

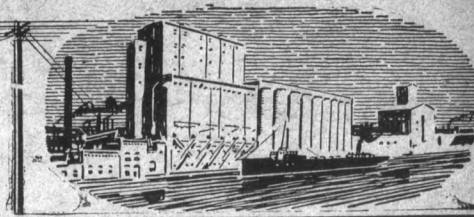
VOL. XIII, No. 18

MAY 1926

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

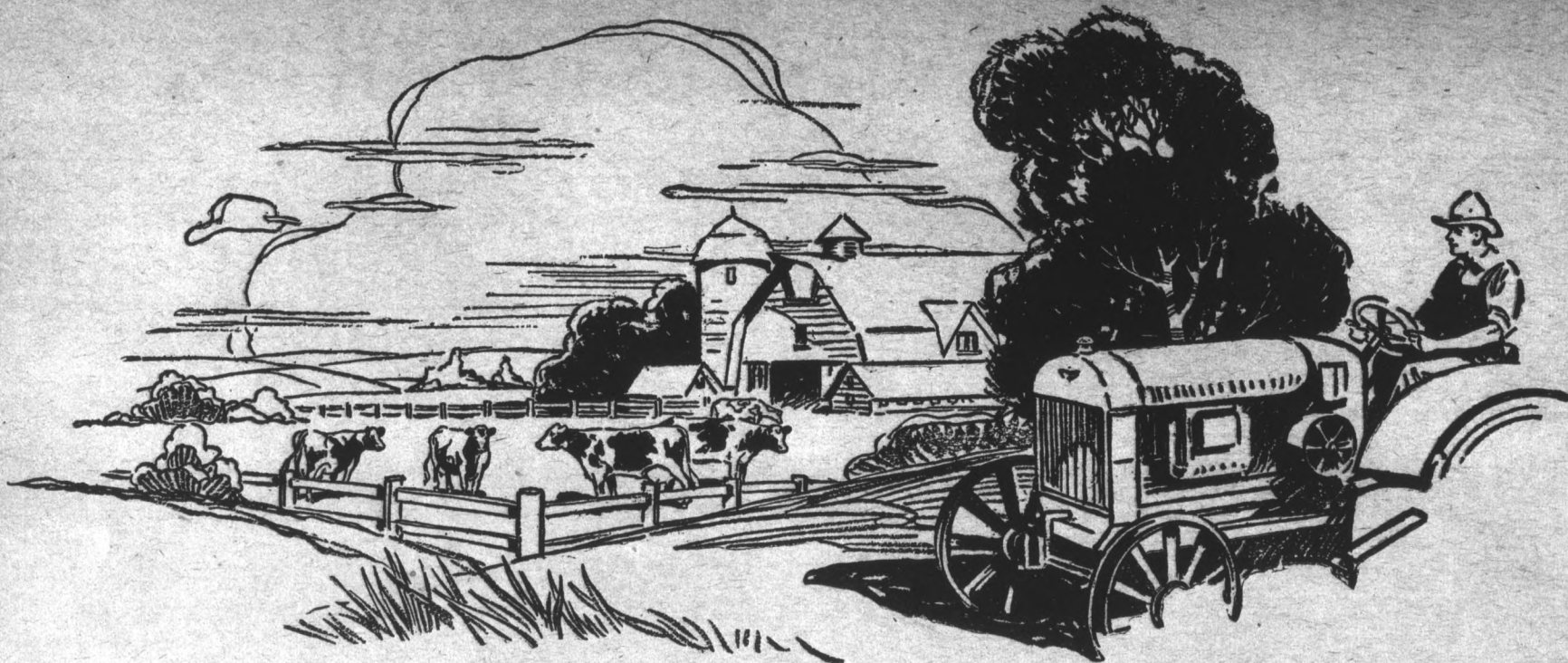


*An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan*



"OH BOY! AIN'T HE A DANDY?"

