be in drawing up a contract for sale of land? Does good business practice require that one consult a skillful lawyer before signing an option, or would that be considered a superfluous precaution?—H. G., Farmington, Mich.

AN option is as binding as any other contract. All material terms should be included in the option for safety, although all the terms are not necessary. I would be just as careful in drawing up an option as in drawing up a contract, and it would probably be best to see a lawyer.—Legal Editor.

WIFE MUST SIGN

Can a husband put a mortgage on real estate without his wife's consent, if the deed is in his own name?—W. E., Eaton County.

THE husband could not put a mortgage on his farm without the signature of his wife, even if the farm is in his name.—Legal Editor.

MUST PERFORM CONTRACT

We put our farm in real estate agent's hands to sell, he brought out a party to see the place who said he had cash to pay for the place. When they left they said they would see us again. The real estate man came out and said this man had a house he would trade in on the farm and wanted us to go and look it over, so we did, and they put in the articles we had on the place, such as cattle, tools, stock, and signed to that effect. They said they would see us in ten days. We did not hear from them, we let it go a week, then I wrote and told them I would not accept it; they came out today, said the other party would sue us for \$1,000 for damage to them. Now there was no money paid to us to hold the bargain only as we had signed the paper as I stated above. Can they do this?—R. S. Deerfield, Mich.

If you sign an agreement with another person to sell or trade your house, and refuse to perform your contract, he could sue you for damages or compel you to perform your part of the agreement.—Legal Editor.

GET CONSENT OF STATE

I would like to know if there is a law to keep anyone from pasturing land that has gone back to the state for taxes?—O. S., Thompsonville, Mich.

NO one has any right to pasture or use state lands without obtaining a lease or the consent of the state therefor.—Clare Retan, Deputy Attorney General.

RESIDENCE OF CHILD IS WITH FATHER

A man who is a resident of Saginaw, Michigan, has a son who has had two years of high school in that city. This son has now come to stay with a brother in another

school district. This brother has made application in his district for the tuition fees for the coming term. Now what I want to know is he entitled to tuition in this district or should the tuition be paid by the district where his father is a resident? The father is a taxpayer in this district, owns the farm the brother is on.—F. L., Deckerville, Mich.

THE residence of the father determines the residence of the minor child. If there is no high school where the father lives, application could be made in that district for high school tuition and it would have to be paid. The child cannot demand tuition from the district where the brother lives.—C. A. Rinehart, Ass't. Superintendent, Division of Rural Education, Dept. of Public Instruction.

COLLECTING SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

I am enclosing a letter we received today from a collection agency at Chicago in regard to a year's subscription to a paper. This paper has been coming to us regularly for the past two years although we never signed up for it, or have the least idea as to who signed for us, but some one surely signed us a year as they are only putting in a claim for the subscription price for one year. Are we obliged to pay? They say they have written before asking us to settle their claim, but we have received no previous letters in regard to it.—C. E., Ashley, Mich.

If you never ordered the paper sent to you, I doubt if they could force you to pay for it. However, if you did not notify the company that you did not want the paper, but kept it and received the benefit from it, you would be under obligation to pay.—Legal Editor.

STRAW BELONGS TO TENANT

When a man rents a farm for money rent to whom does the straw belong that the tenant raises? If the straw does not belong to the tenant can the owner of the farm give the straw to the tenant after the farm has been sold for subdividing?

If the tenant puts in a field of wheat and the farm is sold before the wheat is harvested, to whom does the wheat belong—the original owner of the farm, the tenant, or the real estate company that is subdividing the farm?

Who owns the straw stack—the original owner, the tenant or the real estate company that bought the farm?—B., Birmingham, Mich.

THE straw is a product of the farm the same as the grain and if the farm is rented for cash the straw belongs to the tenant.

The tenant has a claim on the wheat to the extent of all expenses involved in the crop by him. The landlord should make some adjustment that would compensate the tenant and still be fair to the purchaser.—F. T. Riddell, Research Ass't in Farm Management, M. S. C.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

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

Contributions Invited—Questions Answered

HARMONICS OF WAVE

What is meant by the harmonics of a broadcasting wave? I have heard that some stations are hard to receive on account of their harmonics and do not understand what is meant.

IN answering this question it may be a little hard for the average radio fan to interpret without a little study. Harmonics are the higher frequencies, which represent the exact multiples of the fundamental frequency. For instance let us consider a station transmitting on a wave-length of 600 meters. The frequency here is 500 kilocycles. Five hundred kilocycles is then considered as the fundamental

frequency or wave. Now oftentimes due to antenna conditions being poor, or for other various reasons the wave sent out contains a frequency of twice 500 kilocycles which corresponds to 300 meters. This may be considered as the "first harmonic". It is also possible that a frequency of three times 500 kilocycles is also sent out with the corresponding wave length of 200 meters. This would be the second harmonic. In a like manner there might be a third harmonic at 2000 kilocycles or 150 meters and at 2500 kilocycles or 120 meters we would have the fourth harmonic, and so on. It is the policy of the broadcasting stations to keep their transmission as free from harmonics as possible.

TENANT MARKETS LANDLORD'S SHARE

Please inform me as to whether it is customary on renting a farm, share rent, renter receiving $\frac{2}{3}$ and owner receiving $\frac{1}{3}$, for the renter to market the owner's share of crops?—W. L., Weidman, Mich.

IN the majority of cases the tenant markets the landlord's share of the farm produce. Generally the landlord is not in a position to market his produce, thus it is only logical that the tenant perform this operation, which is classed as labor. In making out an agreement, however, there should be a definite understanding in writing as to who markets the produce.—F. T. Riddell, Research Ass't. in Farm Mgmt. Michigan State College.

CAN HE HARVEST RYE?

I want to ask you a question in regard to a piece of rye that I put in last fall. I rented the place I was on last year for \$150.00 a year and my time wasn't up until the first of March, 1925 and I put in 10 acres of rye there last fall and now the man that owns the place wants to hold all the rye. Can he do that? Haven't I got a perfect right to go back and harvest my rye as long as I was paying money rent to him?—W. M., Oak Grove, Mich.

WHEN the lease is for a definite time, the tenant is supposed to plant his crops so they will be harvested before the expiration of the lease, and I am doubtful if you could go on the place to harvest the crops after the termination of the lease without the landlord's permission.—Legal Editor.

VALUE OF TREES

M-11 is expected to go through our orchard. The trees are nearly all forty years old, largely Spies and Baldwins. They have netted us \$40.00 apiece. What would be a fair price for such trees?—A. L., Benzonia, Mich.

A COMMONLY used method of appraising trees for determining their value is to assign them a value of \$1.00 per tree per year in addition to the value of the land for general farming purposes. This however, assumes trees to be in a good vigorous condition and healthy. If the 40-year-old Spies and Baldwins have sound and healthy trunks and if they are spaced not closer than 40 feet, they certainly should have a value of \$40 apiece.—R. E. Marshall, Assoc. Prof. of Horticulture, M. S. C.

YEAR TO REDEEM

A has a mortgage on B's farm which is past due, interest having always been paid promptly. A was willing and anxious to let the mortgage continue on indefinitely as she only wanted the use of the interest. Now A died leaving mortgage to distant relatives and they demand the payment of the mortgage at once. B could pay it in six months. Is this a legal length of time B could have for payment of same?—F. M., St. Charles, Mich.

—B would have one year after foreclosure, in which to redeem the farm.—Legal Editor.

COLLECTING DAMAGES

Can a man collect damages if his car is parked on the right side of the street without light on a trunk line near a bad corner?—H. S., Nashville, Mich.

AS to whether or not a man could collect damages if his car is parked on the right side of the street, would depend upon what he wants to collect damages for. There is a law against parking on state trunk lines, and when a man parks without lights under these circumstances, I am of the opinion he would be guilty of negligence. A man cannot collect damages from another when he is negligent himself.—Legal Editor.

BANK CHARGES BONUS

Has a state the right to charge a bonus or discount on a note besides the 7 per cent interest agreed upon?—M. B., Atlanta, Mich.

—A bank has no right to charge a bonus on loaned money, above the 7 per cent interest.—Legal Editor.

Harry Vetch Says

IT'S THE LAW-MAKERS THAT MAKE A JOKE OF THE LAW

DEAR Editor:—I see by the paper that the folks that make bows for fiddles are getting worried. It seems that white horses are getting scarcer and scarcer, and after a spell there won't be enough to furnish horse hair for the bows. Of course one old skate has enough of a tail to fit out a hole orchestra, but what with all the tractors and trucks farmers are buying it won't be long till there are more orchestras than horses, let alone white ones.

Now Mr. Editor I s'pose I'm old fashioned in being partial to fiddle music, and I wouldn't want the supply to get shut off for shortage of white horses. The thing that gives me the creeps is not the way tractors is crowding out the horse, but the way the sexy phone is crowding out the fiddle. I see Wayne Dinsmore is boosting mules as well as horses, but the only kind of music you can get out of a mule is vocal, and not much better than a sexy phone.

But as this saying is, every dog has his day, and I s'pose the time will come when the old rubber bulb auto horns will be as scarce as white horses are now, and then they won't have anything to fix up with squeaky reeds and sell for sexy phones. But then you can't tell, maybe they will keep on making them just for sexy phones, like now they keep on making slay bells for the jazz orchestras after there ain't no sleds to wear them with except in the up-north movies.

And then the papers tell how they is a big fleet of rum chasers down around New York trying to prove that the law ain't no joke, and at the same time down in Tenn. they are trying to put a H. S. teacher in jail because he let the pupils study in a book wick told about Evulotion. It seems the leglesslature made a law against Evulotion wick certainly is doing about all they can to prove that the law is a joke. Anyway Clarence Darrow is one of the lawyers, and that always means that the law will be a joke. And on the other side is Mr. Wm. Jennings Bryan wick means that it ain't going to be a case of law but a case of Florida grape-fruit.

Of course everybody knows a state leglesslature is just a lot of 2nd rate politicians and more or less a joke, so they don't need to pass any such laws to prove it. But when they drag the courts into it and spend a lot of money trying to put a harmless young birch-wielder into jail it looks to me like they are carrying the joke too far.

If they keep on they will pass a law against catching a polly wog for fear some bright boy might notice it had a tail wick it don't have when it gets to be a frog, and then he might get to thinking how life began in the sea and gradually developed into forms that could live on land, and first thing you know he would have some Evulotionary ideas.

Wick reminds me of the time some spell back when a fellow in the state leglesslature of Kansas, or maybe it was Neb. where Bryan was before he went to Florida and Fundamed-dlesome, anyway this fellow wanted to pass a law so the length around a circle would be three times the diameter, instead of 3.1416 wick he said was too hard for school children to learn and made a lot of hard figuring for everybody. So you see even that long ago a fellow couldn't get into the leglesslature unless he was a sort of darn fool. Hoping this finds you the same I am, Yours truley,—HARRY VETCH.

OUR BOOK REVIEW

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

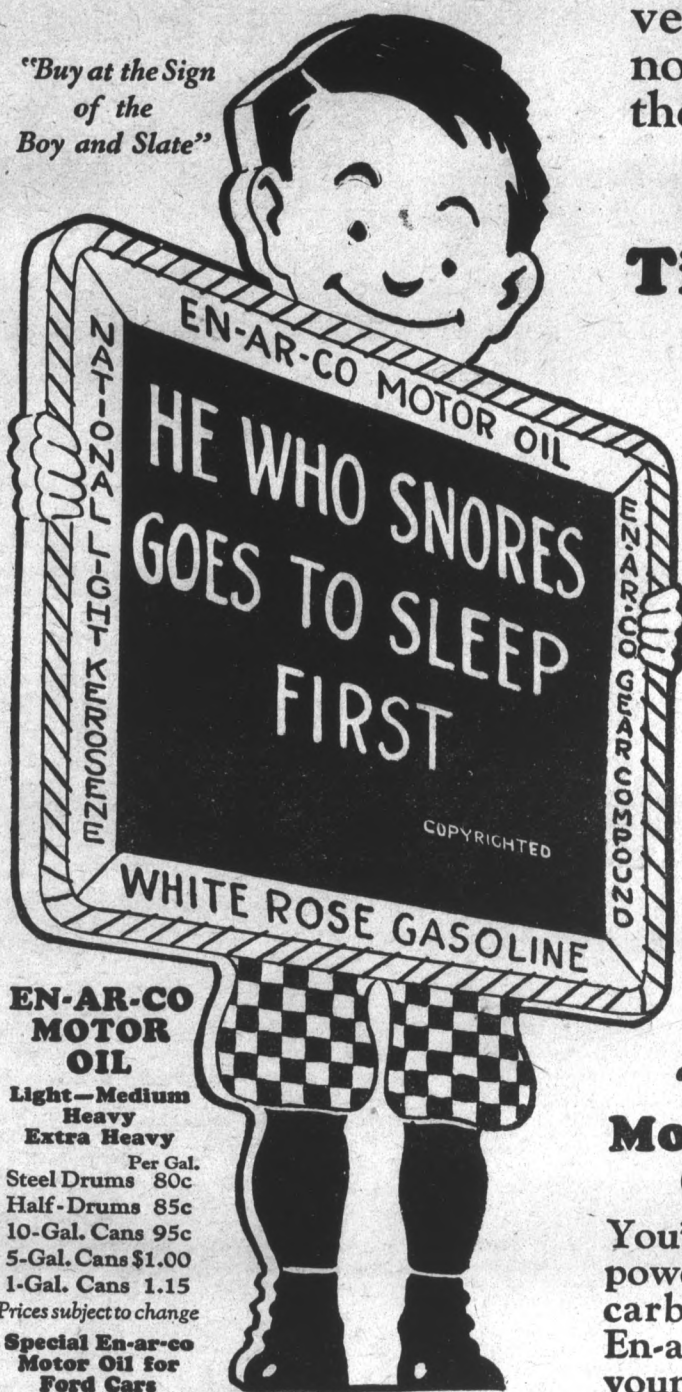
Model Making.—By Raymond F. Yates. A book for the amateur and professional mechanic. Its pages are devoted to model engineering and the mechanical sciences associated with it. It contains descriptions of the complete models made by some of the leading engineers in this country. It is cloth bound, contains 428 pages and sells for \$3.00, prepaid. Published by Norman W. Henley Publishing Company.

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Broadscope Farm News and Views

Edited by L. W. Meeks, Hillsdale County

A Timely Rain

VERY soon after the last article was written, telling of our hay and oat prospects, a fine rain came—in fact the best rain we have had this season. The first crop of



L. W. MEES

hay was too far advanced to receive any benefit from it, but oats and barley seemed to take on a new lease of life. This rain has been a blessing to the late planted potatoes. It is always an advantage to potatoes to have a rain soon after planting, just before they make their appearance above ground. Our potato ground was quite moist before the rain. The early plowing and working of the soil surely conserves the moisture and while beans and potatoes are a June planted crop, the experience of twenty-five years shows that the early plowed fields always produce the best crop. The same is true with buckwheat. Early plowing is a greater success some years than others, according to weather conditions during the last of May and throughout June. But as these weather conditions can not be foretold with any sure degree of accuracy, it behooves us to get these fields plowed as early as possible. Speaking of early plowing reminds me of a friend a few miles from here, and his experience with a crop of buckwheat.

Crop of Buckwheat

Buckwheat is a crop seldom grown in Hillsdale county and, when grown seems to produce a very different crop. But this friend was alone on his farm, and could get no help. There was a good ten acre field on his farm, on which he decided to grow buckwheat, thinking this could be plowed late after the rush of spring work.

As I remember it, he plowed his oat ground and sowed them quite early, thereby getting his corn ground plowed and fitted a few days earlier than he wished to plant it, so he wisely concluded he would plow the field for buckwheat, although it was still early in May.

This being the year when the soil should be turned away from the fence, he began plowing in the center of the field, and the first days work showed about two and one half acres of nice fresh soil in the middle of that ten acres. But here Mother Nature stepped in and changed his plans by sending rain in sufficient quantities to keep him from plowing or corn planting—so when the ground became dry enough to work, it was time to re-fit and plant his corn field. This, combined with helping some fence builders, and "working out his time on the road" (as was the law then) and corn cultivating, prevented him from further plowing in the buckwheat field until the last day of June, when it was finished and very dry plowing it was, no rain having fallen since corn planting. When fitting the field he could see very little moisture on the late plowed portion, but that part plowed in May had plenty of moisture.

The buckwheat was sown about July first, and came up on the early plowed portion about a week before it did on the late plowed part, and was a much better stand. The difference in the plowing was very noticeable throughout the season in the vine growth, but the filling of the heads was where the plowing proved its greater worth—as it not only required more twine on the two and one half acres at harvest time, but the yield on this portion was greater than on the other seven and one-half acres!

Plow Early

You no doubt ask if the Broadscope Farm man always plows early

for June crops. That surely is our aim, but like the above mentioned friend, our plans are often frustrated by unforeseen and unavoidable conditions. There would be little left to hope for if farm operations could be planned and executed just as we desire. But it is these frustrated plans that call for our best thinking, and are the cause of too many marks going on the wrong side of the balance sheet. The ability to change one's plans and keep things going successfully seems to be the greatest asset a farmer can possess. Most farmers would not ask to know more about farming if they could farm the best they already know.

Quite possibly the unforeseen elements are the chief reason why farming can not be done on paper. Are there more of these unforeseen elements in the business of farming than in any other business? We believe there are—and that is why farming is the greatest business in the world, and why we need the best of men, on the farms. This is also why a farmer can never study too much. We must ever be on the alert for the latest and best methods.

Grape Vines

We have about fifteen grape vines seven years old. They are properly pruned and have fine posts and

wires for trellis. They are of the Concord variety and have never failed to produce a crop since they were three years old, until this year. Just to help a good cause along, real early this spring we mulched them heavily with clover straw (bones). For some reason there were no buds on them until June first and not a leaf formed until June tenth. They are growing fast now, but there are no blossoms whatever. Did the heavy mulch cause them to behave this way? I wish some of the M. B. F. readers could answer that question. In the spring of 1924 we set out one hundred Concord vines. They were cultivated last spring and so far this year. Last fall we put a fork full of manure by the side of each vine. These vines were rather slow to start this spring, and eight of them are apparently dead. The others are making wonderful growth. We would like to know why eight of them died. We sometimes think of planting an acre of grapes and would like to learn more of their culture.

Quack Grass

Never has quack grass made such poor growth in oats, meadows, etc., as this year. It seems the dry weather is almost as detrimental to it, as it is to other crops. But the quack grass in corn seems as robust as ever. A few years ago quack grass and Canada thistles caused me much worry as I had been told they could not be killed out, once having started in a field. But I have proven they can be eradicated from a field—so "I should worry." If any one has an infected field to clean up, it may be my experience will help him, so the next article will have something to say about it.



What the Neighbors Say



Contributions Invited

BIG MEN FROM FARMS

TO the Editor: Noting B. W. writing the subject, "Has the Farm Boy a Chance in Business or Other Occupations?" Let us look at the thing as it stands today. In business some of our largest men were farm grown. I could name several, like President Coolidge, Jardine and others prominent in national affairs, but what I want to point out most promising for the farm boy to notice is to learn to do what is before him well.

Work for your father conscientiously as if you recognize the authority of father and mother in childhood, you build character, that the public wants and will trust. You get that character no other way, you amount to nothing.

He spoke of the physical man and the mentality neglected. One of the sad things of our school system is mistaking, the fact of stuffing the head full of a little of everything, not thorough in anything. The youths go out in the world thinking themselves equipped for business and make failures of themselves. Quite often a few years with dad on the farm to get home training or character would have made a success. The youths of today, at least 90 per cent have educated themselves for white-collar jobs, only about 10 per cent make good. As I see it they missed the proper home training to establish character which would have built for success. —J. C. H., Byron, Michigan.

CORN INSTEAD OF POTATOES FOR NORTHERN MICHIGAN

DEAR EDITOR: I wish to thank you for the certificate, which I call my diploma, and which shows I have graduated from the mossbacks to a Business Farmer.

As for protection from crooks, I have a good local protection in a number nine boot and if that won't do, I have a good shotgun. We do not keep a dog, as we think a hog more profitable.

I see the United States Department of Agriculture urges the farmer not to cut down the acreage of potatoes, because the large yield was caused by a favorable season, but supposing the good Lord favors us with another bumper crop? Would it not be better to plant less potatoes and more corn of

which the northern farmers never have too much? It is easier to grow one bushel for one dollar than two bushels for 50 cents.—Chas. E. Bowman.

WELCOME BACK!

DEAR EDITOR: As I am now a paid-up subscriber until January, 1930, I take great pleasure in writing and letting you know that I can hardly wait from one copy to the other. Wish it would come every week. I can see since I was a subscriber a few years ago, and not taking THE BUSINESS FARMER up until now, a great improvement in your paper for the betterment of the farmer. I like to read Mr. L. W. Meek's writings as he is located on a farm in my own county over near where we lived in 1923, owned an 18-acre fruit, poultry and alfalfa farm.—Victor V. Hahn, Hillsdale County.

GERMANY

DEAR EDITOR: I am a reader of the M. B. F. and like the magazine O. K. I have also read all of Mr. F. A. Flood's articles regarding his trips through Europe. Mr. Flood is giving good and bad reports about the people across the "Big Pond" and also has shown his likes and dislikes for certain kind. In his article in the June 6th issue he does not live up to his reputation as an American (being fair

and square). Perhaps Mr. Flood had the same feeling towards Germany and its people as he claims they had for him and his party.

Regarding his city of poverty and rags, "Berlin", I wish to remind Mr. Flood of a city in England—Liverpool—where I, years ago—long before the war brought poverty and rags to Berlin—have seen greater poverty and rags than I have seen since in the lowest sections of Boston or New York. Perhaps when Mr. Flood will visit Germany again he may bring back a better feeling. I am sorry that Mr. Flood did not receive a better welcome. Better luck next time, Mr. Flood.—John Hillman, Iosco County.

KEEPING CHILDREN AFTER SCHOOL HOURS

DEAR EDITOR: Since this question keeps coming up and has never been fairly answered I would like space in your valued paper to tell your readers some facts that they want to know.

First, that teachers and officials, having to depend on the law only for the right to keep our children in school, that right ends with the law that gave it. Since the law specifies that six hours is a school day, no one has the legal right to make the day longer, and this fact stands out clearer and stronger when we consider that the law was passed to keep the children from being kept in school more than six hours a day and more than five days in a week.

Before the law was passed, children had been kept in school sometimes as long as six days in a week and the days were long too. Then it was found that so much confinement in the school room was not good for the children and that they learned more when they were not kept at study too much of the time, and so the law was passed and I remember the county school officers coming to our school and telling us about the law and why it was passed, as I have told it above.

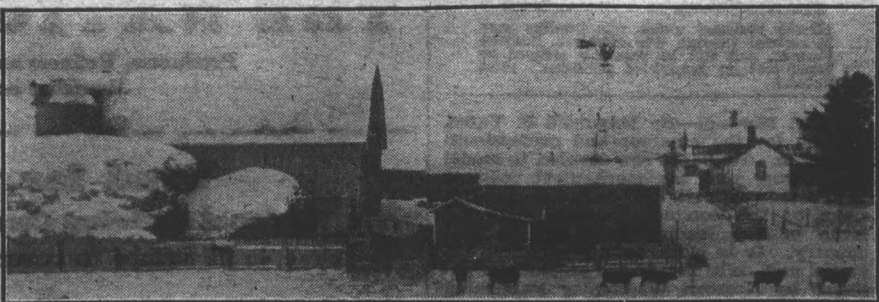
As the law was passed many years before there was a compulsory law to require school attendance, it could not be understood to mean compulsory attendance at school and it must therefore mean to forbid the teachers to hold the children more than the specified time.

Before the compulsory law was passed the parents could, and often did, call their children home before the day ended, and their right to do so was respected. Since then some teachers think they have a right to keep the children after hours in spite of the express wish of their parents, which is all wrong, for besides the law that limits the school day to six hours there is another law that provides penalties for robbing any one of their liberty unlawfully. While these penalties are not likely to be applied to the teacher under ordinary circumstances, the teacher would be in a bad position if anything serious should happen to a child that they had detained at the schoolhouse in defiance of the parents' wishes. So it would be better if the teachers understood the facts and would stop usurping authority without any legal excuse.—Francis G. Smith, Blanchard, Mich.

I will send you one dollar for the farm paper for two years. I read your paper for one year and I think it a dandy paper. I am an old man, most 87 years old, served in the Civil War. I like to read your paper.—John L. Delbridge, Shawassee County.

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.



GREENWOOD FARM, CLINTON, MICHIGAN. This is Greenwood Farm, at Clinton, the home of C. D. Finkbeiner, one of Michigan's most successful farmers. The picture was snapped from a field at the back of the barn.

SOILS AND CROPS

Edited by C. J. WRIGHT, Cass County

Contributions Invited—Questions Answered

The Evolution of Farm Tools for Soil Tillage

WHEN one thinks of the soil problems of the world there is always associated with it an idea of the manner in which the tilling of the soil is accomplished.

In a very early day when man became responsible for the welfare of his kind he was ever looking for some way to do his work easy and yet increase the fruits of his labor.

The very earliest implement was the crooked stick, after that came the stone implements and then the iron age which was the real material that did the work and was not easily broken or worn out. But it was Bessemer that showed the world how to make steel out of iron ore with little expense and opened the real field for the advancement of the farm tool business.

The earliest farmer knew that he raised better crops where he tilled the ground good and that the soil should be turned upside down to kill the plant growth thereon in order that the plant he wanted could thrive.

Some of the earliest plows had a wooden mold board and later this mold board was shed with iron but it answered the purpose for which it was intended, that is to turn the earth on the the farm over in order to kill the vegetation thereon and to pulverize the furrow slice so air and water could penetrate more easily.

The next tool that served a good purpose was the old wooden plank make of poles fastened together or later of plank overlapping each other. This tool was very essential as it was a good tool to follow the plow with to pulverize the large clods and prevent a rapid evaporation of water. Another crude tool was a bushy tree that served as a drag or harrow, and in some sections of the country today is in demand to sow clover seed with.

Then after iron became a number of the farmer's needs, the old spike-tooth harrow became a tool of great demand and after that the old butterfly spring tooth drag was a real and necessary article for the farmer. The two digger was a favorite tool to cultivate corn with and it has not been more than 50 years ago that corn was cultivated with two horses. The cultivator passed through many stages of improvement until today the machines are pretty near human in their operation. But with each advance in tillage tools there has been a decrease in fertility. This is because of the fact that the more ground is stirred, the more heat and moisture is held therein and the process of nitrification is very much more rapid. Crops thrive better and more soil elements are deposited in their systems and hence more fertility is sold from the soil than there is when the crops are not so good.

But in order to raise good crops good tillage is a very essential factor. The cultipacker is one of the latest advancements is tillage tools and serves the purpose of a pulverizer and packer, thus leaving the surface in such a shape that the moisture does not evaporate easily.

One must understand that ground must be turned over with a plow to put down the vegetation he does not want and to loosen up the seed bed. Then the harrow and roller or cultipacker to firm the seed bed and finally pulverize the soil so as to eliminate the large air pockets and to bring the soil particles in contact with each other, to take advantage of capillary attraction that brings soil moisture from the subsoil and retains that which is already in the ground.

In Canada and the western part of the U. S. this method is used in what is called dry farming and good crops are raised with but very little rainfall.

WANTS TO SWEETEN CORN FOR SILAGE

What can I grow with my corn for silage to sweeten it? Or will it make better silage if put in shocks for a time, and how long?

What kind of fertilizer should I

use to prevent corn from lodging or being weak in the joint, joints appear to be decaying? This comes about time corn begins to dent. Have used 2-8-16 and 2-8-8 300 pounds per acre. Also for oats, this comes when in mills stage. These crops are grown on muck soil. My rotation is thus: Corn following grass sod, plowed in spring, oats after corn disked in spring, and well packed or rolled.—D. V., Decatur, Mich.

I DO not know of anything you can grow with corn that will sweeten it when put in the silo. The stage of maturity of the corn at time of cutting largely determines its degree of acidity. Corn cut and put in the silo when too green is too strongly acid to be as palatable as though it were cut at the proper time. Corn has reached the nearest all around ideal stage for putting in the silo when the ears are well denting. Corn must reach this stage while still standing because growth or filling out of the seed is still taking place.

Immature corn that is cut and shocked would become sweeter if allowed to cure two or three weeks, providing the weather was favor-

able and foggy, rainy weather and not occur to cause the corn to mold in the shocks.

Probably the cause of your grain crops being weak, strawed, rotting and breaking before harvest, is due to the excess nitrogen in your muck soil and the great deficiency of mineral matter. Your application of only three hundred pounds per acre of mixed fertilizers is probably so light under the conditions as to be barely noticeable. Three hundred pounds of a 2-8-8 fertilizer isn't nearly the equivalent of three hundred pounds of eighteen per cent acid phosphate or one hundred and fifty pounds of muriate of potash or preferably sulphate and potash.

Experiments in your case might show that your muck would require much heavier applications of either, and I would apply them separately to find out.—J. R. Duncan, Instructor in Farm Crops, M. S. C.

HUBAM CLOVER

Can you give me any information regarding Hubam clover? Is it profitable to sow with wheat on clay loam? When is the proper time to sow it?—F. W., Carson City, Mich.

HUBAM clover should be sown as early in the spring as possible and on a well prepared seed bed. When sown on wheat, conditions must be very favorable if a seed crop is to be secured. There

should be some material, however, to plow under.

Hubam produces about the same amount of top growth as the biennial sweet clover produces the first year. The biennial on the other hand, will produce considerable more root growth the first year than Hubam.—C. R. Megee, Associate Professor of Farm Crops, M. S. C.

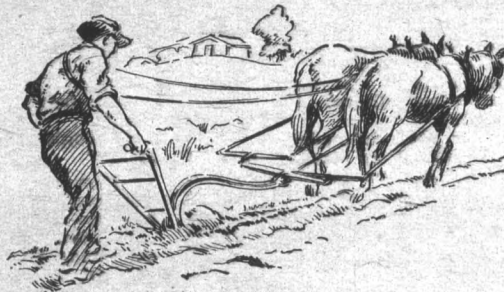
CORN FOR PASTURE

I have, for the last seven years, planted a patch of sweet corn to feed green in the fall when pasture got short, so would like to ask you which of the three kinds of corn would you advise for this: Sweet corn, common field corn, or ensilage corn. One of my neighbors told me that sweet corn fodder was bitter and that cows would do better on common field or ensilage corn.—L. G., Pittsford, Michigan.

FOR pasture purposes I would suggest that you plant either sweet corn or common field corn. If you wish something early, I would suggest that you plant Flint corn or sweet corn. If you wish something to make a larger growth and take a little longer time to mature, then your common field corn would be all right.

I see no advantage in planting ensilage corn for this purpose.—J. R. Duncan, Instructor of Farm Crops, Michigan State College.

"GOOD EQUIPMENT MAKES A GOOD FARMER BETTER"



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Why not drive a McCormick-Deering Tractor and do away with the cause of the pain? You will conquer the drudgery and be far better off in a dozen ways by investing in this popular tractor.

FARMING by old methods is hard, hard work but tens of thousands of farmers are fighting their way clear of the worst of it by using reliable tractor power. Not only are they doing farm work more easily but they are putting the farm on a new money-making basis.

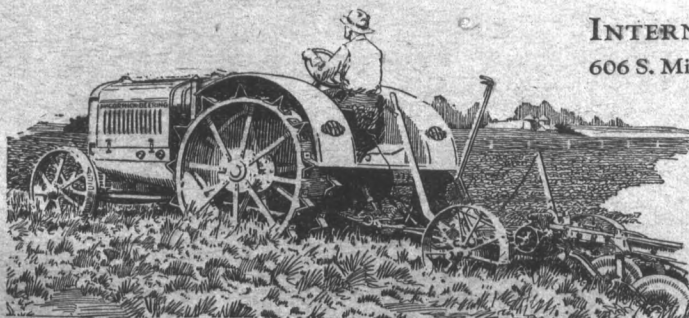
No man can realize the full all-around value of the tractor until he uses one himself. Think of the time and work saved by turning two or three furrows instead of one. Do two or three days' plowing in one. Cut down high labor costs. Speed up your field work in rush seasons. Do not risk loss of your crops. Ten or twelve hours in the

heat cannot hurt the McCormick-Deering.

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McCormick-Deering Tractors

(Continued from July 4th issue.)

SHE seated herself upon a chair. "I'm going to stay with you," she said simply. It was not, she knew, to share the waiting for the man in the next room to die; in that, of itself, there could be nothing for him to feel. It was to be with him while realization which had come to her was settling upon him too—realization of what this meant to him. He was realizing that, she thought; he had realized it; it made him, at moments, forget her while, listening for sounds from the other room, he paced back and forth beside the table or stood staring away, clinging to the portiers. He left her presently, and went across the hall to the doctor. The man on the couch had stirred as though to start up again; the voice began once more, but now its words were wholly indistinguishable, meaningless, incoherent. They stopped, and Luke lay still; the doctor—Alan was helping him now—arranged a quite inert form upon the couch. The doctor bent over him.

"Is he dead?" Constance heard Alan ask.

"Not yet," the doctor answered; "but it won't be long, now."

"There's nothing you can do for him?" The doctor shook his head.

"There's nothing you can do to make him talk—bring him to himself enough so that he will tell what he keeps threatening to tell?"

The doctor shrugged. "How many times, do you suppose, he's been drunk and still not told? Concealment is his established habit now. It's an inhibition; even in wandering, he stops short of actually telling anything."

"He came here—" Alan told briefly to the doctor the circumstances of the man's coming. The doctor moved back from the couch to a chair and sat down.

"I'll wait, of course," he said "until it's over." He seemed to want to say something else, and after a moment he came out with it. "You needn't be afraid of my talking outside . . . professional secrecy, of course."

Alan came back to Constance. Outside, the gray of dusk was spreading, and within the house it had grown dark; Constance heard the doctor turn on a light, and the shadowy glow of a desk lamp came from the library. Alan walked to and fro with uneven steps; he did not speak to her, nor she to him. It was very quiet in the library; she could not even hear Luke's breathing now. Then she heard the doctor moving; Alan went to the light and switched it on, as the doctor came out to them.

"It's over," he said to Alan. "There's a law covering these cases; you may not be familiar with it. I'll make out the death certificate—pneumonia and a weak heart with alcoholism. But the police have to be notified at once; you have no choice as to that. I'll look after those things for you, if you want."

"Thank you; if you will," Alan went with the doctor to the door and saw him drive away. Returning, he drew the library portieres; then coming back to Constance, he picked up her muff and collar from the chair where she had thrown them, and held them out to her.

"You'll go now, Miss Sherrill," he said. "Indeed, you mustn't stay here—your car's still waiting, and—you mustn't stay here . . . in this house!"

He was standing, waiting to open the door for her, almost where he had halted on that morning, a few weeks ago, when he had first come to the house in answer to Benjamin Corvet's summons; and she was where she had stood to receive him. Memory of how he had looked then—eager, trembling a little with excitement, expecting only to find his father and happiness—came to her; and as it contrasted with the way she saw him now, she choked queerly as she tried to speak. He was very white, but quite controlled; lines not upon his face before had come there.

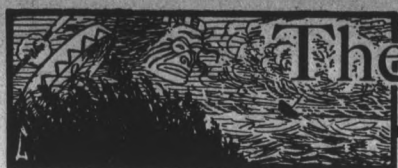
"Won't you come over home with me," she said, "and wait for father there till we can think this thing out together?"

Her sweetness almost broke him down. "This . . . together! Think this out! Oh, it's plain enough, isn't it? For years—for as long as Wassaquam has been here, my father has been seeing that man and paying blackmail to him twice a year, at least! He lived in that man's power. He kept money in the house for him always! It wasn't anything imaginary that hung over my father—or anything created in his own mind. It was something real—real; it was disgrace—disgrace and worse—something he deserved; and that he fought with blackmail money, like a coward! Dishonor—cowardice—blackmail!"

She drew a little nearer to him. "You didn't want me to know," she said. "You tried to put me off when I called you on the telephone; and—when I came here, you wanted me to go away before I heard. Why didn't you want me to know? If he was your father, wasn't he our—friend? Mine and my father's? You must let us help you."

As she approached, he had drawn back from her. "No; this is mine!" he denied her. "Not yours or your father's. You have nothing to do with this. Didn't he try in little cowardly ways to keep you out of it? But he couldn't do that; your friendship meant too much to him; he couldn't keep away from you. But I can—I can do that! You must go out of this house; you must never come in here again!"

Her eyes filled, as she watched him; never had she liked him so much as now, as he moved to open the door for her.



The Indian Drum

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

Copyright by Edwin Balmer

"I thought," he said almost wistfully, "it seemed to me that, whatever he had done, it must have been mostly against me. His leaving everything to me seemed to mean that I was the one that he had wronged, and that he was trying to make it up to me. But it isn't that; it can't be that! It is something much worse than that! . . . Oh, I'm glad I haven't used much of his money! Hardly any—not more than I can pay back! It wasn't the money and the house he left me that mattered; what he really left me was just this . . . dishonor, shame . . ."

The doorbell rang, and Alan turned to the door and threw it open. In the dusk the figure of the man outside was not at all recognizable; but as he entered with heavy and deliberate steps, passing Alan without greeting and going straight to Constance, Alan saw by the light in the hall that it was Spearman.

"What's up?" Spearman asked. "They tried to get your father at the office and then me, but neither of us were there. They got me afterwards at the club. They said you'd come over here; but that must have been more than two hours ago."

His gaze went on past her to the drawn hangings of the room to the right; and he seemed to appreciate their significance; for his face whitened under its tan, and an odd hush came suddenly upon him.

"Is it Ben, Connie?" he whispered.

"Ben . . . come back?"

He drew the curtains partly open. The light in the library had been extinguished, and the light that came from the hall swayed about the room with the movement of the curtains and gave a momentary semblance of life to the face of the man upon the couch. Spearman drew the curtains quickly together again, still holding to them and seeming for an instant to cling to them; then he shook himself together, threw the curtains wide apart, and strode into the room. He switched on the light and went directly to the couch; Alan followed him.

"He's—dead?"

"Who is he?" Alan demanded.

Spearman seemed to satisfy himself first as to the answer to his question. "How should I know who he is? he asked. "There used to be a wheelman on the Martha Corvet years ago who looked like him; or looked like what this fellow may have looked like once. I can't be sure."

He turned to Constance. "You're going home Connie? I'll see you over there. I'll come back about this afterward, Conrad."

Alan followed them to the door and closed it after them. He spread the blankets over Luke. Luke's coats, which Alan had removed, lay upon a chair, and he looked them over for marks of identification; the mackinaw bore the label of a dealer in Manitowoc—wherever that might be; Alan did not know. A side pocket produced an old briar; there was nothing else. Then Alan walked restlessly about, awaiting Spearman. Spearman, he believed, knew this man; Spearman had not even ventured upon modified denial

until he was certain that the man was dead; and then he had answered so as not to commit himself, pending learning from Constance what Luke had told.

But Luke had said nothing about Spearman. It had been Corvet, and Corvet alone, of whom Luke had spoken; it was Corvet whom he had accused; it was Corvet who had given him money. Was it conceivable, then, that there had been two such events in Corvet's life? That one of these events concerned the Miwaka and Spearman and some one—some one "with a bullet hole above his eye"—who had "got" Corvet; and that the other event had concerned Luke and something else? It was not conceivable, Alan was sure; it was all one thing. If Corvet had had to do with the Miwaka, then Luke had to do with it too. And Spearman? But if Spearman had been involved in that guilty thing, had not Luke known it? Then why had not Luke mentioned Spearman? Or had Spearman not been really involved? Had it been, perhaps, only evidence of knowledge of what Corvet had done that Spearman had tried to discover and destroy?