Do not miss our articles on fire prevention beginning in this issue. Also listen to radio talks at 7:00 P. M. on May 14, 21 and 28 through WGHP



Select Oil As You Select Cattle

When you buy cattle you select new members for your herd with the utmost care. You appreciate the importance of a pedigree. You realize the value of pure-bred stock. You know that it pays to buy the best.

Select the lubricating oil for your farm machinery with the same care. It pays to buy the best. An inferior oil or one not adapted to your tractor fails to protect the engine, parts are worn away by heat and friction, and your expensive machinery goes to the scrap heap long before its time.

You cannot afford anything but the best in lubricating oil.

Polarine

THE PERFECT MOTOR OIL

is the best. It is the perfect oil for automobiles, trucks and tractors, the result of years of experiments, laboratory and field tests by the lubricating experts of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana).

The question of ancestry is as important in selecting lubricating oil as in selecting cattle. The lubricating effectiveness of an oil depends to a large extent upon the crudes from which it is made. Polarine is made from special crudes, selected for their lubricating properties.

Polarine is one of the major products of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana). You know that you can depend on the guarantee of that name as surely as you can depend on the pedigree of thoroughbred cattle. Select oil as you select cattle and your tractor troubles will be minimized. Use Polarine—it pays. Consult chart for correct grade.

Tractor Chart of Recommendations

Tractors

Trade Name	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil
Advance-Rumely		Keck Gonnerman	S.H.
Oil Pull	E.H.	LaCrosse	E.H.
Allis Chalmers 15-25, 20-35	S.H.	Lauson	S.H.
Allwork	S.H.	Little Giant	S.H.
Appleton	S.H.	Lombard	S.H.
Aro	H.	McCormick-Deering	H.
Bates, Steel Mule and others	S.H.	Mead Morrison	S.H.
Capital	E.H.	Minneapolis	E.H.
Case, 12-20, 15-27, 18-32	H.	Moline	S.H.
Case, 22-40, 40-72, 25-45	S.H.	Monarch	S.H.
Caterpillar, 2 ton	H.	Nichols & Shepard	E.H.
Caterpillar, others	E.H.	Nilson	S.H.
Centaur	H.	Pioneer	E.H.
Cletrac	S.H.	Rock Island Heider	S.H.
Cultor	E.	Russell, (except Giant)	S.H.
Eagle	E.H.	Shawnee	H.
E. B.	S.H.	Tioga	H.
Fitch Four Drive	S.H.	Topp-Stewart	S.H.
Flour City	E.H.	Toro	H.
Fordson	S.H.	Townsend	E.H.
Frick	S.H.	Traylor	H.
Gray	S.H.	Twin City, (except 40-65)	S.H.
Hart Parr	E.H.	Wallis	S.H.
Huber	S.H.	Waterloo Boy	S.H.
J. T.	S.H.	Wetmore	S.H.
John Deere	S.H.	Wisconsin	S.H.
		Yuba Ball Tread	S.H.

Garden Tractors

Trade Name	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil
Acme	H.	Red E.	H.
Aro	H.	Shaw	H.
Beeman	H.	Spray-Mor	S.H.
Bolens	H.	Spry Wheel	H.
Bready	H.	Standard	H.
Centaur	H.	Utilitor	H.
Clip Mor	S.H.		
Do-It-All	S.H.		
Federal	H.		
Gilson	H.		
Gro-Mor	H.		
Gro-Mor Jr.	S.H.		
Gravely	H.		
Kin Kade	H.		
N. B.	H.		

KEY

H.—Polarine Heavy
 S.H.—Polarine Special Heavy
 E.H.—Polarine Extra Heavy
 F.—Polarine F

If tractor is operated in cold weather, use next lighter grade.

N.B.—For recommendations of grades of Polarine to use in automobiles and trucks consult chart at any Standard Oil Company (Indiana) Station.

Standard Oil Company, (Indiana)

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The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

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Newaygo Farmers Have Turned to "Mining"

Alfalfa Acreage in Newaygo County Doubled Through the Use of Marl

By L. D. KURTZ

Extension Specialist, Michigan State College

NEWAYGO county is all ready to double her alfalfa acreage this year. At least this is the indication manifesting itself when one sees the large quantity of "white gold" scattered on so many farms of all sections of the county.