Alan went to the door and opened it, as he heard Spearman upon the steps again. Spearman waited only until the door had been reclosed behind him.

"Well, Conrad, what was the idea of bringing Miss Sherrill into this?"

"I didn't bring her in; I tried the best I could to keep her out."

"Out of what—exactly?"

"You know better than I do. You know exactly what it is. You know that man, Spearman; you know what he came here for. I don't mean money; I mean you know why he came here for money, and why he got it. I tried, as well as I could, to make him tell me; but he wouldn't do it. There's disgrace of some sort here, of course—disgrace that involves my father and, I think, you too. If you're not guilty with my father, you'll help me now; if you are guilty, then, at least, your refusal to help will let me know that."

"I don't know what you're talking about."

"Then why did you come back here? You came back here to protect yourself in some way."

"I came back, you young fool, to say something to which I didn't want Miss Sherrill to hear. I didn't know, when I took her away, how completely you'd taken her into—your father's affairs. I told you this man may have been a wheelman on the Corvet; I don't know more about him than that; I don't even know that certainly. Of course, I knew Ben Corvet was paying blackmail; I've known for years that he was giving up money to some one. I don't know who he paid it to; or for what."

The strain of the last few hours was telling upon Alan; his skin flushed hot and cold by turns. He paced up and down while he controlled himself.

"That's not enough, Spearman," he said finally. "I—I've felt you, somehow, underneath all these things. The first time I saw you, you were in this house doing

something you ought not to have been doing; you fought me then; you would have killed me rather than not get away. Two weeks ago, some one attacked me on the street for robbery, they said; but I know it wasn't robbery—"

"You're not so crazy as to be trying to involve me in that—"

There came a sound from the hall, a sound unmistakably denoting some presence. Spearman jerked suddenly up; Alan, going to the door and looking into the hall, saw Wassaquam. The Indian evidently had returned to the house some time before; he had been bringing to Alan now the accounts which he had settled. He seemed to have been standing in the hall for some time, listening; but he came in now looking inquiringly from one to the other of them.

"Not friends?" he inquired. "You and Henry?"

Alan's passion broke out suddenly. "We're anything but that, Judah. I found him, the first night I got here and while you were away, going through my father's things. I fought with him, and he ran away. He was the one that broke into my father's desks; maybe you'll believe that, even if no one else will."

"Yes?" the Indian questioned. "Yes?" It was plain that he not only believed but that believing gave him immense satisfaction. He took Alan's arm and led him into the smaller library. He knelt before one of the drawers under the bookshelves—the drawer, Alan recalled, which he himself had been examining when he had found Wassaquam watching him. He drew out the drawer and dumped its contents out upon the floor; he turned the drawer about then, and pulled the bottom out of it. Beneath the bottom which he had removed appeared now another bottom and a few sheets of paper scrawled in an uneven hand and with different colored inks.

At sight of them, Spearman, who had followed them into the room, uttered an oath and sprang forward. The Indian's small dark hand grasped Spearman's wrist, and his face twitched itself into a fierce grin which showed how little civilization had modified in him the aboriginal passions. But Spearman did not try to force his way; instead, he drew back suddenly.

Alan stooped and picked up the papers and put them in his pocket. If the Indian had not been there, it would not have been so easy for him to do that, he thought.

CHAPTER XII

The Land of the Drum

Alan went with Wassaquam into the front library, after the Indian had shown Spearman out.

"This was the man, Judah, who came for Mr. Corvet that night I was hurt?"

"Yes, Alan," Wassaquam said.

"He was the man, then, who came here twice a year, at least, to see Mr. Corvet?"

"Yes."

"I was sure of it," Alan said. Wassaquam had made no demonstration of any sort since he had snatched at Spearman's wrist to hold him back when Alan had bent to the drawer. Alan could define no real change now in the Indian's manner; but he knew that, since Wassaquam had found him quarreling with Spearman, the Indian somehow had "placed" him more satisfactorily. The reserve, bordering upon distrust, with which Wassaquam had observed Alan, certainly was lessened. It was in recognition of this that Alan now asked, "Can you tell me now why he came here, Judah?"

"I have told you I do not know," Wassaquam replied. "Ben always saw him; Ben gave him money. I do not know why."

Alan had been holding his hand over the papers which he had thrust into his pocket; he went back into the smaller library and spread them under the reading lamp to examine them. Sherrill had assumed that Corvet had left in the house a record which would fully explain what had thwarted his life, and would shed light upon what had happened to Corvet, and why he had disappeared; Alan had accepted this assumption. The careful and secret manner in which these pages had been kept, and the importance which Wassaquam plainly had attached to them—and which must have been a result of his knowing that Corvet regarded them of the utmost importance—made Alan certain that he had found the record which Sherrill had believed must be there. Spearman's manner, at the moment of discovery, showed too that this had been what he had been searching for in his secret visit to the house.

But, as Alan looked the pages over now, he felt a chill of disappointment and chagrin. They did not contain any narrative concerning Benjamin Corvet's life; they did not even relate to a single event. They were no narrative at all. They were—in his first examination of them, he could not tell what they were.

They consisted in all of some dozen sheets of irregular size, some of which had been kept much longer than others, a few of which even appeared fresh and new. The three pages which Alan thought, from their yellowed and worn look, must be the oldest, and which must have been kept for many years, contained only a list of names and addresses. Having assured himself that there was nothing else on them, he laid them aside. The remaining pages, which he counted as ten in number, contained nearly a hundred brief clippings from newspapers; the clippings had been very carefully cut out, they had been pasted with painful regularity on the sheets, and each had been dated

(Continued on page 17.)

The Business Farmer Editorial Ballot

Below we are listing several regular features or departments in the Business Farmer with a square opposite in which we will appreciate your indicating by number the ones you read regularly in the paper in the order of their importance. That is, if you like the serial story best, write the figure 1 in the square opposite that feature, the next choice should have the figure 2 in the space opposite, and so on. Any feature not listed which are desired may be written in the blank spaces.

This ballot will be published for several issues so that each member of the family may vote his or her preference. When the children vote their preference they should give their age, also. Be sure to sign your correct name and address and mail to the Editor of The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich. Thank you.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| () Picture Page | () The Farm Home |
| () Powell's Article | () The Children's Hour |
| () Broadscope Farm News | () Musings of a Plain Farmer |
| () Farmers' Service Bureau | () Cross-Word Puzzle |
| () Soils and Crops | () Dairy and Livestock |
| () Sermon | () Veterinary Department |
| () Radio Department | () Poultry Department |
| () Serial Story | () Farm Mechanics |
| () Handy Hiram's Dept. | () Fruit and Orchard |
| () Where Our Readers Live | () Harry Vetch |
| () What the Neighbors Say | () Markets |
| () Editorials | () Weather Forecasts |
| () Publisher's Desk | () Current Agricultural News. |

Name Age

Address



Looking Up to the Child

A NON-SECTARIAN SERMON BY

Rev. David T. Warner

TEXT: "And he called to him a little child and set him in the midst of them, and said, Verily I say unto you, Except ye turn and become as little children, ye shall in no wise enter into the kingdom of heaven. Matthew 18:1, 2.

NEAR-BY the parsonage is our church community playground where the children spend many happy hours in play. Their rules of play, made by themselves, are such as these: There shall be no cheating, no swearing, no fighting, no tobacco. And, we must be courteous to all and go home at the proper time. Are you like them? Would you like to be?

In our lesson, the Master is asking the adult to become like the child. Have we reversed the program of Jesus in asking the child to become like the adult? Don't we expect John and Mary to bow down to adult intelligence, adult ways, and adult tyranny? It might be a close guess to say that this is a big factor in producing this so-called "jazz" generation.

Anyway, let us look at the picture in our text. Jesus sets a child in the midst as an objective and solemn bid to the adult disciples that they become like it. The Great Teacher here broke all precedents. It was in a day when the adult was lord and pattern. Everything must come up to adulthood. But how full of error was this! Jesus said that adulthood must come up to childhood. When is this teaching to take hold? Here we have the clue to redemption. The child is in our midst as a telling objective lesson in moral discipline. We are to like him and be like him. The character and interests of childhood make up the quality test of our civilization. I am writing these words with my suitcase as a desk, while passing through Dayton. A morning paper states that a "police probe" is on. A witness testifies that he is more interested in enforcing laws relative to "crimes against persons" than laws on "crimes against property". That attitude is just about right. We are looking in the right direction when we begin to hold the interests of the person above the interests of property. Jesus would have nothing to do with property litigation or settlements. All these things would be rightly adjusted in the atmosphere of moral understandings of life. So, he asks us to emphasize personality and build our civilization around the interests and character of the child.

The church has done well to put into her calendar a "Children's Day". But why do we observe a children's day. Do we appreciate the moral significance of such a day? Certainly, it is a day when the child is set in the midst of adults. But why? Now, there comes John Smith. He never comes to worship. Why is he here this morning? Well, he has come to see how "pretty" his little Mary will look on the platform and how "cute" she can say her piece. And we are not to be too hard on John for this. But this is incidental. Yet not always. Have you not seen children put through a program of cheap ditties and recitations just to "show-off"? This is plain vanity. Did the program help or hinder the teachers in the spiritual purposes they have in view for the children? Was the audience attracted to the spiritual qualities of childhood or was its adult vanity only patronized thru the exploitation of the children?

But why does the Christ exalt the little child in our midst? Why does He ask us to look up to it? Because the disciple has such great need of the simple qualities of childhood. The unconverted condition of the early disciple is apparent when we read, "In that hour came the disciples unto Jesus, saying, Who is greatest in the kingdom of heaven? And He called to Him a little child and set him in the midst of them, and said, Verily I say unto you, Except ye turn and become as little children ye can in no wise enter into the kingdom of heaven.

Whosoever therefore shall humble himself as this little child, the same is the greatest in the kingdom of heaven."

It is plain that the disciples were preparing in their own way for a place of precedence in the coming reign of the King. Our Lord had foretold His death but the disciples did not understand His predictions. Perhaps their Master's death was but the last struggle in the complete establishment of an earthly kingdom, and so they must get ready to occupy their places. The collectors had come to Peter for the tribute money. But why Peter? Jealousy is provoked and they come to Jesus with the question, "Who is greatest in the Kingdom?" "Peter?" This provoked Jesus to say, "Except ye turn and become as little children ye cannot enter the kingdom of heaven."

Now, all of this must have been shocking to those pretentious and conventional followers of Jesus. They thought they had worked out the question of entrance into the Kingdom, and now they were concerned, most of all, as to which of them would be the most prominent. We see that their question reveals a disqualification for membership in the family of Christ. My friend, you can get into the church visible on your word that you will be good. But only by doing good can you become a citizen of the Kingdom. You can belong to church here on a correct belief, but only through a deep-seated heart purpose can you retain membership in the universal family of God. What is your purpose in "joining the church"? Have you prayerfully tried to value the Christian theory? Are you itching for place and recognition? How unlike the spirit of Jesus Who said, "Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall I enter the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father who is in heaven." And again, "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these my brethren ye did it unto Me." The humility of doing, of loving, of serving, or the lack of it, reveals our purpose.

Conversion centers in humility. And Jesus makes humility center in the child. We all need to look up to the little child. That is, we need the lowliness, the modesty, the sincerity, the genuineness, characteristic of childhood. The child of the boulevard will play unselfishly with the child of the slum or the alley, while the father of the latter is outcasted by the father of the former. Our lesson says that to be great is to be small and humble. Esop's frog would be great by swelling up like the ox. Do you have any such abnormal swelling? The only remedy is the humble, serving spirit of the Nazarene.

"I know not how that Bethlehem's Babe Could in the Godhead be: I only know the Manger Child Has brought God's life to me."

And in an important sense, every child is central in the things of life.

The proper sense of the spirit and character of the child is a great need of adult life today. The adult must serve the child instead of patronizing and exploiting. Christ's ideas of the moral qualities of childhood must prevail to bring us to a teachable, and lovable, and serving standard of life.

I have taken THE BUSINESS FARMER for several years and find it is the most practical farm paper published.—Chas. Cramer, Montcalm County.

We think a great deal of your paper in dealing with problems of the farm.—Chas. H. Smith, Wayne County.

If I owe anything I will gladly pay up, for I want the M. B. F. It is the best farm paper I have ever taken and I have taken several different ones.—John B. Reeson, Genesee County.

I think your farm paper is the best farm paper there is printed today.—G. O. Gaylord, Michigan.



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The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1925

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

"The Farm Paper of Service"

MAKE PROFIT ON PRISON TWINE

THERE has been a wide-spread rumor that Michigan would discontinue the manufacture of prison binder twine, and the reason given was that its manufacture resulted in a considerable loss to the state. Farmers have been alarmed over this report, and they well might be, because for several years they have used large quantities of this twine. The price has been reasonable and at the same time the quality seems to have been satisfactory.

On page four of this issue we have an article written by Hon. Arthur Odell, representative from Allegan county in the 1925 legislature and chairman of the committee on the Michigan State Prison. He is in a position to secure all the figures and he declares that the prison twine industry is not a losing proposition, but has actually turned in a profit. According to his conclusions the twine is stored as fast as manufactured and loans are secured on it to finance the other industries connected with the prison. The interest paid on these funds is all set down on the books against the binder twine instead of being charged to the various industries using the money. According to Mr. Odell's figures the prison twine industry, instead of making a loss of over \$35,000 the last four and one-half years has actually made a profit of over \$125,000.00.

Why such bookkeeping methods have been allowed to continue for over four years we cannot understand and we hope that they will be changed at once.

POOLING BEANS

ON another page we are publishing an article about the proposed plan of the bean growers of Michigan to pool their crop in an effort to stabilize prices and bring to the grower a better price than he has been receiving. This is a movement in the right direction and the plan sounds feasible.

By pooling the beans and marketing them in an orderly way it would keep off the market the great surplus that causes prices to break and weaken the market in general during the fall and early winter months every year as under the present system. Of course the farmer cannot be blamed for this, as he needs money to meet obligations, pay his taxes, etc., and he sells to the elevator man, who in turn, must dispose of the beans at once, because of his limited capital. Neither the farmer nor the elevator man can be blamed, it is our system of marketing. With a pool the beans could be marketed according to the demand and by advancing to the farmer a certain percentage of the value of his beans as soon as they are stored he would have funds to tide him over until the beans were finally sold and a settlement of the pool was made.

Some have suggested that the farmer do all the marketing of his own beans. This is hardly practical at this time. The elevator man is here, as also is the jobber, and each has his own organization which he has built up over a period of a great number of years, and if the grower can hire the elevator man and his organization to prepare the beans for the pool at a reasonable price as suggested in the tentative plan and then hire the jobber to market them at a fair cost it would look like the logical move to be made at this time. It would be a tremendous cost for

the grower to do all the work, and one they could not afford for some time to come. We believe it would be cheaper to employ the elevator man and the jobber, providing they are willing to work for a reasonable price.

With a pool in effect it would be possible for a committee to determine to a large extent the price the beans should be sold at and this price could be maintained as long as the conditions warranted because of the orderly marketing.

Regardless of the merits of the proposition the success depends almost entirely upon the growers themselves. If they patronize the pool it should prove a profitable movement, but if they are going to leave it up to their neighbor to do the pooling and sell all of their own beans on the open market it is doomed to fail. Several well-known farmers and farm leaders, lead by A. B. Cook, have devoted considerable time to the study of the pooling proposition, and they will give generously of their time to put it across, but if it is going to be a fizzle and the majority of the growers are not going to give it their support it is foolish for these men to give any more of their valuable time along this line, and we would like to have you read this article carefully and then vote on the proposition, using the coupon published within the article.

If we have good weather from now until harvest time we will have more beans than in some time and a large quantity of them will go to the elevator right from the threshing machine. The elevator man will have to sell to get his money out to pay for the beans he must buy from the line of growers waiting at the door every day. The result will be a demoralized market and prices declining rapidly. If we are going to have a pool this looks like the year to try it out. Let's act and act quick. Fill out the coupon appearing with the article on page 3 and mail it to the Editor at once.

OBSURE MEAT PROBLEMS

THE other day a slaughterer paid the top of the market for a carload of cattle which looked like high yielders of prime beef. To his disgust when they were slaughtered their beef was "black". Not actually black of course, but dark, what is known as "black beef" on the market. There was a good deal of such beef last year and some with yellow fat instead of white. Since the cause is unknown the National Livestock and Meat Board has been created to study the color, palatability, texture and other things which affect the market value of meats. Whether the results of such study will have great commercial value remains to be seen. It will be interesting at any rate, and incidentally other valuable discoveries may be made. Until there is some good reason to change producers will continue to make meat as now, at the lowest possible cost, and allow the eye of the buyer to determine its value on the open market.

TO ELIMINATE WAR

BERNARD BARUCH has given \$250,000 to the Walter Page School of International Relations at John Hopkins University, to study the possibility of eliminating war by taking the profit out of it. Can it be possible that these prosperous people who, previous to the world war were no better off financially than the average of us, have been suspected of profiteering? We are surprised at Mr. Baruch—yes, we are surprised that he didn't think of this before. Frankly, we are surprised that it would take \$250,000 to find the answer to this question when it is already known.

There were a lot of individuals very "patriotic" during the world war who would have changed their ideas if they had been obliged to sacrifice like the boys who went to the front. No profit, no war!

THE NATIONAL FARM PASTIME

WE hear a lot about this pastime and that pastime but to me there is no game that gives a fellow more real fun than a good, close game of horseshoes. And to pitch one of 'em over the peg requires as much skill as needed in any other game. A few years ago a dyed-in-the-wool "slipper slammer" didn't dare speak of his favorite game in front of company from the city, but times have changed. Folks in the towns and cities are taking to the game like ducks to water. The number of public owned pitching courts is increasing rapidly, there is hardly a city or town in the country that does not boast of at least one horseshoe pitching club, and a national magazine devoted to the game has a growing list of readers. Horseshoe pitching has always been the national farm pastime and now it threatens to become the national pastime for city and farm alike.

Are you prepared to trim the city relatives when they come out to the farm one of these days? Are you sure you can?

RECLAMATION PROJECTS

THE direct results of unwise reclamation projects is to penalize home seekers. That the suffering of settlers should be necessary to curb the reclamation mania of the Department of the Interior is unfortunate. Apparently, however, such is the case. Secretary of Interior Work recently completed a tour of reclamation projects where first-hand knowledge of settler's difficulties was obtained and where he found settlers leaving and none coming to take their place. He says, "Unless settlers are attracted to projects and are able to remain there will be no one benefited by building them. . . . The reclamation service can build irrigation works, but it cannot draft settlers." More land is not needed to produce food at this time and reclamation to provide homes is useless if the people cannot make a living on the projects. The best thing to do with reclamation is to stop it until it is needed.

WHO CAN BEAT THIS YIELD?

RECENTLY we published some pictures and a news item about Harry Hansen, of Edmore, and the 1,830 bushels of potatoes he produced on six acres. Now we have a letter from Lewis E. Gulick, of Bancroft, in which he says "I can go that record one better. I raised 1,858 bushels on five and one-half acres. I planted them June 5th, cultivated them three times and dug about the 15th of October."

That's over 300 bushels to the acre! Who can beat Neighbor Gulick's record?