Unusual efforts have been put forth during the past fall and winter months to open up the numerous marl beds located in all parts of the county. The farmers living near these valuable deposits of "white gold" have been busy "mining" this material and spreading it over their fields. Such a large quantity has been used that it is safe to say that 90 per cent of all the lime used this year will be marl.

The severe lesson taught to many of the farmers by the dry season of last year has awakened unusual interest in alfalfa growing. This acute shortage of hay this past season has made nearly every one eager to start a small acreage of alfalfa. Coupled with the fact that the majority of the farmers desire to secure a field of alfalfa comes the discovery, by many of them at least, that the cheapest source of lime lies idle on so many of their own farms. Knowledge of this fact has caused new beds to be "discovered," so that huge amounts of this material is close at hand for this distribution.

Nearly every farm around the city of Fremont has a field covered with marl. Sections around Holton, Hesperia, Grant, Croton, Ramona, Brohman, Bitley, Big Prairie, White Cloud and Woodville have also been busy securing and spreading this material on their fields.

Club Hauls 1200 Loads

The Farmers' Club at Big Prairie became interested in growing alfalfa and this past winter drew marl from Fish Lake. As high as 18 teams were in this dry bed of marl at one time, hauling it home. Oscar Evans secured over 50 loads for his own use, C. C. Babcock drew over 100 loads, while F. Scudder and C. Anderson have hauled over 105 loads. They were able to secure this material for 25 cents a load and were al-

lowed to draw all they could haul. This club alone hauled 1200 loads this winter which will mean from 200 to 300 acres of alfalfa for a start in this one outlying community.

The dairymen of the county are the real leaders in this procession of hauling marl because they realized that a good dependable legume hay was absolutely a necessity, if they were to secure the best possible results from their cows.

Contracts with M. S. C.

Men like Henry Roseman, whose farm is located on the banks of Fremont Lake and who has a large dairy herd, realized that alfalfa and sweet clover are legumes that make dairying profitable. Mr. Roseman contracted with the Agricultural Engineering Department of the College to "mine" 500 yards of marl from a bed on his own land. At the present time, this material is sweetening the soil of a major portion of his farm, so that a large acreage of alfalfa for hay and sweet clover pasture will soon be planted.

Other dairymen, such as J. J.

Saun, John Palmer, O. Hendrickson, Henry Duma, Black and White farm and Black and Neuman are all using large amounts of marl. The latter farm has hauled 170 yards from Duck Lake this past winter, so that they might seed 10 acres of alfalfa to match 10 acres they already have seeded as well as 15 acres of sweet clover for pasture. With a herd of 50 purebred Jerseys, they state that the feed problem is an acute one nearly every year and their solution is more acres of these legumes now that they have found such a cheap form of lime so near at hand.

E. E. Twing of Ramona has been a liberal user of marl, so he, too, might raise such a high class feed for his herd of 25 Jerseys. Many other dairymen who perhaps have somewhat smaller herds are seeding anywhere from 2 to 10 acres of alfalfa this year.

Others Interested in Alfalfa

The dairymen are not the only ones by any means who are interested in growing alfalfa. Strictly crop farmers, as well as beef cattle men, find that this legume is indispens-

able to their methods of farming.

E. O. McKinley of Grant has found alfalfa is a highly profitable crop to grow on his farm. He has worked out a rather unusual method of handling this crop with a very small outlay of labor. Mr. McKinley is very fortunate in having a marl bed covering 4 or 5 acres on his own farm and he has already spread this material over nearly 80 acres; 40 acres are growing alfalfa and 40 more will be seeded this spring.

He cuts just enough hay off this 40 acres to feed a bunch of steers during the winter and lets these same steers harvest the rest of the alfalfa. So each spring he purchases calves from Colorado which he turns out on this alfalfa pasture all summer and finishes them up on corn, oats and alfalfa hay. In this way, he handles a farm of over 300 acres, at a minimum of labor cost.