THE RIGHT DIRECTION

FROM the standpoint of a dairyman the two essentials of a dairy cow are ability to produce economically and the ability to produce other cows that will do the same thing. He is more concerned about these essentials than he is about the cow's ability to make a high record under artificial or abnormal conditions, or any conditions which may interfere with the second essential. For he must have efficient cows in more than one generation of cattle if his business is to be a permanent success. The breed organizations are recognizing this and are proposing to abandon 265-day tests and to substitute therefor 305-day tests with calving requirement. They are going in the right direction, and the only question is whether they propose to go far enough. Reproduction has been neglected for production by our breed associations.

BUSINESS FARMING

A GROUP of farmers living near Owatonna, Minnesota, operating under a cost-keeping system for the last five years, have proven the traditions about farming not paying are the bunk. They have paid themselves \$60 a month wages and five per cent on their investment. They have increased butter production 20 per cent per cow and lowered production costs; they have found shorter cuts to profits in almost every branch of farming. Their farm income averaged, \$2,471, or better than \$200 a month, which is far above the average tradesman or mechanic income. They cut out the waste and stuck to the things that paid.

That is not just farming, it is business farming!

INTERESTED IN MICHIGAN

THERE has just come to our desk a letter from a twenty-year-old Kansas boy who wants to open correspondence with a Michigan boy of his age who is interested in agriculture and who would be able to write to a Kansas farm boy. He declares his object is to broaden his knowledge of agricultural ideas and learn the methods of agriculture as applied in Michigan, also to establish personal friendship and acquaintance.

A very sensible idea. And we are sure that there are several farm boys of this age in Michigan who will be glad to write to our Kansas friend and tell him what a wonderful state Michigan is.

We will gladly give this young man's complete name and address to any one who is interested if they will drop us a letter or post card.

THAT OLD PROBLEM

A FARMER wants to know how he can get his boys to stick to the job on the farm. Not knowing him or them or the farm we can't answer his question. But there's a heap of good in the right kind of an example, both in work and in play. Has he ever tried working with them and having a good time with them too as they live their young lives at home? Mutual interests, not merely business interests either, are more potent than many daddies suppose.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

"BANKERS' SHARES" IN FORD MOTOR CO. OF CANADA

"Please let me have your opinion on the enclosed investment proposition. If the Ford Motor Company of Canada is as good as Ford in Michigan I would buy the stock."

THE investment proposition referred to by our reader was "bankers' shares" in the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Ltd., and the subscriber receives a "special subscription privilege" to buy fifty of these shares. However, these shares are not what they seem. Our investigation reveals that the so-called "bankers' shares" represent in reality just one hundredth of a share of capital stock in that company and when compared to the present market value one finds that they are paying a very high price for the stock.

The offer was made to our subscriber by the Continental Company of Jersey City, New Jersey, who are not permitted to sell their stock in the state of New York according to a recent decision made by the Supreme Court Justice of Brooklyn. This decision was also rendered against another company by the name of Marshall and Company. This decision was the result of proceedings instituted by the Attorney General of New York state and in his injunction the Justice said:

"The whole scheme indicates a desire to trap the unwary or those who have not had an opportunity to fully analyze the meaning and effect of the misleading literature issued by these defendants."

WARREN McRAE

ONE of our Benzie subscribers received a letter from Warren McRae of Logansport, Indiana, flooding this state with literature regarding his proposition to sell farms, which was just before a write-up on him appeared in this department. The letter is very interesting, the more important paragraphs reading as follows:

"The writer had the pleasure of visiting your section a short time ago and was very much impressed with your farming community also the low price that farms were selling for. Upon his return home he got several of our good Indiana farmers interested in your neighborhood. These men are all good farmers and hard workers and most of them have several thousand dollars to invest.

"If you are looking for a good quick cash sale, kindly fill out the enclosed listing form and return it to me with the regular listing fee of \$10.00 and I will guarantee to furnish you with a buyer for your property at your price and terms within 90 days or I will return your \$10.00 in full. When the deal is closed you pay me a 2 per cent commission of the selling price. In case the first buyer does not buy, notify me and I will keep on sending you buyers until you make a deal.

"I do not care to charge this listing fee as I make my profits on the commission, and would not have to do so if everyone were on the square and meant business, but as we do not have a representative in your section we simply have to protect ourselves against triflers, curiosity seekers and men who try to get twice what their property is worth. This listing fee is simply a

guarantee of good faith and will be returned to you when your property is sold or when our time expires."

Wouldn't that sound good to any farmer who wanted to sell his farm? Well, it did to this subscriber but he neglected to send the \$10 right away so Mr. McRae kindly cut the listing price, and he cut it again until finally he offered to list the farm for only \$2.50. It was too much of a bargain for our subscriber to resist so he sent the \$2.50. He hardly expected anyone to show up within the first week but by the end of the first month he began to wonder. At the end of 90 days and no buyer, he became suspicious. And now after two years, and no buyer or refund of his money, he is fully decided—that he was an "easy victim."

We have had something on this page several times about Mr. McRae and at first he threatened to make us take back our statements and we promised him that we would if he would prove that he was selling farms for farmers in Michigan. It was over a year ago that we made him this proposition and to date he has ignored it. Why? We will let you draw your own conclusions, and wager that you guess right the first time.

NATIONAL BOND AND SURETY COMPANY

"I have received benefits from the Collection Box and Legal Editor several times and I consider such advice very beneficial and only two of the great advantages of the paper. I am again asking your assistance and advice.

"On September 2nd of last year I filed an application for a rural carrier bond with the National Bond and Surety Company of Washington, D. C., at the same time forwarding a remittance of \$3.75 by post-office money-order which amount the postmaster here instructed me was bond. When the bond was returned to me for my signature I found the proper fee for a five hundred dollar rating of fees to be only fifty cents per year per five hundred dollars. On returning the bond to the company properly signed I asked them to kindly return the \$3.25 which I had overpaid them. I never received any reply to my request. The bond went into effect about November 1st. Can you advise me if I can collect this over-paid amount without too much expense?"

PERHAPS you could collect the \$3.25 if you could find the company, but a registered letter from us was returned unclaimed. We then wrote to the postmaster of Washington, D. C., who informed us that the name was not in the city directory and the company could not be found.

DOESN'T LOOK GOOD

"Is the Mobilade Corporation of Detroit a sound and responsible corporation? They advertise for oil station managers and agree to pay one hundred seventy-five dollars a month and a commission. They want the managers to deposit fifteen hundred dollars with them for one year and agree to pay seven per cent on same and pay back the fifteen hundred at the end of one year."

THE Mobilade Corporation is now operating in Detroit and has combined with the National Automobile Service Company, a similar organization. The officers in this corporation have been formerly connected with high-speed promotions from time to time, and do not bear the best of reputations. The scheme which you mentioned is now under the surveillance of the Michigan Securities Commission, who are somewhat familiar with the former operations of these gentlemen. The activities of this corporation are being watched closely at the present time.

Dear Friends: You will find enclosed one dollar in renewal for two years, also the name of my neighbor, J. H. Wiles. Three cheers for THE BUSINESS FARMER! It is the best paper I ever read. I will help you to get some more subscribers. With best wishes to you all.—W. T. Clark.

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 9 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 July 15
Total number of claims.....2698
Amount involved.....\$26,827.41
Total number of claims settled.....2201
Amount secured.....\$24,471.60

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MINK FARMING—Here is a splendid work on mink farming. Contains 36 pages, illustrated and paper bound. Mailed to any address for \$1.00 per copy, cash with order. Address your order to—

BOOK REVIEW, THE BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

MENDING

By Anne Campbell

I think that mother always
Has a needle in her hands.
She's fastening our buttons
Or she's busy hemming bands.
She's mending broken places
Or she's patching up the tears,
And she's forever darning
All the stockings brother wears.

I guess that mothers always
Have something left to do.
If baby hurts his finger
Well, her kiss will mend that, too.
And if a doll is broken
Or a blow has hurt the cat,
Or if we're disappointed,
Mother even can mend that!

My daddy says to mother,
Since she's turned her eyes upon
Life's bigger hurts and troubles,
Some fine day they'll all be gone!
She can even take her mending
To the very highest place;
And the world will be made over
By the mothers of the race!
(Copyright, 1925)

WRONG IDEAS ON MARRIED LIFE

DEAR EDITOR: One might infer from the general trend of newspaper writers and general opinion as talked, that a married man was ever looking for a chance to get out alone and away from his home and family, and wife is pictured as something of a jailer. Also that husbands are always slamming their wives' clothes and looks and admiring other ladies. We are all familiar with the cheap jokes and slurs that are directed at the home life of husbands and wives, and we have often wondered why this should be allowed, as it has a tendency to lower the standard of married life and the home in general. Men of this type are very few and far between and should have stayed single.

A man who truly woos and marries the one girl of his choice will be content with his home, as she is there. She is the one girl to him as she is his wife and to him she never grows old or undesirable, be she fat or lean—growing dearer as the years roll on, until instead of trying to steal away from her he has no life without her.

The "Bringing Up Father" cartoons are a specimen of these so-called jokes and are of course funny, but why not choose for an object something less sacred than home life?

The world today is being flooded with old bachelors and maids, many a nice girl would be glad to settle down in a home of her own. But taking married life as pictured today our young men fight shy, as who would willingly enter prison, as pictured in the home life of the poor married man, putting one's head in the "noose" so to speak. However, from our own experience and observation it would appear to be the ideal existence as compared to a life of single blessedness, judging by the general look and appearance of the two classes.

Ever notice the tired, worn-out expression in the face of the old bachelor who is aged and bald long before his time? Life has apparently lost all interest for him. And the single girls age more rapidly too, than their married sisters, which proves that the so-called poor married people are not so discontented after all.—Mrs. N. G., Shiloh, Michigan.

THE CAREFUL CANNER SUCCEEDS

THAT such complaints as, "I lost all my tomatoes last year," "Fourteen jars of my beans spoiled," "We had lovely asparagus but all I canned spoiled in a day or two," tell of unnecessary losses has been demonstrated by hundreds of women who can dozens of jars of fruits and vegetables year after year without losing a single jar. The fine quality and attractive appearance of their products as exhibited at county and community fairs bears testimony that they have found that it pays to follow the rules in canning. This means that they have followed all of the rules all of the time. There may be household processes where one may sidestep the conventions and take an occasional chance but canning is not one of them.

The canning of fruit is comparatively simple. Either the open kettle or cold pack method may be used



Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS: Have you a cure for those blues, the kind that you do not know why you have them or what caused them, but you just have them? Plenty of sunshine will go a long way toward ironing out your troubles. Sleep with your window open even during the coldest days of winter and when you arise in the morning take fifteen or twenty deep breaths of fresh air. Even though you may "get up out of the wrong side of the bed" you will find several good deep breaths of fresh air will make the world look a lot brighter. Deep breathing gets your blood to circulating in good shape and gets rid of that dead air at the bottom of your lungs. I find at the end of the day when I feel all tired out that if I step out doors into the fresh air and take several deep breaths I feel rested and refreshed. Just try it, the sooner the better.

Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor

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

with success if one uses care. The cold pack method is particularly desirable for most small fruits which are easily crushed in handling. It is largely a personal matter whether the cold pack or open kettle method is used with the larger fruits such as peaches, pears and plums.

Many persons prefer to can all fruits by the cold pack method because it is simpler, quicker and a larger quantity can be handled at once. Some person prefer the flavor of certain fruits cooked in the syrup by the open kettle method. This process of course requires care during cooking to prevent boiling over or scorching. One must be very sure in this method that jars, rubbers and lids have been thoroughly cleansed and scalded and are not contaminated by handling.

The difference in these two methods is now well understood by everyone. In the open kettle method the fruit is cooked in the syrup and packed at once in clean, hot jars and sealed. In the cold pack method the cold or uncooked fruit is packed in clean but not necessarily scalded jars and the fruit is cooked in the jar in either steam or hot water.

In following the rules for canning fruit it is well to use fine well-grown, firm, but not overripe, fruit. If possible, can fruit on the day that it is picked. Wash, pare, or otherwise prepare the fruit, removing all bruised or decayed parts. If there is much variation in size, sort the fruit so that the contents of each jar will be as nearly uniform as possible.

For cold pack canning of fruit much of the attractiveness of the appearance of the jars will depend upon the way it is packed in the jars. The packing of the jars is more or less of an individual job for each fruit. Berries and cherries must be carefully handled to

avoid crushing, but should be packed as closely as possible. For cold pack canning, use the round side of a wooden spoon and press the fruit down lightly. When the jar is full, let it stand a few minutes so that the fruit can settle; then more may be added. Peaches and pears should be packed in layers with the halves overlapping and the rounded side of each half uppermost.

This gives a close pack and an even, uniform appearance to the jar. Pears are best if the halves are packed in layers with the stem end of the half upward.

Cherries, huckleberries and blackberries will be sufficiently cooked in five minutes boiling in syrup in the open kettle. Apples, peaches and pears should be cooked until clear. Plums usually require ten minutes cooking in the syrup. When canned by the cold pack method and cooked in the can in a hot water or steam bath, sixteen minutes is the right time for cherries, raspberries, blackberries, fruit juices, huckleberries and plums. Peaches will need twenty minutes, pears twenty to thirty minutes and pineapple thirty minutes.

Much of the fresh flavor of fruit is lost if too much sugar is used in canning. Although fruit may be canned without sugar the color, flavor and texture are better if even a small amount of sugar is used. Since most fruit must be sweetened before it is used, it saves time to add it when canning. Syrups made by measure rather than by guess give better results.

A thin syrup is best for raspberries and other sweet berries, apples and pears unless a very rich product is desired. A thin syrup is made by boiling 2 cups of sugar and 4 cups of water for 5 minutes.

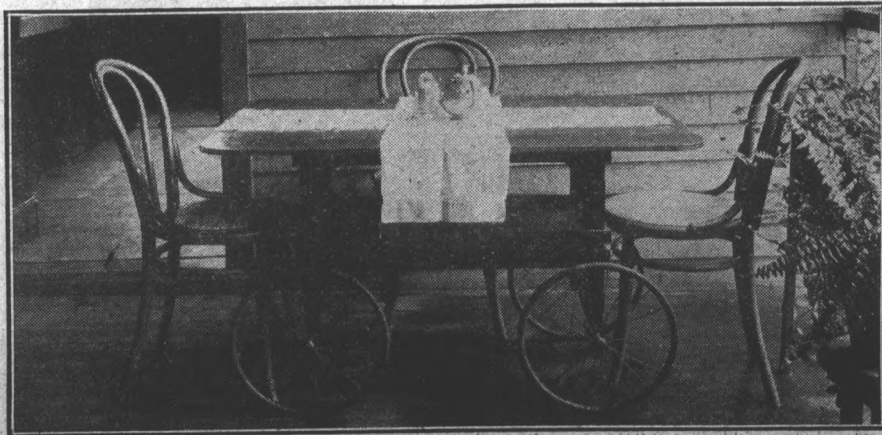
A medium syrup may be used for sweet cherries, sweet plums and blackberries. It is made by boiling

An Improvised Tea Cart

THE top of an old drop-leaf table and the wheels from a discarded baby carriage were the most important parts of a homemade tea wagon evolved by a woman living in Chesterfield County, Virginia. Possessed of more imagination and ingenuity than spare money, this woman made a very convenient, time and step saving piece of furniture which also looks well whenever she uses it. In fine weather, when she wishes to enjoy breakfast,

lunch or tea on the porch, she has only to wheel her tea cart a short distance from the kitchen and she can turn her back on the scene of her daily tasks.

The work was done as a part of the county kitchen improvement contest in which she took part, under the direction of extension workers cooperatively directed by the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and the United States Department of Agriculture.



Tea cart made from drop-leaf table and wheels from baby carriage.

2½ cups of sugar and 4 cups of water for 5 minutes. Thick syrup for use with rich peaches, sour cherries, pineapples and other fruits where a rich product is desired is made from 5 cups of sugar to each 4 cups of water boiled for 5 minutes.—L. B.

MILK IMPORTANT IN CHILD'S DIET

A QUART of milk a day for every child" has been the slogan of many nutrition workers for several years. Still others advocate a pint of milk a day supplemented by other foods. The public health nurse, the public school teacher, the social worker, and the club women have sponsored the cause of milk in turn and en masse. Children themselves have had an important part in furthering the drink-more-milk campaign by making milk-for-health posters in school, and by carrying home the facts to prove that milk is good for grown ups as well as for children.

Luckily, the value of milk as a food for growing children justifies the prominent place it has been given in better nutrition campaigns, says the home economics department at South Dakota State College. Milk is not a beverage in the usual sense of the word. It is a food in liquid form. The young of the human race continue to need milk after they are weaned because their growth is slower than that of most other mammals. During the early years when the permanent teeth are developing inside of the gums, and for the still longer period during which the bone structure of the body is maturing, milk is valuable as a source of calcium, or lime salts. There is no better source of protein in the child's diet than milk. It qualifies also because it contains those much-talked-of, never-seen, but very necessary somethings called vitamins.

Suitable as milk is for children, why do some of them consistently refuse to take it? The refusal may have begun because of the child's desire to be like some adult who expressed a dislike for milk or who quietly avoided taking it. Sometimes the refusal came as a temporary disinclination towards all foods because the child was tired and ill. In such cases the mother who is over-solicitous for her child's nutrition and under-solicitous for his temperamental reactions may set up a lasting prejudice by emphasizing with much talk the necessity of drinking milk.

A liking for milk may often be built up by preparing and serving it in various forms, the college home economics specialists point out. A surprise in the form of a raisin-milk pudding, thickened with cornstarch might be a good start, especially if it were offered without comment. After providing milk more or less disguised in puddings, custards, dilute cocoa, or by cooking it with the cereal, vegetable milk soups and "creamed" dishes may be gradually introduced. Even plain milk sipped through a drug store "straw" may prove a treat. Some children object to the odor of milk and the straw prevents their getting this odor. The method of encouraging a little of this not-very-welcome food along with a little of that very welcome one sometimes helps. A special favorite may be withheld until the milk has disappeared.

TREAT YOUR REFRIGERATOR WHITE

THE hot summer days are almost as hard on your refrigerator as they are on you but like yourself a little care and an occasional cool bath will do wonders toward keeping off the effects of hot weather. Keep the ice compartment filled with ice, but nothing else in this compartment. Keep the doors tightly closed except when it is necessary to open them, and wipe up all spilled foods or liquids immediately. A weekly all-over cleaning will take care of practically all the rest. For this remove all food and containers, the shelves, drain pipe, and ice. As quickly as possible wash the whole ice box with lukewarm water in which a little soda has been dissolved. Flush out the drain and wash the drain pipe and shelves in a stronger solution of the soda and water. Replace the pipe, shelves and ice, shut the doors and let the circulation of cold air get

well started before replacing the food. Wipe off all food containers, discard any spoiled food or bits of food for which you have no use, and return the rest to the refrigerator. Treat your refrigerator kindly and it will pay you by keeping your food sweet and cool all summer long.

HERE ARE SOME WAYS TO USE KEROSENE

To Clean Clocks.—Take a small piece of cotton and soak with kerosene place on the floor of the clock and after a few days look inside of the clock and you will be surprised to find the cotton black with dust. To remove printing from four sacks—Put a tablespoonful of kerosene into two quarts of soap suds and boil the sacks in this mixture. To take rust from steel implements or knives—Rub them well with kerosene oil leaving them a day or so then rub them with brick dust or unslaked lime.

To Clean a Sewing Machine.—Just go over it with an oil can filled with kerosene. When the machine has been gone over raise the pressure foot then rub the machine briskly for a few minutes, wipe off the kerosene, then oil with a good lubricating oil and the gumness is all gone.

For Greasy Paint.—To remove grease from the painted wall above the gas stove or any other place wipe with a cloth saturated in kerosene then wipe with dry cloth.

To Put Gloss on Kitchen Utensils and to clean quickly the bottom of aluminum or granite pots that have become blackened from smoke of an oil or gas range, make a paste of scouring powder and kerosene then dip the cloth in the paste and rub until the black is all removed. Wash in hot water and dry with clean towel. The utensils will shine like new.

For Steel Line.—If you have a steel clothesline, wipe it with a little kerosene in cold weather and the clothes will not stick to the line.

To Make a Dust Mop.—Cut old socks in strips and put into a small mop stick, moisten with kerosene and let dry—this makes a swell dust mop for finished hardwood floors.

To Remove Finger Marks from Oiled Furniture.—Rub with a cloth wet with kerosene.

To Take Out Grass Stains.—Saturate the spot thoroughly with kerosene, then put in wash tubs.

To Soften Boots and Shoes.—Kerosene will soften boots and shoes which have been hardened by water and render them pliable as new.

To Make Tin Kettles Bright.—Saturate a woolen rag with kerosene and rub with it.

To Exterminate Bed Bugs.—Dip a paint brush in kerosene oil and go over cracks or wherever they may be.

In Making Starch.—To keep starch from sticking to the iron, add a few drops of kerosene to it. It also lightens the gloss. I wish you success, I get so many helpful things from M. B. F.—Mrs Ervin Beardsley, Lapeer County.

Personal Column

Attention, Mr. F.—In your May 23rd issue I read the recipe for sweet pickles sent in by "Mr. F., Muskegon County" and wish he would write and tell us if there shouldn't be any salt added or perhaps the cucumbers put in a brine before using the vinegar, etc. I have often wanted a good recipe for sweet pickles and feel as though this is a good one. Does he mean that the allspice is to be ground and pickles should be put in the cans and the liquid put over them after being cooled?—Mrs. K., Albion, Michigan.

I have lost the complete address of Mr. F. so I cannot write to him but hope he will see your letter and write in the information wanted.—Annie Taylor.

—if you are well bred!

The Engagement Ring.—The engagement ring is the outward sign of the fiancée's new estate. It marks that newer intimacy which justifies the use of jewels as gifts. The ring may be as costly or as modest as the suitor's means permit. If you buy a diamond solitaire see that, even if small, it is of purest water and attractively set. The best taste sometimes prefers a platinum to a gold setting. You or she may select the ring. The ideal solution, perhaps, is for a man to go with his fiancée to the jewellers and allow her to choose her engagement ring. This, however, is not recommended for the man of moderate means, since it may lead to embarrassment. Always allow your fiancée to determine the kind of stone she prefers. Her harmless superstitions should be indulged, not reproved. Every girl will avoid the unlucky opal. The pearl, to her mind, may be associated with tears: in spite of the fact that in the sacred books of the Hindoos "it drives away illness and grief and brings its owner all he may wish for". The sapphire, of course, is "the blue bird for happiness" among the gems, and stands for fidelity; those who think of the emerald as emblematic of envy and jealousy, should not forget that it is the color of hope. A fine pigeon's blood ruby is probably the most costly stone procurable for an engagement ring, being more valu-

able than a diamond of the same size. Its color symbolizes ardent affection. The only "fashion" a man need follow in the choice of an engagement ring is that set by his own fiancée. If he does this he is sure to be in the right.

There is no such thing as a return "engagement gift" on the part of a girl. A gold watch-fob, belt-buckle or cuff-links, or a silver cigarette holder, cigar-clip or cigarette case are sometimes given a man by his fiancée. But if so, it is an unsolicited sign of affection, and has no relation to his gift of an engagement ring.

The girl who lays aside her engagement ring and does not wear it when visiting in another city, in order to gain attention from other men, does not deserve to have one. If you have once worn your ring openly on the day your engagement was announced, as custom decrees, there is no valid reason for hiding it or laying it aside.

The Runner's Bible

(Copyright by Houghton Mifflin Co.)

Forgive and ye shall be forgiven.—Luke 6:37.

In order to obtain forgiveness one must unite oneself wholly with God, and therefore must one put away—which is to forgive—all thoughts of evil and discord in connection with one's neighbor as well as that which is connected with oneself.

Recipes

Tomato Ketchup.—Select red-ripe tomatoes. The extra juice, small and broken fruit which will do for canning, may be used, if they are sound and red. Any green or yellow parts of fruit will make a ketchup inferior in flavor and color, and not good for market. Use whole spices tied loosely in a bag while cooking and remove before bottling to prevent darkening the product, caused by ground spices. This does not apply to red pepper, which helps to give a bright red color. The pulp of sweet Spanish pepper or the ground Hungarian paprika may be used to give color and flavor. Remove seeds from sweet red pepper, chop, and add 1 cupful of this pepper and 2 medium-sized onions to 1 gallon of tomatoes before cooking.

Cook the tomatoes thoroughly, put through colander or sieve, saving all pulp, and measure. For every gallon of pulp use the following: 1 T. salt, 4 T. sugar, 1 T. mustard (powdered), 1 pt. cider vinegar, 1 level T. each of whole allspice, cloves, cinnamon and pepper. 2 small red peppers, sliced and seeds removed. After putting tomatoes through colander, add ground spices and spice bag, and cook for 1½ hours, or nearly thick enough, then add vinegar and cook until thick. Rapid cooking (being careful not to scorch the ketchup) will give a better color than slow cooking. The finished product should have a fine, bright red color.

Pour the ketchup at once into hot, sterilized bottles. If any quantity is made for sale, set the hot bottles at once into a vessel of hot water, having a rack or false bottom in it to prevent breakage, put the cork stoppers in loosely, and process at boiling point for 30 minutes. Drive the corks in tightly, and when cool dip mouth of bottle into melted paraffin, or cover stopper with sealing wax.

Chili Sauce.—1 gal. chopped ripe tomatoes, ½ c. chopped white onion, ½ c. chopped sweet green peppers, ½ c. chopped sweet red peppers, ½ c. brown sugar, 2 T. ginger, 1 T. cinnamon, 1 T. mustard, 1 nutmeg (grated), 1 pt. vinegar, 5 T. salt, ½ t. cayenne pepper. Peel the tomatoes and onions. Chop the onions and peppers fine. Boil all ingredients except the vinegar together for two hours, or until soft and broken. Add vinegar and simmer for 1 hour. Stir frequently. Bottle and seal while hot.

Pepper Relish.—Twelve each, sweet, red and green peppers and tiny onions, 3 tablespoons salt, 1 pint vinegar, 2 cups brown sugar. Remove seeds from peppers and chop very fine, chop onions, add salt and allow mixture to simmer for 10 minutes. Drain and add vinegar and sugar. Let come to boiling, pour into pint jars and seal. As soon as sealed place in hot water and process 5 minutes.

HOMESPUN YARN

Don't be afraid to try something new this year, but don't try it too hard.

Uncle Ab says a really wise man not only knows what is worth knowing, but does what is worth doing.

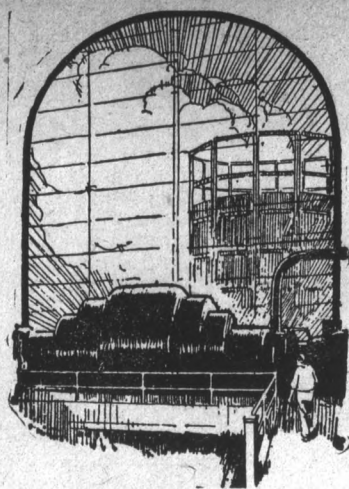
Flowers bring more real joy in relation to the work spent on them than any other thing you plant.

Nicotine dust made with five parts of nicotine sulphate and 95 parts of hydrated lime will get the plant aphids.

Carrots are just as good for horses as for humans.

Arsenate of lead and lime, dust or spray, gets cabbage worms.

A good cat is a cheap form of insurance against rats and mice. Rodents destroyed \$200,000 worth of food and property last year.



ELECTRICITY AND GAS

ARE THE
POWER, HEAT, LIGHT
OF TODAY
AND THE FUTURE

PROFIT FROM THEIR GROWTH
AND THE SERVICE THEY GIVE

INVEST IN

CONSUMERS POWER PREFERRED SHARES

TAX FREE IN MICHIGAN

"Ask Our Employees"

JACKSON,

MAIN OFFICE

MICHIGAN

Cuticura Talcum
Unadulterated
Exquisitely Scented

Dewberry Plants

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

MARSHALL VINEYARD, Paw Paw, Michigan.

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

BE SURE AND SEND IN YOUR SIZE

5143. A Very Attractive Negligee.—Comfortable and with new features, this popular garment will develop attractively in silk, crepe, flannel or blanket cloth. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size will require 4½ yards of 32 inch material.

5142. A Stylish Frock for Mature Figures with Slender Hips.—Figured and plain crepe are combined in this attractive model. It is also good for the new prints now in vogue as well as for linen and kasha. The Pattern is cut in 8 Sizes: 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. To make as illustrated will require 1½ yard of plain material 40 inches wide and 2½ yards of figured material for a 44 inch size. The width at the foot is 2 yards with plaits extended.

5129. A Simple Frock for a Tiny Tot.—Very little material and very little time go into the making of a little dress of this kind. Voile or batiste are favorite materials, but one could use chambray or the new printed tissues—or tub silk. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. A 3 year size will require 1¼ yard of 27 inch material.

5131. A Popular Play Dress.—Printed crepe or challie would be good for this design. The Bloomers may be joined to an underbody. The Smock may be finished with sleeves in short or wrist length. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 4 year size requires 3 yards of 27 inch material with ¾ yard of contrasting material for collar facing and leg bands, if made with long sleeves. With short sleeves ¾ yard less is required.

5123. A New Smart Skirt Model.—Sports satin, or silk, kasha, flannel or crepe are excellent material for this design. The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches waist measure, with corresponding hip measure, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 inches. To make the Skirt for a 29 inch size will require 2½ yards of 40 inch material. The width at the foot is 2½ yards.

5134. A Practical Slip Model.—As here shown the model may be made with shaped shoulder or with camisole top. It is a style good for cambric, saten, crepe and crepe de chine. The Pattern is cut in 8 Sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. If made with shaped shoulders it will require 1¼ yard of 32 or 36 inch material for an 8 year size. If made with camisole top 1½ yard is required.

**ALL PATTERNS 13c EACH—
2 FOR 25c POSTPAID**

ADD 10c FOR SPRING AND SUMMER

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

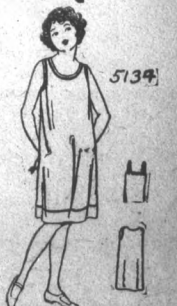
1925 FASHION BOOK

Address all orders for patterns to

Pattern Department

THE BUSINESS FARMER

Mt. Clemens, Mich.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION
THE BUSINESS FARMER

DEAR girls and boys: Well, we have something new again. An artist has pictured the adventures of "Pesky Peanut" and his playmates and we are going to print some of these pictures from time to time, the first appearing in this issue. I hope you will like them.

Did you have a good time on the Fourth of July? Where did you go and what did you do? Who can write the best letter about their trip or picnic on the Fourth of July? Many of you took trips that we would all like to read about. Write to me about how you spent the Fourth of July. To every writer of a letter about July 4th that appears on this page I will send one of our new buttons, providing, of course, they have not already received one. Send in your letter before August 1st, and be sure to give your name, address and age.

The contest on the best advertisement and the best department announced in the June 6th issue was very close, but it was finally decided that Esther Duncan, of Burr Oak, had written the first prize letter on the best advertisement while Winnie L. Clark, of Lakeview, carried off first prize with her letter on the best department. Second prize on advertisement was awarded to Margaret Kish, of Manchester and second prize on department to Marion Snow of Nashville. The next 6 to win buttons were: Clara Hoover of Chesaning; Elida Lilley, Williamston; Marie Slein, Owosso; Frances Martin, St. Louis; Alice Laycock, Ashley; and Louise Slein, Owosso.

I suppose you are all enjoying your vacation. I too am going to have a vacation one of these days but mine will be a short one. I wish that I could take a real long one and call at the home of each one of you long enough to say "hello". My, wouldn't that take a long time, but it would be great fun.—UNCLE NED.

OUR GIRLS AND BOYS

Dear Uncle Ned:—My, what a long time it has been since I received my lovely pin, and I have never thanked you for it yet. However, that is what I am writing for now. Say Uncle, you sure never disappoint "us Kids" when you give us presents. They are always more than we are looking for.

Well, the chief occupation here is making silk. Belding is often called the "Silk City". Quite a large name for such a small town, eh? I'll say so! My hobby is music. It's one of the grandest things in the world, to my notion. It fairly raises me right up over the tree tops, (if I happen to be out of doors). It's just like the magic carpet in "The Thief of Bagdad". Well, must stop this chatter or Mr. W. B. will sure get it. Am sending a poem I have read somewhere or else I dreamed it:

Aint it funny that some folks you can't miss,
An' some folks you jus' miss a pile,
An' the folks that you can't miss you see lots,

An' the other folks—once in a while?
Your loving niece and cousin,—Fern Dennis, 410 S. Bridge Street, Belding, Michigan.

P. S. I can shut my eyes and just see Uncle Ned reaching around behind him throwing this in the W. B. just like he is in the picture in the M. B. F.; and the little mouse eating it up, Ha! Ha!

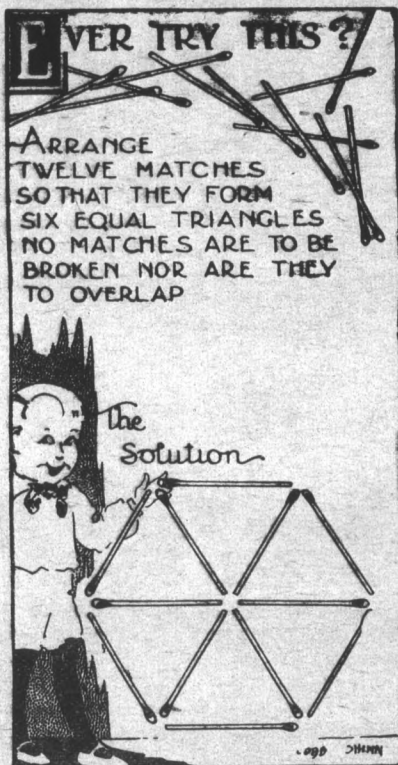
Dear Uncle Ned:—Seeing this is the first time I have written to you I will describe myself, so that my cousins will know what I look like. I am twelve years old, and am five feet three inches tall, I have light brown hair, hazel eyes, and I wear glasses. I weigh 95 pounds. I think it would be fun to send in original riddles, when you receive them, you are to pick out the best ones and print them in the M. B. F. and publish the answers later. After the cousins have had time



Motto: DO YOUR BEST
Colors: BLUE AND GOLD

to guess them. My sister and I certainly have been busy since school let out. We mowed a lawn, cut down the weeds, pulled out corn where it was too thick, we have picked strawberries and cherries, and we helped Mother paper, and we tended the baby. I hope this letter will not go to the waste basket. Your loving niece.—Alice Lewis, Bellevue, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I thought I would write you a few lines. I feel well. We have lots of roses, we have red ones and yellow ones, and white ones. I have four big ducks and three little ones. I like the Children's Hour very much. I milk one cow every day and turn her out into the pasture, and get her at night and feed my ducks, and water them. Our school has been out since the 22nd of May. We had a good time the last day. The 23rd had a picnic. I have more ducks setting. You will get tired of reading this letter. I will close, hoping to hear from you soon, with love and best wishes, from your friend.—Susie May Bartlett, St. Louis, Michigan, Box 24.



Dear Uncle Ned:—I have never written to you before, but after reading so many interesting letters, I must write. I will describe myself, I have red hair and blue eyes, am four feet nine inches tall and weigh 71 pounds, I am ten years old. I live on an 80-acre farm, I am in the sixth grade in school. I walk about 30 rods. We have 9 cows, 2 horses, 3 pigs, 1 dog, 2 old cats, and 2 little Angora kittens, whose names are Monkey Face, and Tinker. I have two brothers, their names are Raymond and Leo. We have 8 calves. I hope Mr. Waste Basket does not see this letter. When I get home from school I jump rope. Well my letter is getting long, so I will close with a riddle. Over the water, under the water, and never touch the water. What is it? Your want-to-be niece.—Opal Brown, Paris, R2, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have never written to the Children's Hour before, but I love to read the cousins letters. I wrote a letter to another cousin, but did not receive any answer so far. I am five feet and six inches in height, have light hair, but not bobbed, am 14 years old and in the eighth grade. Will try examination this year and hope that I will pass.—My have birds and lovely wild flowers, but

birthday is in December, between the 9th and 13th, see who can guess the right day. I would be very much pleased if I would hear from some of the cousins. I will answer all letters that I receive.—Your niece, Ella H. L. Pfannes, Auburn, R. 1, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have decided to tease the waste basket too. We have taken the Business Farmer quite a few years but I have never written before. Am I welcome? I have always enjoyed the other cousins letters and I hope some of them will write to me. Murel Frey certainly is right in calling those puzzles brain-teasers.

Uncle Ned, would I be bold to ask you to have a painting contest? I have been hoping some of the other cousins would ask for one but I believe our artists are rather scarce. I love to paint.

I agree with Florence Zesarook about riding horses. I could ride all day if I had time. I live on a forty-acre farm. We have two horses, sixteen head of cattle and of course cats and dogs. For a pet I have a little pup.

Seeing all the rest of the cousins have described themselves, I will too. I am five feet, five inches tall, have dark brown hair and eyes and a light complexion and my age is between fourteen and seventeen. Any one guessing my correct age will receive a letter from me and maybe a picture. I think I will close now. From a would-be niece.—Helen Marwinske, Tawas City, Michigan, Route 1.

THE ARTIST

Once there was a little boy named John. One day when John and his little sister were coming home from school he was telling her about having drawing in his room and that the teacher told him to have a picture drawn of something by tomorrow. The one that had the best would get a prize. His sister said, "Why not draw a picture of grandma?" He said he would try when he got home, so he thought he would surprise her. He had her face all drawn when grandmother came in, she said, she guessed he would get the prize, and he did. He became a great artist afterwards.—Miss Helen Jones, Henderson, Michigan, R. F. D.



Elizabeth Yoder, of Maple City, Michigan, sent in this picture stating it was "me, myself and I looking like the sour grapes I am eating." Next time she has her picture taken we hope she will be eating a sweet apple, so we can see her smile.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I like to read the letters in the M. B. F. because I used to live in Michigan. Our family moved to Wyoming four years ago. I am ten years of age. I have a brother eleven years and a younger brother eight. There are no shade trees here like you have in Michigan. There are cottonwoods along the creek and big pines in the timber. We

miss the good apples and other good fruit in Michigan. There are Shetland ponies on the range out here. The thoroughbreds are not much bigger than a dog. Two boys got two Coyote pups but I think they died. There are a lot of Antelopes but we are not allowed to catch any. We have over three miles to go to school. We ride our ponies. I like to try to make rhymes. I am sending you this one.

Comparison

In Michigan we had nice fruit, apples, peaches and huckleberry,
When I lived there and ate my fill I always felt quite merry;
And lakes where we could go and bathe and catch the shining fish,
We sat upon the shore and ate as much as we could wish.
But joys like these cannot be found in wild untamed Wyoming.
The children go o'er the wild plains upon their ponies roaming.
We look across the distance and see the mountains high,
And breathe the fine fresh air and smile beneath the bright clear sky.
—Evelyn Newland, Lawver, Wyoming.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I saw my other letter in print so will write again. I'm very sorry Albert Smith has broken his leg and have written him a letter. He must be eighteen, am I right? It sure is beginning to snow here. Have you any snow there in Mount Clemens, now Uncle Ned? I'll write a poem I made up one Sunday and see if you like it. I got my idea of writing it from a story I read. Hoping to hear from some of the cousins soon, I'll remain your friend.—Miss Mary E. Kruley, 304 Stimson, Cadillac, Mich.

A Soldier's Letter

As I sit alone a dreaming in my tent at close of day,
My mind seems to wave and wander back to love's yesterday.
As I see you again, my darling, as you bade a last good-bye,
When I took my place with others, for my country to do or die.