Many "Demonstrations"

One finds many "demonstrations" of the value of marl to the growing of alfalfa in Newaygo county, and after seeing such a widespread use and interest in this material, the thought naturally arises that much larger quantities will be "mined" in the succeeding seasons.

Agricultural Agent Harold Stinson realized when he first came into the county what the use of marl would mean to the farmers of Newaygo county, if such material could be made available and proper attention drawn to its value. He secured the services of the Agricultural Engineering Department of the Michigan State College in staging marl digging demonstrations in these localities of the county. A third of the marl dug by the Department of the College in its demonstrations in 16 counties, last year, was dug in this one county, on the farms of Henry Roseman, O. Hendrickson and the Black and White farm. These more or less spectacular demonstrations created county wide interest in this material which will result in doubling the alfalfa acre of the county in 1926.

OUR RURAL FIRE PREVENTION CAMPAIGN

DURING the month of May The Business Farmer is putting on a rural fire prevention campaign. The opening gun is the article appearing on page three, and is to be followed up with other articles and several talks over the radio. Be sure to read these articles, and "tune-in" on our radio programs if you have a set or call on a neighbor who has one those nights if you have none. The first talk will be given by Charles V. Lane, state fire warden, through station WGHP, shortly after 7 o'clock, eastern standard time, on the evening of May 14th. The second talk will follow one week later, May 21st, through the same station and at the same hour, with James Slocum, secretary of the Pioneer Reserve Mutual Fire Insurance Company, the speaker. Hon. L. T. Hands, state insurance commissioner, will give the third talk on the evening of May 28th over WGHP during the half hour devoted to M. B. F. market reports and farm news. These talks on fire prevention by men whose experiences are worth knowing should be of great value to every farmer in Michigan.

Correspondents Report Spring Work from Two Weeks to a Month Late

AT last spring seems to have arrived, and farmers have a chance to get their oats into the ground. A great deal of plowing is being done and if good weather prevails crops will be planted just as fast as the ground can be fitted. The reports indicate that the acreage of the different crops will be about the same as last year, with the possible exception of beans, there being an inclination to plant fewer beans, and more grain. Winter wheat and rye in most counties are coming along fine, but pasture is rather poor. A few early potatoes have been planted in the southern counties. Prospects are good for a plentiful crop of fruit this year. The reports received from our correspondents are as follows:

Hillsdale (NW).—Only a few oats sown, too much cold, wet weather the last week. Wheat and rye looking good. Grass and alfalfa greening up slowly, feed question serious. Early pigs nearly a total loss, some farmers lost all. Too much dark, damp weather for early chicks. A few early potatoes planted, seed scarce and high. A few early gardens started. Chas. Hunt, 4-29-26.

Monroe.—Owing to late season, continued wet and cold, planting is later than usual. Farmers do not think it well to plant much yet. Wheat fields have looked as if they did not winter very well. Rye fields also a bit off in appearance. But both are improving. Hard to report

for certain on them just yet. Warmer weather may help if it comes soon. Spring work generally late.—Florence Howard, 4-29-26.

Kent.—Spring has arrived at last. A great deal of plowing is being done. Oats are sown. Winter rye and wheat looks fine. Clover is coming up and begins to look like a good crop but of course very little can be said just now. Hogs are in great demand at farm sales. Brood sows bring \$75 to \$80 if going to farrow soon. At one sale a Duroc-Jersey sow with 10 pigs brought \$110. She was not registered. Many farms have small flocks of sheep. Good cows bring fair price. There is not much hay for sale. Grain is still being held back for feed. About all feed that can be bought is corn stalks.—Sylvia Wellcome, 4-27-26.

Berrien.—This neighborhood is strictly a fruit section and very little grain or hay is sold. Farmers are spraying, burning brush, tying grapes and getting hotbeds ready for melons and tomatoes. Cannons are offering 12 cents per pound for black raspberries. Growers are asking 6 cents per pound for sour cherries but will not contract much until spring frosts are over. Prospects so far are excellent for a good fruit crop.—H. N., 4-29-26.