Weary days have passed since we parted;
Long days of toil and pain
But thoughts of you cheer and I long to see you again.
I have longed for your smiles of gladness, that haunts my memory still;
And your bright eyes, silent message, I love you and always will.

I long to hold your loving hands close to my beating heart,
And to hold you near in a fond embrace, that nought but death can part.
The caressing touch of your golden hair, on my cheek I pain would feel,
As I tried so oft a little kiss from your red lips to steal.

Oh! Sweetheart I wish you did but know Of the love that will never die.
'Tis a love, that will ever haunt me Till I answer Retreat on High.

RIDDLES

When can a horse be sea-green in color?
—When it's a bay.

Why were gloves never meant to sell?
Because they were made to be kept on hand.

When are we all artists?—When we draw a long face.

Why are watch-dogs bigger by night than by day?—Because they are let out at night and taken in in the morning.

When is a tradesman always above his business?—When he lives over his shop.

Which is the liveliest city in the world?—Berlin; because it's always on the spree.

Why is a water-lily like a whale?—Because they both come to the surface to blow.

Why is a shoemaker the most industrious of men?—Because he works to the last.

What is book-keeping?—Forgetting to return borrowed volumes.

Why is scooping out a turnip a noisy process?—Because it makes it hollow.

Why are teeth like verbs?—Because they are regular, irregular, and defective.

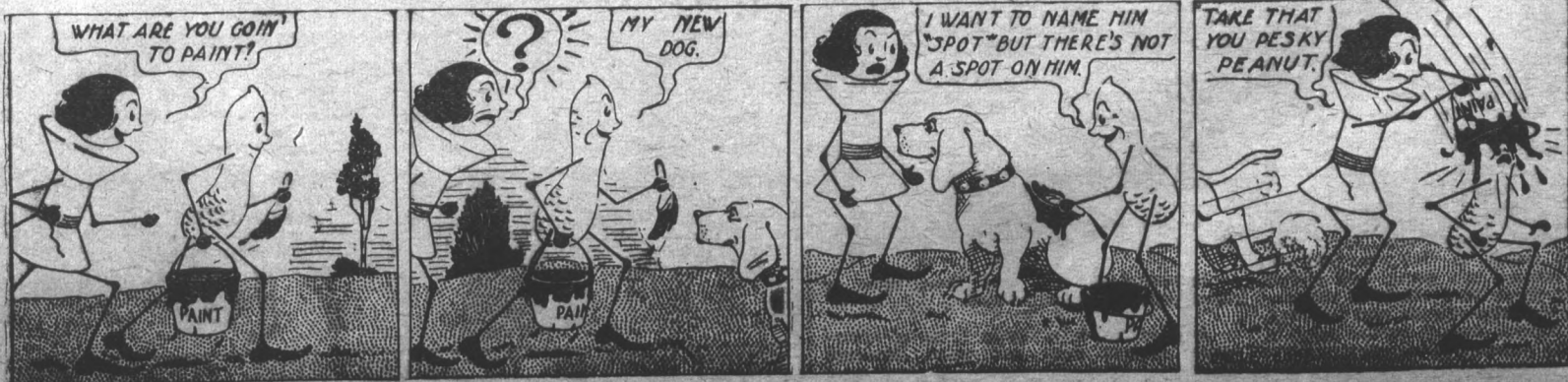
What ships hardly ever sail out of sight?—Hardships.

When is an artist a dangerous person?—When his designs are bad.

Why are tortoise-shell-combs like citadels?—They are for-tresses.

Why is the Isthmus of Suez like the first "u" in cucumber?—Because it is between two "c's" (seas).

Adventures of Pesky Peanut and His Friends



Writer Completes Journey Through Germany

(Continued from page 4)

and the milking herd was confined in a big concrete barn that was over a hundred years old, sunny and warm in winter and clean and fresh in summer, and apparently good for another hundred years. Except for six weeks or two months in the fall the cows are kept tied up in the barn day and night, being let out only to water—and on some farms we found that even the water is piped into the barns for the cows and they get practically no exercise at all. Green food is hauled in and fed to them in the barn, practically as fresh as though it had been eaten off the pasture. This takes more work, it is true, but these careful farmers have found that they can do the grazing for the cattle and get just a few more pounds of feed, with a little less waste and damage to the crop, than if the cattle are allowed to graze it off themselves. Labor is cheap and feed and land area is limited. Then, another important feature is the saving of the valuable manure which can be accomplished so much more efficiently if the cows are kept tied up in the barn.

Wonderful cattle are these huge Simmenthals, averaging 1,600 pounds, and often weighing 1,700 to 1,800 with no beefy fat on them at all. The breed has been developed from the old Roman cattle, with an eye for work, beef, and dairy. Their sheer size and docile temperament fit them for work, a lot of beef can be fed onto those huge frames, and milking strains have been developed through selective breeding. They are white and brown or almost Jersey colored in spots and usually have rather large horns. They pull the wagons or farming implements by means of a wooden bar lashed to their heads just below the horns; they have no yoke such as our grandfathers used on their oxen in this country, and, instead, they simply push with their head against this padded wooden bar.

We left Germany feeling that it is certainly a great country, that it must at one time have been a really marvelous country, and if some miracle can transpire through which the threat of war can be removed so that its people can build and cultivate in peace with the fires of international hatred killed forever, its future is unlimited.

Switzerland Is Next

The next country on our program was the tiny republic of Switzerland, that little mixture of nations which has remained free of war so long that it is doubtful that they will ever care to indulge again. They have no battleships, no great fleet of airplanes, and practically no standing army. Switzerland, like Denmark, is in a very marked condition of "unpreparedness" and incidentally have kept themselves from war and have prospered mightily, whilst. The wise doctrine of "preparedness" apparently finds little favor in either of these two countries, with the result that their taxes are spent upon other things, such as schools, where their young men are "prepared" for peaceful pursuits and the advancement of their own country rather than the destruction of their neighbors.

While Switzerland is the hotel of Europe and the park and playground of the world, it is also a great agricultural country in spite of the fact that most of its few miles of territory seem to stand on end. This little country with its 15,000 square miles of territory, scarcely a county in the United States, and only four million people has a strictly republican form of government. It consists of 22 states, each as independent as our own states, with their individual parliaments and self-governing privileges. In some of the smaller cantons, or states, most of the law-making is done in public mass meetings without the aid of politicians at all. The people themselves are their own governors and statesmen. Perhaps that is one reason why they have been able to keep out of war. There are no national taxes at all. The railroads are nationalized and efficiently operated.

About one-fourth of the area of Switzerland is in mountains and glaciers and yet the people farm so intensively on the remaining land

that one-fourth of all the Swiss are living on agriculture, and a tenth of all the agricultural area is in forest.

Like Denmark, Switzerland formerly raised all the wheat they needed for themselves and even exported a little, but now they import three-fourths of their consumption and do all their exporting in cheese and condensed milk, at a higher profit. Nearly all of these tiny farms, many of them that seem almost to be pegged onto the sides of the mountains to stay in place, are operated by the owners, who want for nothing in the world. They are a happy, contented lot, as peasantry goes, and are proud of their brave little republic.

Our experiences in Switzerland will be described in the next installment.

THE INDIAN DRUM

(Continued from page 10.)

across its face—dates made with many different pens and with many different inks, but all in the same irregular handwriting as the letter which Alan had received from Benjamin Corvet.

Alan, his fingers numb in his disappointment, turned and examined all these pages; but they contained nothing else. He read one of the clippings, which was dated "Feb. 1912."

The passing away of one of the oldest residents of Emmet county occurred at the poor farm on Thursday of last week. Mr. Fred Westhouse was one of four brothers brought by their parents into Emmet county in 1846. He established himself here as a farmer and was well known among our people for many years. He was nearly the last of his family, which was quite well off at one time, Mr. Westhouse's three brothers and his father having perished in various disasters upon the lake. His wife died two years ago. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Arthur Pearl, of Flint.

He read another: Hallford-Spens. On Tuesday last Miss Audrey Hallford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Hallford, of this place, was united in the bonds of holy matrimony to Mr. Robert Spens, of Escanaba. Miss Audrey is one of our most popular young ladies and was valedictorian of her class at the high school graduation last year. All wish the young couple well.

He read another: Born to Mr. and Mrs. Hal French, a daughter, Saturday afternoon last. Miss Vera Arabella French, at her arrival weighed seven and one-half pounds.

This clipping was dated, in Benjamin Corvet's hand, "Sturgeon Bay, Wis., Aug. 1914." Alan put it aside in bewilderment and amaze and took up again the sheets he first had looked at. The names and addresses on these oldest, yellowed pages had been first written, it was plain, all at the same time and with the same pen and ink, and each sheet in the beginning had contained seven or eight names. Some of these original names and even addresses had been left unchanged, but most of them had been scratched out and altered many times—other and quite different names had been substituted; the pages had become finally almost illegible, crowded scrawls, rewritten again and again in Corvet's cramped hand. Alan strained forward, holding the first sheet to the light.

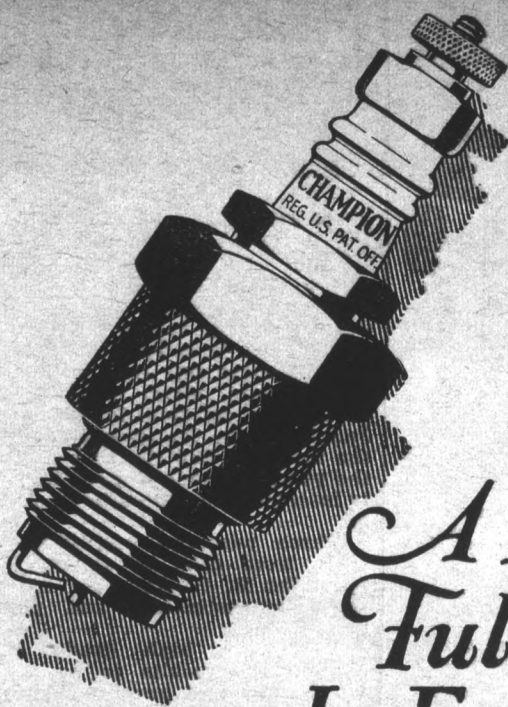
Alan seized the clippings he had looked at before and compared them swiftly with the page he had just read; two of the names—Westhouse and French—were the same as those upon this list. Suddenly he grasped the other pages of the list and looked them through for his own name; but it was not there. He dropped the sheets upon the table and got up and began to stride about the room.

He felt that in this list and in these clippings there must be, somehow, some one general meaning—they must relate in some way to one thing; they must have deeply, intensely concerned Benjamin Corvet's disappearance and his present fate, whatever that might be, and they must concern Alan's fate as well. But in their disconnection, their incoherence, he could discern no common thread. What conceivable bond could there have been uniting Benjamin Corvet at once with an old man dying upon a poor farm in Emmet County, wherever that might be, and with a baby girl, now some two years old, in Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin? He bent suddenly and swept the pages into the drawer of the table and reclosed the drawer, as he heard the doorbell ring and Wassaquam went to answer it. It was the police, Wassaquam came to tell him, who had come for Luke's body.

(Continued in August 1st issue.)

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



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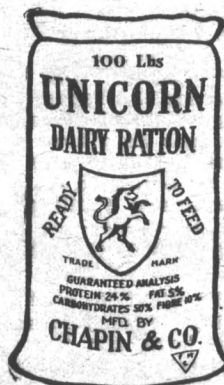


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Each helps the other
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And keep down the cost.

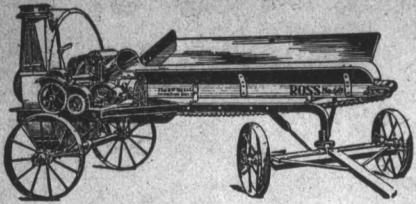


Present indications are that milk will bring a higher price than usual this Summer and early Fall. Have the milk to sell.

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The Old Reliable

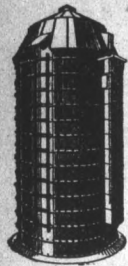


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CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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.

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GUERNSEYS

MAY — GUERNSEYS — ROSE

STATE AND FEDERAL ACCREDITED
Bull calves out of Dams up to 877 pounds fat. Sired by Bulls whose Dams have up to 1011 pounds fat. The homes of bulls; Shuttlewick May Rose Sequel, Jumbo of Briarbank and Holbecks' Golden Knight of Nordland. From Dams producing 1011.15 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.

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

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Hereford Steers

70 WL. around 1000 lbs. 90 WL. around 740 lbs.
80 WL. around 850 lbs. 45 WL. around 550 lbs.
95 WL. around 500 lbs. 56 WL. around 450 lbs.
Also many other bunches. Also Hereford heifers. Deep reds, dehorned and in good grass flesh. Some bunches on thin order account short pasture. Real quality Herefords are usually market toppers when finished. Will sell your choice from any bunch.
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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.

FOR SALE—SEVEN HEAD REGISTERED Hereford cows with heifer calves by their side. Bargain. Curtis Graham, R. 1, Rockford, 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.
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FOR SALE—TO SETTLE ESTATE—ACcredited herd of thirty registered Holsteins, from calves to mature cows. Sired by 831 and 42 pound sires. 8 months bull calf from 43 pound sire.
O. F. RUMSEY, Admr., Hudson, Michigan.

DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

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

OCEANA COUNTY STAGES NOVEL DAIRY TOUR

ON June 24-25-26 a new idea in dairy extension work was tried out by County Agricultural Agent Carl Hemstreet in cooperation with the State College and the Oceana County Jersey Cattle Club.

The nine farm meetings held during the three day tour brought out 430 farmers, which is 20 per cent of all the farmers in the county. Judging from the interest shown at the meetings and the rush season of the year, everyone present was vitally interested in the material presented.

Three purebred and grade animals, were used by College Dairy Specialist R. H. Addy for his dairy type demonstrations and pedigree talks.

Dream, a high grade Jersey, showed the results to be attained by the use of a purebred dairy sire of the right kind. She has a cow testing association record of 376 pounds fat at three years of age, while her two daughters by purebred sires have 339 and 419 pound fat records as two and three year olds. Dream is the property of Carl Rabe, Montague. Mr. Rabe is a young man who is developing a very nice pure bred herd to replace his few remaining grade cows.

Pathfinders' Golden Elf, a nice type pure bred Jersey cow, is the property of Mr. Ray Burke, New Era. She shows the result of breeding for type as well as production. Her cow testing association record is 501 pounds fat as a five year old with ordinary farm care.

The bull used in the demonstrations was Fauvic's Golden Prince, the double grandson of Fauvic's Prince owned by Hart Stock and Fruit Farm, Hart.

The value of the Dairy Special to Oceana county farmers was expressed by one purebred breeder something like this. "If I had been able to attend one of these meetings and got Mr. Addy's pedigree talk and dairy type demonstration before getting into the purebred game, I would have been a thousand dollars ahead of where I am today."

The County Jersey Club was represented on the tour by Alfred Hendrickson, Hart; Hall Taylor, New Era; Henry Hendrickson, Shelby, and H. K. Bush, Hesperia. Twenty-five more Jersey enthusiasts joined the Club during the tour.

FROM GENESEE COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

DEAR EDITOR: Relative to a report of Genesee No. 7 C. T. A. on Page 18 of July 4th issue. I, as tester of Genesee No. 7 C. T. A. and continuing the 2nd year, discovered a mistake on high herd. Instead of 476 pounds of butter fat it is 496 pounds, and am much pleased to see the report in the paper and get lots of comment on it, but 20 pounds on a herd average is, or amounts to, quite a lot and wish it could be corrected in your next issue.—Lafayette Phillips.

OVER 100 COW TESTING ASS'NS IN STATE

SEVENTY-SEVEN Michigan Cow Testing Associations reported their work for the month of May. There are one hundred and six Cow Testing Associations operating in the State of Michigan under this date. A total of 20,542 cows were tested in the Associations that were reported. From this total more than 2,000 cows were producing at a clip above 1,250 pounds of milk monthly. 2,314 produced above 40 pounds of butterfat each during this month. The retest rule is being carried out in Michigan on all cows that produce above two and one-half pounds of butterfat on a two time a day milking and above three pounds of butterfat on a three and four time a day milking. The Calcity Farms, members in the Presque-Isle-Cheboygan Cow Testing Association had the high cows in the state in both the mature class and age class between four and five years. Both of these

cows are purebred Holsteins, one being credited with 118.02 pounds of butterfat as a four year old and the other with 107.14 pounds of butterfat as a mature cow for the month of May. These cows were retested and are also under semi-official test. Many other excellent cows are listed in these age classes. The highest cow under three years of age was owned by Mr. W. L. Rundel in the Washtenaw-Saline Cow Testing Association. This excellent Holstein was credited with 63.45 pounds of butterfat and 1624.4 pounds of milk. Reports from these Associations indicate that considerable grain is being fed with pasture; pastures have been very short in many sections and those dairymen who have sweet clover or alfalfa are extremely fortunate this season.—Dairy Extension, Michigan State College.

RAISING PET LAMBS

DEAR EDITOR: Here is something that may help someone who reads the M. B. F. In raising pet lambs do not put water in the milk. Give them two tablespoonfuls every two hours the first day and increase the feed a little each day until at one week old they can be fed a small cupful every four hours.

I give them a tablespoonful of fresh lard every other day to regulate the bowels, and after they are four weeks old I commence feeding them rolled oats. I have never lost a lamb fed this way, and have raised several of them.—Mrs. A. A.

PIGS DO NOT GAIN WEIGHT

I bought some pigs in January which were claimed to be eight weeks old and which were not in very good shape. They have a cough, do not gain in weight and the hair is long and looks dull, but they eat good and are hungry all the time. They grow long and tall but do not gain enough for the feed they eat. I give them all the milk they can drink, twice a day, ground oats and corn and corn on the ear. What is the trouble? They were weaned before I bought them.—J. F., Colon, Michigan.

YOUR pigs are apparently being fed a very good ration. The only suggestions I could make in this respect would be that you give these pigs access to alfalfa or clover hay in a rack and also access to some mineral preparation. The following would be satisfactory: 30 pounds of limestone, 30 pounds of bone meal, 40 pounds of salt, 10 pounds of sulphur.

It would also be well to observe the droppings of these pigs to see if they pass any worms. In fact, from your description it is quite possible that these pigs are wormy, in which case I would advise giving oil of chenopodium and castor oil. The pigs should be kept off feed for at least twenty-four hours and then given one-sixteenth of an ounce of oil of chenopodium in two ounces of castor oil.—Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, M. S. C.

TOO MUCH BUTTERMILK IN BUTTER

I have one Jersey cow and I sit the milk in the pans and skim it for butter but the last two weeks cream seems so bitter, it gives the butter a strong taste and it will not keep very long. Could you tell me the cause of it and how to remedy it? I skim my milk just as soon as the cream raises and churn every four days. Any advice you can give me will certainly be appreciated.—Mrs. I. H., Clio, Michigan.

WE are inclined to think that you are incorporating considerable buttermilk with the butter. The buttermilk under-goes fermentation when the butter is held and thus affects the butter. It is a mistaken economy to try to store farm made butter because butter for storage should be made in a different manner than butter for



Free Book about Silo filling with Light-TRACTOR and

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

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Paul Pritchard, of Geneseo, Ill., says: "I like the Blizzard Cutter better than any cutter I know of. This is the second one I have used, and if I were to buy another it would be a Blizzard. My silo is 12x48—130 tons. Use four bundle teams on short haul—one team on binder—three men in silo—two men with cutter. Filling time 13 hours."

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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.

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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.
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table use. If you will stop the churn when the butter reaches the size of wheat grains, drain the buttermilk, put in as much cold water as you had buttermilk, give the churn ten or twelve revolutions, a great deal of the buttermilk will be removed.—P. S. Lucas, Associate Professor of Dairy Manufacturers, Michigan State College.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

PIGS HAVE PILES

I have been having some trouble with my pigs having piles. Can you tell me the cause and give me a cure for them if any?—J. P., Indian River, Mich.