Saginaw.—The weather during April was very unfavorable for farming. The soil is wet and cold. Very few oats planted. Really too wet to plow in most sections, except where fields are well drained. Wheat fields are very poor and spotted, about one-third lost on the low spots on account of the ice and water. Hay is very scarce on account of a short crop last year. Some farmers are feed-

ing straw instead for their milch cows. Good milch cows are bringing \$100 at auction sales.—E. C. Magnus, 4-27-26.

Oakland.—Wheat small but still alive, Rye the same. Alfalfa stood the drought and winter well. June clover hurt by frost and last summer's drought. Timothy looking good. No pasture yet. Most farmers short on hay. Not much oats or barley sown yet. Acreage well be about the same as usual.—John DeCou, 4-29-26.

Huron.—Frost not all out. Roads bad, even gravel. Feed used up close, no sign of grass yet. Potatoes moving at \$2 and \$2.50 but this is not a great potato county. Fall sown grains look poor, better on rolling fields. Failure of clover will cause sowing of substitutes, sweet clover and alfalfa. Farmers report some beans held. Those holding may reduce acreage some if they can get in normal crop of earlier grains. Some contract peas and beans to sow. Some delayed building being done. Farms getting larger. Horses cheap, pigs scarce, dairy cows normal, fat stock scarce.—E. R., 4-29-26.

St. Joseph (NW).—Wheat looks fairly good. A few oats planted, the bulk will be sown in the next two weeks. Clover and grass just beginning to show green. No pasture in sight for a week or two.—C. W., 2-28-26.

St. Joseph (SE).—Fall crops greening up and looking good except very backward. 50 per cent of oats sown. Large acreage of early potatoes put out. Also quite a lot of peppermint, which is unusual for this locality. Meadows greening up but due to dry spring in 1925 not

much young clover. Old clover very poor. Alfalfa starting and lots of it in this locality. Unfavorable spring weather retards spring work.—Alvin Yoder, 4-29-26.

Eaton, Clinton and Calhoun.—Oats about half sown in mud, ground poorly fitted. Some cattle in pastures but no feed. Vegetation not advanced far enough to be hurt by frosts. Much corn in shock, especially in Eaton. Large crop of maple sugar and syrup.—J. M., 4-30-26.

Wexford.—Farming operations are just beginning. The snow went off slowly and left the land mellow and in good shape for plowing. Grass and alfalfa are beginning to get green. Roads are in good condition. Hay is very high and many farmers have to buy on account of the short crop last year and the late spring. Quite a lot of potatoes still in the hands of growers.—Eva Davey, 4-29-26.

Lenawee (W).—Cold, backward spring. Not many oats sown yet. Plowing the order of the day. About the same acreage of oats and barley will be sown. Hay scarce. Plenty of oats on hand. Not over 60 per cent of young pigs and lambs saved this spring. Lots of corn in shock yet but poor quality.—C. B., 4-28-26.

Branch.—Wheat looking fair. Seeding very good. Farmers about two weeks late getting crops in. Several sowing oats this week.—M. Van Order, 4-28-26.

Lenawee (NE).—Farm work backward. Farmers are now getting in their oats and barley, mudding them in in some places. Sheep shearing is in progress but the market has not yet opened. A (Continued on page 23.)

Are You Protecting Your Home From Fire?

Total Losses from Roof Fires Alone in State of Michigan Last Year Amounted to Well Over Two Millions of Dollars

CHARLES V. LANE, Chief Fire Marshal of Michigan, has issued his preliminary report covering the fire losses and causes for the year 1925, and it brings to the surface a condition, apparently heretofore unknown, which should command great attention, if a betterment of conditions may be expected. In fact the hazardness of farm buildings will very likely increase.

We refer particularly to farm buildings for two reasons, first, the great majority of our readers comprise farmers, and secondly, their risks are not protected as are those located in villages and cities where voluntary and paid fire companies are maintained for the protection of property within the radius which may be traversed easily.