THE condition frequently called piles in pigs is usually due to a partial prolapse of the rectum. If several of the animals are affected, it is very probable that the cause can be found in the feed. It is suggested that a correction in the diet be made and that, if possible, a slop feed which contains substances with laxative tendencies be given.—B. J. Killham, State Veterinarian.

SPIDER

I have a cow with a spider in her teat. Is there anything to be done for it?—C. W., Caro, Michigan.

IF the spider is low down close to the end of the teat, it can be removed with a special teat currier or scissors. I think it would be best to have your veterinarian first make an examination of this cow's teat and remove the spider if he thinks it advisable.—John P. Hutton, Assoc. Prof. of Surgery and Medicine, M. S. C.

1925 HEREFORD HIKE BEST YET

ALARGER number of hikers enjoyed the Annual Hereford Hike this year than ever before and many expressions of satisfaction were heard from those who attended. The tour extended through Genesee, Lapeer, Sanilac and Huron counties over some of the best natural beef producing area of the state and visited fine breeding herds of white faces as well as several farms producing market beef. About two hundred breeders and feeders attended part or all of the tour and state, one car even coming from the Upper Peninsula, many ideas were exchanged and valuable information was gained at most of the twenty stops in the two days.

On account of the dry weather we were surprised to find the cattle in general in such good condition. As President James Campbell said, "Everyone visited seemed to think his place was the driest spot in Michigan," yet all of the calves looked fine and many of the cow herds were in excellent flesh.

One thing that must have been driven home to every "hiker" was the importance of heading the herd improvement in the younger animals with the right kind of sire. The improvement in the younger animals was very noticeable in most of the herds and a good bull was either with the herd or shown to us before leaving. However a few herds were visited where it was evident that the bull was not improving the herd and the owners of such bulls must have gone home with an ambition to own a better one. It might be added though that some of the poorest bulls were owned by men who did not think they had time to attend the rest of the hike.

Earl McCarty's sale at the close of the tour proved to be the banner attraction and brought out the largest attendance.

Considering that the sale was of surplus stock he had produced and many of the animals less than a year old, the sale went very satisfactorily, with the top heifer at \$100.00 and the top bull at \$116.00 for a seven months old calf, with the average price not far below.

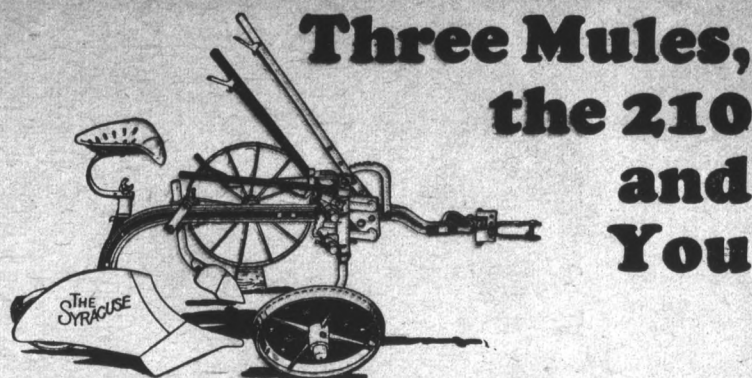
The difference in quality and conformation between the grade Hereford cows that had been shipped in to raise beef calves for market and the pure breeds was very apparent at the Sanilac Stock Farm. However the large grade herd was a revelation to most of the visitors as few of us had seen 175 cows with calves running in one herd before.

The "hikers" were reluctant to leave many of the places visited but the schedule had to be followed. Some of the points deserving of particular mention were the fine blocky, thickset calves shown by Wm. Lahring and Son; the finished baby beef and show steers seen at the Crapo farm which gave us such a hearty reception and boasts not only one of the leading herds of today but the oldest herd of Hereford cattle in the United States kept continuously by one family on one farm; the banquet at the Dow Hotel, Harbor Beach, Friday evening where excellent service was given to the 93 present and real Hereford baby beef was served; the breeding herd and Boys and Girls Club calf seen at Warner Ramsey's and the breeding herd seen at W. H. McCarty's. The McCarty herd was running in an excellent sweet clover pasture and the results seen were sufficient to convince anyone of the great value of sweet clover pasture in a dry season. Neither could the dinner at the McCarty church be passed up without mentioning how well they served the baby beef and pie and everything that goes with a dollar dinner put up by a country church ladies aid for fifty cents.

Among the very interesting hikers was I. H. Butterfield, father of Kenyon L. Butterfield, President of M. S. C. Mr. Butterfield still has a keen eye for good cattle and related many interesting experiences, among them his experience showing Devon cattle in competition with the Crapo farm at the Michigan State Fair at Jackson in 1878. He was obliged to drive his cattle from his farm in Lapeer county at that time to Owosso to ship to Jackson.—V. A. Freeman.

MICHIGAN FAIR DATES, 1925

NAME	PLACE	DATE
Alcona	Harrisville	Sept. 1-4
Alger	Chatham	Aug. 25-28
Allegan	Allegan	Aug. 25-28
Alpena	Alpena	Sept. 22-25
Arenac	Standish	Sept. 22-25
Armada	Armada	Sept. 22-25
Baraga	Baraga	Sept. 7-11
Benton Harbor	Benton Harbor	Sept. 21-26
Calhoun	Marshall	Aug. 24-27
Caro	Caro	Sept. 8-11
Charlevoix	East Jordan	Sept. 8-11
Cheboygan	Wolverine	Sept. 1-4
Chippewa	Sault Ste. Marie	Sept. 16-18
Chipp. & Mac	Pickford	Sept. 16-18
Clare	Harrison	Sept. 1-4
Clinton	St. Johns	Sept. 22-25
Cloverland	Stephenson	Sept. 29-Oct. 3
Copper	Houghton	Aug. 25-28
Croswell	Croswell	Sept. 15-18
Delta	Escanaba	Sept. 4-7
Dickinson	Norway	Sept. 29-Oct. 2
Eaton	Charlotte	Sept. 1-5
Emmet	Petoskey	Sept. 7-10
Flint River	Montrose	Oct. 6-9
Fowlerville	Fowlerville	Aug. 31-Sept. 4
Genesee	Davison	Sept. 1-4
Gladwin	Gladwin	Sept. 21-25
Gogebic	Ironwood	Sept. 21-25
Grange Fair	Centerville	Sept. 29-Oct. 1
Gleaners' and Farmers'	Big Rapids	Sept. 29-Oct. 1
Gratiot	Ithaca	Sept. 28-Oct. 3
Greenville	Greenville	Sept. 1-4
Hillsdale	Hillsdale	Sept. 16-19
Huron	Bad Axe	Aug. 11-15
Ionia	Ionia	Sept. 15-18
Iosco	Tawas City	Sept. 8-11
Iron	Iron River	Aug. 18-22
Isabella	Mt. Pleasant	Sept. 14-19
Jackson	Jackson	Sept. 15-19
Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo	Sept. 21-25
Lenawee	Adrian	Sept. 1-4
Livingston	Howell	Sept. 14-16
Luce	Newberry	Sept. 22-25
Mackinac	Allenville	Sept. 8-12
Manistee	Bear Lake	Sept. 4-13
Marquette	Palestra	Sept. 23-24
Mason	Scottville	Sept. 22-24
State Fair	Detroit	Sept. 21-25
Midland	Midland	Sept. 14-18
Missaukee	Lake City	Sept. 12-15
North Branch	North Branch	Sept. 21-25
N. W. Mich.	Traverse City	Sept. 14-18
Northern Dist.	Cadillac	Aug. 31-Sept. 5
N. E. Mich.	Bay City	Aug. 12-15
Oakland	Milford	Sept. 22-27
Oceana	Hart	Sept. 9-11
Ogemaw	West Branch	Sept. 12-16
Osceola	Evart	Sept. 15-18
Otsego	Brahman	Sept. 15-19
Ottawa, Kent	Gaylord	Sept. 15-19
Presque Isle	Millersburg	Sept. 22-25
St. Clair	Yale	Sept. 14-18
Saginaw	Saginaw	Sept. 1-4
Sanilac	Sandusky	Sept. 22-24
Schoolcraft	Manistique	Aug. 18-21
Shiawassee	Owosso	Aug. 18-21
S. Ottawa & W. Allegan	Holland	Aug. 18-21
Stalwart	Stalwart	Oct. 1-2
Three Oaks	Three Oaks	Sept. 2-5
Tri-County	Buckley	
Tuscola		
Huron and Sanilac	Cass City	Aug. 18-21
Van Buren	Hartford	Sept. 29-Oct. 3
Washtenaw	Ann Arbor	Sept. 1-5
Wayne	Northville	Sept. 22-26
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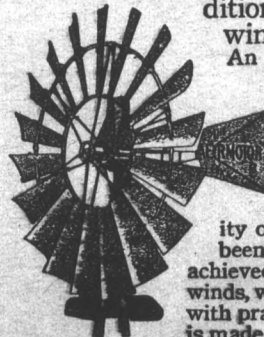
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Tested Chicks. Can ship at once. Rush your order at reduced prices. Barred and White Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas, 14c each. White and Silver Wyandottes, Orpingtons, 15c. White Leghorns, Buff Leghorns, Heavy broilers, 11c. Sheppard's Anconas, 12c. Light 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.

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Poultry Department

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

CULLING THE NON-LAYERS

CULLING for egg production should start about the middle of June and continue periodically about once a month until the middle of September. Due to the fact that all systems of culling are based on the length of the laying period it is impossible to cull hens for production at all seasons during the year. Before culling can be successfully practiced a few things should be taken into consideration. First, the flock should be normal in every respect, free from lice and mites and should show no signs of disease. Good care should be practiced in housing and feeding for some time before one undertakes to successfully cull out the non-producers. When all hens are out of production or when all hens are in production it is very hard to successfully cull the flock.

Good constitutional vigor and health are absolutely necessary for high egg production. Eliminate diseased, weak, inactive, slow maturing, undeveloped hens regardless of breeding or past production. Laying hens will be active, alert, busy. A good layer is more active and nervous and yet more easily handled than a poor layer. A low producer is shy, and does the most squawking when caught. A hen must first have good vitality and constitution to enable her to produce eggs in large number. If she does not have vitality and constitution she will not be able to stand heavy production, be susceptible to diseases and unprofitable to keep.

During August and September a great many hens finish their production period for the year. At this time usually good results can be secured in culling by taking into consideration the following points: type, vent, abdomen, pelvic bones, comb wattles, earlobes, pigmentation and molt. They will be discussed in the order mentioned.

The type or shape of a bird indicates her ability to produce eggs. In order to lay heavily, a hen must have sufficient body capacity to digest large amounts of feed. Large capacity in a laying hen is shown by a body that is relatively deep. The back should be flat and broad and its width should be carried well back to the tail. The back that tapers decidedly or slopes down indicates poor capacity. The breast should be full and deep and prominent. The long legged, round shanked, crow headed individual is not a good layer. The head should be moderately fine with large prominent eye.

The Vent: The color of the vent usually conforms to the shank and beak indications. The laying hen will usually have pale or blue vent, large, moist and expanded. The non-producer will usually have a dry, puckered vent; rich in color. The vent changes very quickly with egg production, so that a white or pink vent on a yellow skinned bird generally means that the bird is laying. White or yellow vent means that the bird is not laying. The eye ring, that is the inner edge of the eyelid, bleaches out a trifle more slowly than the eye ring. The bleaching out of the earlobe means a longer production than a bleached out vent or eye ring.

Abdomen: The abdomen should be soft, pliable and dilated. Heavy production is indicated by the quality of the skin. A soft pliable skin indicates heavy production. A course heavy skin underlaid with fat indicates low production.

Pelvic Bones: The pelvic bones of a laying hen are wide apart, usually distance enough to allow an egg to pass through. In the non-laying hen, you will find the close fitting bones which are no farther apart than the width of one or two fingers. The pelvic bones in the high producer will extend straight back, while you will find them hooked in the poor producer. Heavy production is shown by the quality and the thickness and stiffness of the pelvic bones. In high producers the pelvic bones will show high qualities in that they will be thin and pliable rather than stiff and

thick. Usually the greater the amount of fat or meat covering the pelvic bones the less the production. In old hens if they have been out of production very long the pelvic bones will have an accumulation of meat or fat.

The comb, wattles and ear lobes enlarge or contract, depending on the activity of the ovary. If the bird is laying heavily the comb, wattles and ear lobes are large, full and smooth. If the comb is limp, the bird is only laying slightly.

Pigmentation refers to the yellow pigment that is seen in yellow skinned varieties of fowls. The pigment test can be applied to the color of vent, legs, and beak. This pigment is stored up in the body of the bird during the period when she is not laying. As a general rule, when a hen begins to lay she will begin to draw upon the fat stored in the body. This causes the yellow color to fade out as the length of the laying period advances.

The color fades in the following order: vent, beak and shank. The vent begins to lose its color very quickly after the bird begins to lay. A large white or bluish white vent on a yellow shank bird indicates that the bird is laying or has laid recently. The beak fades more slowly than the vent. The beak begins to fade at the base of beak, and fades to the point of the upper beak. The center of the upper mandible will be the last place to fade. When a beak is completely faded it indicates heavy production for the past five or six weeks.

The shanks are slowest to fade out and usually indicate a much longer period of production. The shanks fade first in the front and retain the color longer just below the feather line at the rear of the hock joint. It usually takes from four to five months of production to completely bleach the shanks.

When a hen stops laying the yellow color reappears in each of the above regions in the same order in which they disappeared. The color returns, however, much faster than it disappeared.

Molt: Length of production can be measured by the condition of the plumage during the summer and fall. Natural molts usually starts in the following order: neck, back, wings and body. The neck molt is rather common at any time of the year but the body molt is usually not reached unless the hens have ceased laying. The ideal time for molt is between September and November 15. December is too late for two reasons; first, the weather is too severe for molting hens; second, the price of eggs in December is too high to have the hens idle at this time of the year. Hens that molt any time in September will usually make the best layers. They will take less time to molt and will be laying again before cold weather sets in. It must be understood, however, that a flock may be thrown into a molt any season of the year if they are not receiving good feeding and care. Overfeeding, underfeeding, lack of protein in ration or suddenly changing the feed may be the cause of this unseasonal molt.

The following summary was arranged by the Connecticut Agricultural College Extension Service:

High Producer

Comb: red, large, silky, full.
Vent: white or bluish white, broad, moist.
Eyes: Prominent, set well apart.
Eying, earlobes and beak white.
Shanks: white, thin and flat.
Pelvic Bone to Breast Bone: deep and full across abdomen.
Back: broad, carrying well to the tail.
Body: deep, both front and rear.
Plumage: Ragged, worn, late molt.

Low Producer

Comb: pale, small, shriveled.
Vent: yellow, shrunken, dry.
Eyes: shrunken, turning in toward beak.
Eying, earlobes and beak yellow.
Shanks: yellow, round and full.
Pelvic Bones: close together and hard and rigid.

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MARKET FLASHES

Live Stock Markets in Healthy Condition

All Grains in Fair Demand

By W. W. FOOTE, Market Editor.

EVERY farmer is watching his crops grow, and throughout the corn states the corn has been shooting ahead splendidly, thanks to the hot weather and frequent rains in the more favored farming districts, but much credit must be awarded the farmers who have been cultivating the enormous fields for long days. In the end they expect to gather good profits, and if the estimate of the government is fulfilled, the corn crop will be the third largest ever harvested. The short hay crop will cause larger consumption of corn, and furthermore the oats crop is a short one. In addition to the widely extended work of cultivating corn, haying has been carried on actively, and it has been a busy time on the farms of the great middle west. Farm products are selling at good prices generally, and it is to be hoped that farmers are getting a fair proportion of the prices which city people are forced to pay, butter, for instance, retailing in the Chicago grocery stores as high as 57 cents for a pound package. Farmers who are actively engaged in the live stock industry express themselves as more than pleased with the way their cattle, hogs and sheep have been selling for a long period, and they are ready to admit the boom in recent weeks has far exceeded their fondest expectations. Even wool, after its long period of extreme depression, has at last started into life, and better times are promised by those in position to know. The United States Department of Agriculture a short time ago reported an active wool trade, with a considerable volume of wool moved to the mills, and it stated that some firms have advanced their asking prices from two to five cents a pound. Hogs have undergone one of the most wonderful booms on record, and speculation had nothing to do with it, the sole cause being an insufficient supply of swine in the country to meet the large requirements of western and eastern packers. Cattle have sold extremely high recently, and so have lambs of superior quality.

Jardine Demands Reforms

The following message is from St. Paul, Minnesota: "Boards of trade and chambers of commerce in the United States must stop unfair gambling practices and price manipulations or they will be put out of business, William M. Jardine, secretary of agriculture, told northwest farmers today. Secretary Jardine held a three-hour conference with leaders of various organizations and agricultural experts. He assured J. H. Hay, deputy state commissioner of agriculture, that steps have been taken to correct some of the 'abuses' on boards of trade.

"We are now trying to clean up the Chicago Board of Trade," said the secretary; "we have given those conducting the board fair warning to put their house in order. If they don't, we'll put them out of business."

Scalpers must be run out, sources of misinformation stopped, and crooks gotten rid of, he said.

Government Crop Reports

Grain crops of the United States aggregate 5,329,000,000 bushels of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley, an increase of 483,000,000 bushels over the July returns of last year and 227,000,000 bushels over the final figures of 1924, but a decrease of 23,000,000 bushels on the five year average, as shown by the July government report issued late yesterday.

The wheat crop of 680,000,000 bushels increased 19,000,000 bushels over the June returns, but it is 193,000,000 bushels short of last year's final estimates and compares with 740,000,000 bushels in July last year. The winter wheat crop of 404,000,000 bushels decreased 3,000,000 during July and is 186,

000,000 bushels short of last year's final yield.

Spring Wheat Crop Larger

The spring wheat returns of 276,000,000 bushels compare with 254,000,000 bushels last month and a harvest of 283,000,000 bushels last year. There were 29,705,000 bushels on the farm on July 1 of the crop of 1924, compared with 30,980,000 bushels last year. The wheat crop this year does not permit of an exportable surplus of 100,000,000 bushels on the basis of a domestic consumption of 650,000,000 bushels.

Corn Crop Is Larger

A corn crop of 3,095,000,000 is the third largest on record. It compares with 2,437,000,000 bushels harvested last year and a five year average of 2,935,000,000 bushels. The nine leading states have 2,080,000,000 bushels against 1,508,000,000 bushels last year.

The condition of corn July 1 was 86.4 against 72 last year, and a ten year average of 83.6. Acreage was less than expected, or 106,621,000, or 101.5 per cent, as compared with last year.

The oats crop of 1,292,000,000 bushels was only 3,000,000 less than last month and compared with 1,542,000,000 bushels harvested a year ago. The rye crop is 9,000,000 bushels short of last year. The barley crop is 63,000,000 bushels more than a year ago. A crop of 350,000,000 bushels of potatoes is 95,000,000 short of last year.

Speculation in Grain

The market receiver has a far easier task in ascertaining the probable future course of prices for hogs, cattle and sheep than the future market prices for wheat and the other grains, as live stock is not speculated in as are the several cereals. When it comes to wheat, which is the leader of the grains on the Chicago Board of Trade, it is very largely a question of what the speculators are going to do in buying and selling, and their activities this year have rendered the market a good deal of a puzzle to the market reviewer. On its merits alone, many people believe that wheat should be selling higher than it is, it being far lower than early in the year when it brought nearly \$2.10, but is still much higher than a year ago. The spring wheat crop is

expected to be a good one, but the total wheat crop promises to be a short one. Late legitimate influences governing the grains were the weather, the export demand and visible stocks and the volume of new wheat offered, the marketing of winter wheat so far having been below most expectations. All the grains are selling far below the highest time this year, and corn and oats have been selling below the prices paid a year ago, but wheat and rye are much higher. Wheat supplies in foreign countries are the smallest in years, and before long it is expected that the export demand will improve. A short time ago the visible wheat supply in the United States was reported as only 26,670,000 bushels, comparing with 34,519,000 bushels a year ago; and that of rye as down to 7,160,000 bushels, comparing with 17,309,000 bushels a year ago. Late sales for July delivery were made of wheat at \$1.46, comparing with \$1.16 a year ago; corn at \$1, comparing with \$1.04 a year ago, oats at 45 cents, comparing with 53 cents a year ago; and rye at 59 1/2 cents, comparing with 80 cents a year ago.

Great Prices for Hogs

Some of the prophets several months ago made predictions that hogs would sell as high as they did recently, but stockmen lacked faith and many farmers marketed their hogs early, before getting much size, believing that the market was not likely to go much higher. So large was this tendency that the markets were crowded with hogs early in the packing year, and this has brought about the great scarcity during recent months and the highly spectacular boom in prices, prime hogs having sold a short time ago on the Chicago market as high as \$14.75, followed by sharp reductions in values, as the packers and eastern shippers refused to pay the advance. For months it has been a wild time in the Chicago market, with active competition for hogs between the local packers and eastern shippers to points in districts where most of the hogs had been slaughtered. Recent receipts in Chicago ran very far below those for one and two years ago, and combined receipts in seven western packing points for the year to late date aggregated only 14,963,000 hogs, comparing with 17,834,000 one year ago, 17,011,000 two years ago and 12,803,000 for the corresponding time three years ago. One year ago hogs were selling at \$6.25 to \$7.55, two years ago at \$5.90 to \$7.80, and

three years ago at \$8 to \$11.05. The demand for fresh and cured hog products, lard included, continues very large, despite the large advances which have taken place in prices. Stockmen in the hog raising business with long memories will recall that many months ago when hogs were selling at far lower prices and sellers were dissatisfied with the returns, I advised taking good care of the pigs and mature them properly. Charles A. Mallory says: "The first six months of 1925 offered some interesting and exciting actions in the hog branch of the business, with prices fluctuating within a range of \$2.00 to \$3.00 per hundred, reaching \$14.60 in March, breaking to \$11.45 in May and winding up with a top of \$14.50."

On the close of the week hogs sold at \$11.85 to \$14.25, comparing with \$11.50 to \$14.50 a week earlier.

Prime Cattle Sell High

Within a short time there has been a widening tendency in the market prices for cattle in Chicago, due to the increasing receipts of grassy offerings and a limited number of choice long fed heavy steers and prime light weight yearlings. Recently prime heavy steers sold up to \$13.85, the years' highest price, while prime yearlings sold at \$13.75. On the other hand, the common to middling grades of cattle sold decidedly lower. Late sales of beef steers were made largely at \$9.50 to \$13, with no good steers going below \$10.50, and sales down to \$7 to \$8.75 for common to fair light steers and inferior little steers going at \$5 to \$6.90. The lower grades of butcher stock sold much lower, cows and heifers going at \$3.75 to \$12, according to quality, while canner and cutter cows sold at \$2.50 to \$3.65, bulls at \$3.50 to \$7 and calves at \$6 to \$13. The stocker and feeder trade was very slow, with limited offerings, sales being made at \$4.50 to \$8, mostly at \$6 to \$7, while stock and feeder cows and heifers brought \$3.50 to \$6. Shipments of feeder cattle from western markets for the first six months of the year amount to only 761,520 head comparing with 924,000 a year ago. One year ago beef steers sold at \$6.75 to \$11 for common to prime lots. Aside from the better class of cattle, prices were largely 50 cents to \$1 lower last week.

WHEAT

In spite of the fact that the wheat crop is way under last year prices declined last week, but the future market is nervous and strong. Looking the market over carefully we are of the opinion that wheat is going to be a good article to own before another crop.

Reports from Kansas indicate that that state will not have enough wheat to supply its own needs this year but will have to import. The wheat seems to be of good quality.

CORN

There has been a good substantial gain in the price of corn since our last issue and the market is firm. Whether this will hold or not is difficult to tell. There being a shortage of hay this year more corn will go into the silos for feed. This may offset any increase in acreage or production there may be.

OATS

The price of oats also advanced following the trend of corn and demand is fair.

RYE

A good tone is evident in the rye market and prices are again headed upward. We do not look for them to go much higher unless wheat prices begin to gain.

BEANS

The bean acreage this year in Michigan shows a substantial increase over last year and with good weather from now on there should be a bumper crop. We are afraid

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S MARKET SUMMARY

and Comparison with Markets Two Weeks ago and One Year ago

	Detroit July 13	Chicago July 13	Detroit June 29	Detroit 1 yr. ago
WHEAT—				
No. 2 Red	\$1.66		\$1.73	\$1.21
No. 2 White	1.65		1.73	1.23
No. 2 Mixed	1.65		1.73	1.22
CORN—				
No. 3 Yellow	1.44	1.07 @ 1.10	1.08	1.12
No. 4 Yellow	1.40	1.07 @ 1.08	1.04	1.07
OATS—				
No. 2 White	.55	.50 1/2	.54	.60
No. 3 White	.52 1/2	.47 1/2 @ .48	.51	.58
RYE—				
Cash No. 2	1.05		1.05	.83
BEANS—				
C. H. P. Cwt.	5.10		5.30 @ 5.35	4.55 @ 4.60
POTATOES—				
Per Cwt.	1.83 @ 2.00	2.16 @ 2.30	1.16 @ 1.33	1.66 @ 1.83
HAY—				
No. 1 Tim.	22.50 @ 23	25 @ 27	19.50 @ 20	23.50 @ 24
No. 2 Tim.	20 @ 21	21 @ 23	17 @ 18	21 @ 22
No. 1 Clover	15 @ 16	18 @ 19	14 @ 15.50	19 @ 20
Light Mixed	22 @ 22.50	20 @ 23	18.50 @ 19	22.50 @ 23

Monday, July 13.—All grains are in firm position and higher prices expected. Bean market quiet. Hay in demand. Butter and eggs steady.

that as soon as threshing begins there will be a rush to market and the bottom will drop out of prices, unless some move is made to prevent it. On page three of this issue we are publishing an article on the proposed bean growers pool discussed at Saginaw recently. This looks like something that would save the market if handled properly. Read this article and tell us what you think of the plan.

POTATOES

The potato crop in Michigan will be considerable smaller this year. Estimates are that the yield will be about 23,000,000 bushels, compared with over 38,000,000 bushels last year. This would be the smallest yield since 1916. Prices for old potatoes are higher than two weeks ago and there is a fair demand. Receipts are light.

HAY

A very good demand exists for hay and prices continued upward. The production in Michigan this year will be about one-half what it was in 1924. Hang on to your hay if you have any surplus.

BUTTER AND EGGS

There is a good demand for butter and eggs at Detroit. Best creamery butter, in tubs, is quoted at 39¢ @ 42¢ per pound. Eggs, fresh current receipts, are 31¢ @ 33¢ per dozen.

WOOL

The situation on the wool market is unchanged. The tone is quite optimistic locally regarding the London sales thus far, although the trade feels that the real basis for fine wools will not be established until the colonial sales open next week.

Average quotations on the better class of fleece wools similar to Ohio and Pennsylvania (grease basis) are: Fine, strictly combing, 56¢ @ 57¢ lb; fine, clothing, 46¢ @ 47¢; one-half blood, strictly combing, 54¢

55¢; one-half blood, clothing, 45¢ @ 46¢; three-eighths blood, strictly combing, 52¢ @ 54¢; one-quarter blood, strictly combing, 52¢ @ 53¢; low, one-quarter blood, strictly combing, 43¢ @ 44¢. The better class of Michigan wool is 1 to 2¢ less.

SEEDS

Detroit, July 11—Clover seed, \$16; alsike, \$13.75; timothy, \$3.70. Toledo, July 11—Clover seed, \$16; alsike, \$13.75; timothy, \$3.70. Chicago, July 11—Timothy seed, \$6.85 @ 8; clover seed, \$19 @ 26.85.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.—Hogs went a trifle higher Saturday on a steady market which featured a good demand. The top for hogs went to \$14.25, a nickel above Friday. Good butchers were a dime higher. Most good packing hogs sold at \$12.25 @ 12.50; with choice lots at \$12.75 and plain kinds down to \$11.75 @ 11.90. A week ago best hogs sold at \$14.50. The fresh supply was 4,000 with 8,000 held over.

There was little doing in the cattle market. Some choice heifers were on hand, but a bid of \$12.50 was not enough to satisfy sellers. The fresh supply was only 500. For the week cattle were higher with choice steers going to \$13.90 and yearlings to \$13.75 for the best price of the year.

The supply of 3,000 sheep and lambs went at steady prices. Some Washington lambs sold steady at \$15.75, with good natives at \$15.25.

EAST BUFFALO.—Cattle—Slow, steady; dry fed shipping cattle, 50¢ higher, other dry fed, 25¢ @ 50¢ higher grass grades slow, mostly 25¢ @ 60¢ higher shipping steers, \$8.50 @ 13.50; butchers, \$8 @ 9.50; yearlings, \$9.50 @ 12.50; heifers, \$5 @ 9; fair to choice, cows, \$3 @ 6.50; canners and cutters, \$2 @ 3; bulls, \$3 @ 6.50; stockers and feeders, \$4 @ 7.50; fresh sows and springers, active and steady, \$40 @ 115 per head. Calves—Active and steady; choice, \$12.50 @ 13; fair to good, \$11 @ 12; culls, \$6 @ 10.50; heavy, \$6 @ 8; grassers, \$3 @ 5. Hogs—Active, strong to 10¢ higher; heavy, \$14.65; mixed and yorkers, \$14.65 @ 14.75; light yorkers and pigs, \$14.65; roughs, \$12.25 @ 12.50; stags, \$7 @ 10. Sheep and Lambs—Active and steady; lambs, \$10 @ 15; yearlings, \$8 @ 12; wethers, \$8.50 @ 9; ewes, \$2 @ 7.50; mixed sheep, \$8 @ 8.50.

OFFICIAL CROP REPORT

MICHIGAN crop prospects have continued to decline during June, with the exception of grapes which maintained the June 1 condition figure. Every crop is below ten-year average and all except corn were below the July 1 condition of last year, according to the monthly statement issued July 10th by L. Whitney Watkins, Commissioner of Agriculture and Verne H. Church, U. S. Agricultural Statistician. General rains in northern Michigan and local showers in other sections were beneficial, but they came too late to materially help grain, hay and pastures except in a few northern counties. The drought over much of lower Michigan on July 1 was the severest in more than thirty years.

Corn: The acreage remains the same as that of last year, 1,686,000. While a slightly larger acreage was intended, adverse weather conditions and poor germination in late planted fields offset the increase. Early planted fields on good soils are showing good stands, excellent color, and a normal growth. The condition of 81 per cent is four per cent below and ten per cent better than one year ago. This outlook, if followed by average weather to the end of the season, would result in a production of 53,261,000 bushels, nearly ten millions more than the 1924 crop.

Wheat: Winter wheat lost ten points in condition during the month, the percentage being 65 equivalent to a production of 12,579,000 bushels as compared with 19,888,000 last year. Harvest began during the closing days of June, a little earlier than usual. The straw is short, many fields have quite thin stands and a considerable proportion of small heads. Indications point to the lowest yield per acre since 1912. The condition of spring wheat is 80 per cent, or a forecasted production of 112,000 bushels against 126,000 in 1924. It is estimated that six per cent of all wheat produced in 1924 is still on farms.

Oats: The straw is extremely short and many fields will be difficult to harvest with the usual machinery. The outlook is for 59 per cent of a crop as compared with a condition of 78 per cent one month ago, 84 per cent one year ago, and 84 per cent the ten-year average. This indicates a crop of 38,997,000 bushels, more than 28 millions less than last year, and the smallest production since 1921.

Barley: The straw is short and the condition of 60 per cent is 17 per cent lower than on June 1 and 26 per cent below the ten-year average. The forecasted production is 3,078,000 bushels as compared with 4,743,000 last year, although the present acreage is 12 per cent greater.

Rye: Rye is showing the best of any of the small grains although the straw is somewhat shorter than usual and the condition percentage of 72 is 17 per cent under the ten-year average. The crop is estimated at 4,014,000 bushels which is approximately only two-thirds as much as harvested in 1924.

Potatoes: According to correspondents' reports, the acreage planted is ten per cent less than last year. Most of the early planted fields have good stands but dry weather has affected the germination of the later plantings and the fields are uneven. The preliminary estimate is 263,000 acres, and the present condition figure of 83 per cent is equivalent to a crop of 22,920,000 bushels, the smallest production since 1916. Last year's crop was 38,252,000 bushels.

Beans: An increase of 12 per cent over last year in the acreage planted is indicated by the reports from correspondents. A greater increase would have resulted if drought had not prevented some planting and germination of some that were planted. The early fields have good stands but the later planted ones are more or less uneven. High winds did some local damage in certain sections. The condition of 82 per cent is five per cent below the average and is equivalent to a production of 6,396,000 bushels from the 624,000 acres devoted to the crop.

Hay: The condition of tame hay dropped from 71 per cent on June 1 to 45 per cent at the end of the month. On this basis, the production indicated is 2,328,000 tons as compared with 5,010,000 last year. Many old meadows were a failure and some of last year's seedlings were but little better. Alfalfa is demonstrating its high value to Michigan farmers through its greater ability to withstand drought. Its condition is 73 per cent against 41 per cent for clover and timothy.

Sugar Beets: Some stands are good and others poor. Considerable replanting was necessary but thinning operations were well advanced. Many fields are withstanding the drought very well. The condition is 75 per cent as compared with 84 one year ago and 88 the ten-year average.

Pastures: Pastures are very dry, especially on rolling lands, and some farmers have been forced to either feed their stock or turn them into meadows and grain crops. The condition is 53 per cent as compared with an average of 87.

FARMERS ATTEND FARM BUREAU SCHOOL

(Continued from Page 2)

the members through their farm bureau, that is not all which impels them to resolve to make their organization still bigger and stronger.

The whole idea of the campaign seems to be one of self-help and of community teamwork. Michigan farmers are realizing as never before that agriculture and rural life stand face to face with many perplexing problems which are too big for the individual to solve and which therefore require for their solution the strongest and most active farm organizations.

The future of the rural school, the county church, the farm home and the boys and girls were a few of the outstanding questions commanding the attention of the men and women who, after giving careful study to these various matters, have decided to go out and urge their neighbors to join them in the Farm Bureau for the production of a broad program of community betterment.

Counties in which the membership campaigns are now starting include Allegan, Barry, Calhoun, Eaton, Genesee, Ionia, Kalamazoo, LaPeer, Macomb, Muskegon, Shiawassee and Van Buren.—Stanley M. Powell.

SANILAC COUNTY FARMERS' PICNIC

IN accordance with the plan of the American Farm Bureau Federation to call the Fourth of July, Farm Bureau "Muster Day" the Sanilac County Farm Bureau held a huge picnic, getting together the largest group of farmers ever assembled in Sanilac county. There were over 3,000 automobiles and an estimated attendance of 12,000 people. One thousand automobiles were turned away due to the lack of parking space. The picnic was held at Sanilac County Park at Forster on the shores of Lake Huron and took place through the cooperation of the Chambers of Commerce, community clubs and farmers' clubs.

Three different speakers were on the program for the day. Rev. A. H. Manahan of Petoskey talked on citizenship. He was followed by Mrs. Frank Kinch of Grindstone City, who talked on "Woman's Responsibility in the Home, on the Farm and the Community." The third speaker of the afternoon was Dr. W. W. Field of Albion who discussed the opportunity of the rural youth.

Those in charge of the picnic report that everything was in perfect order, and there were no accidents or mishaps.

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100 LATE TO CLASSIFY

FOR SALE—PURE BRED JERSEY BULLS, ONE registered, 14 months old, weight about 600 lbs. S. J. PRITCHARD, RD2, Tekonsha, Michigan.

BUSINESS FARMERS EXCHANGE

FARM LANDS

FOR SALE—TO SETTLE ESTATE—ACCREDITED herd of thirty registered Holsteins, from calves to mature cows. Sired by 331 and 42 pound sires. 8 months bull calf from 42 pound sire. O. F. Rumsey, Admr., Hudson, Michigan.

FOR SALE—200 ACRE, LEVEL FARM, NEAR Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, part black soil, well tiled, extra good buildings, plow road. A beautiful country home. Chas. S. Mason, Owner, Delaware, Ohio.

IOWA FARMS FOR SALE—AS LOW AS \$60.00 per acre. Good terms. N. Bartholomew, 210 Crocker Boulevard, Des Moines, Iowa.

MUST SELL GOOD 100 ACRE SOUTHERN Wisconsin Dairy Farm, \$12,500, without stock. \$1,500 down. O. Coburn, Whitewater, Wis.

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

DAIRY CATTLE

GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN DAIRY CALVES, \$20.00 each, shipped anywhere. Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin.

POULTRY

WANTED—EGGS FOR HATCHING, FROM pure bred Barred Rock flocks. Now contracting for next season. Eggs used February until June, highest price. Will call with particulars. Write, Howe's Hatchery, Essexville, Michigan.

DOGS

PUPS FOR SALE—THREE-FOURTHS, POLICE, one-fourth collie. Splendid cattle and watch dog. Female \$6; Spade pitches \$8; Alva Buerge, Middleton, Michigan.

FOR SALE—DANDY FOX HOUND, SIX months old. From real hunting stock. W. A. Sharp, Oxford, Michigan.

FOR SALE—PEDIGREED GERMAN POLICE ups. Thos. G. Callaghan, Howell, Michigan.

BULL FEMALE, 18 MONTHS OLD, \$15.00. R. S. Beck, Racoon Island, Ohio.

SEED

ROBUST BEANS, GROWN FROM REGISTERED seed. Carl DeWitt, Wheeler, Michigan.

TOBACCO

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

LOOK HERE! GUARANTEED, FRAGRANT, mellow, rich, homespun tobacco. Five pounds chewing, \$1.50; smoking, \$1.25. Samples, 10¢. Clark's River Plantation, 192, Hazel, Ky.

CORN HARVESTER

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

EASY TO SELL GROCERIES, PAINT, LUBRICATING oils to consumers. Capital or experience unnecessary. 53 Years in Business. Write Loverin & Browne, 1785 So. State, Chicago, Ill.

"HUBER JUNIOR" GRAIN SEPARATOR WITH feeder, stacker and weigher. Just like new. Will sell cheap. J. H. Krause, Box 125, Lansing, Michigan.



Week of July 19

THERE may be some storminess the first day of this week but by Monday the sky will clear and then will follow several days of fair, dry weather. The greater part of the first half of this week will be generally free from storminess.

Temperatures during the first half of this week in Michigan are not expected to rise much above the seasonal average but by the middle part of the week the conditions will have changed.

By Thursday of this week temperatures in this state will have reached a high point with the consequent scattered thunder storms and showers although the latter characteristic will not be prominent generally in this state. The warm weather will remain over most parts of Michigan during the balance of the week.

Week of July 26

General warmth with local thunder storms and light, scattered showers may be expected in many counties throughout Michigan at beginning of this week.

A marked change will immediately follow this storm area across the state so that the first few days of the week may witness more comfortable temperatures.

A more general and definite storm period may be expected in this state about middle of week. At this time the barometric pressure will show a marked depression around and over Michigan with attendant heavy rains and strong winds. We believe that this storm will be one to be reckoned with on many open spaces in the country districts.

There may be a temporary drop in temperature about Friday but this will only make the hot, sultry period that we are expecting at end of week to appear all the more severe. The week goes out with very threatening conditions in many parts of this state ranging from intense heat, electrical storms, high winds and heavy local rains.

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.

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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.

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