Mr. Lane's report shows the greatest destruction of property during the past year was from causes unknown, which always heads such reports. Where the causes may be attributed to the carelessness of the insured, in order to avoid censure and a possibility of losing his insurance, the cause is given as "unknown." In cities and villages many fires are of an incendiary origin, and unless the insured is trapped the cause is given as "unknown," and too, there are many fires which occur in the absence of the occupants where cause may not be known.

Greatest Known Cause

The greatest known cause in Mr. Lane's report is "defective chimneys, heating apparatus, stove pipes, etc." practically all of which are preventable, resulting from carelessness and neglect of the occupants or owners of the property destroyed. Along this line there is much to be accomplished along educational lines. Just a little thought and time for an occasional inspection, with the possibility of a small expenditure, would make every hazard along this line absolutely safe and be the means of saving millions of dollars in losses in Michigan alone, and what an awful loss is the total from this cause in all our states.

The property which is destroyed by fire is an entire loss, and forever, never to be replaced unless by the contribution of others. The loser may receive, to within a small amount of his loss in insurance, but whatever he does receive comes from the contribution of others who pay insurance assessments, therefore everyone who owns property should exercise due care and attention to making his property safe against destruction by fires which may be easily avoided.

Losses from Sparks

The report further shows that the second greatest losses from known causes, is the destruction of property caused from chimney sparks alighting on shingle roofs. There were 1767 more losses from this

cause than any other known, and yet the total loss in dollars and cents was not so large as that of defective stoves, chimneys, pipes, etc., which may be attributed to the fact that roof fires are usually discovered in the cities and villages in time to be extinguished by the local fire department. In the country where the population is scattered roof fires are seldom discovered in time to save the building. It frequently happens that the country home may be burning, and oftentimes near destruction before the family occupying the building, knows of the existence of the fire, and in such cases the pos-

fire trap, to the extent not realized by the occupants.

When the condition of the roof is called to the attention of the owner, he frequently defends his position by stating that the roof does not leak, but this has no bearing upon its not being a veritable fire trap. Investigation develops the fact that very few dwellings covered with shingles have roofs all in the same condition as they are replaced only in sections, leaving the property in jeopardy at all times.

Our attention was recently called to the destruction of a fine farm home in Mecosta county, which had



If it had not been for the fact that this roof fire was discovered shortly after it started and a dry powder extinguisher was handy the damage to this home would have been much greater than shown here. Had the roof been fire proof this would never have happened.

sibility of saving the home is nil, and only a part of the contents, if any, are saved from destruction. Chief Lane reports that the 1925 losses from roof fires amounted to \$2,205,072.67.

Unless there is some concerted action taken by those who occupy or own farm dwellings so as to prevent roof fires, the tendency will be towards a greater and increasing loss each year, which may be attributed to the fact that most farm dwellings have been built for years. Many have outlived their first covering of wood shingles and are well along with the second shingle roof, which is growing older and more dangerous every day.

A Fire Trap

It is a noticeable fact that in travelling through the country, watching closely the condition of shingle roofs on farm dwellings, we find but few on which there is a good roofing throughout. The main part may be newly shingled, and the wings or porches in their last stage of usefulness, thus making the dwelling a

been re-roofed with asphalt roofing, excepting the porch. The work was done by the owner during a busy season, and after covering the main roof, his farm work demanding his attention, he decided to let the porch go until a later date when he had more time. One day last summer, a spark from the chimney when a drying, strong wind pre-alarmed on the porch roof and burned his home, and very little of the contents were saved because of the lateness of discovering the fire, and the owner being in the back fields at work.

There seems to be a prevailing opinion among most people that sparks which come from chimneys alighting on roofs, destroying homes, come direct from stoves and furnaces, which is fallacy. The small sparks which traverse the stove pipe and chimneys from the firebox to the roof, are usually harmless. It is the formation of soot, creosote, etc., which clings to the inside of the chimney, unless frequently cleaned, is completely

lined with this substance, and it increased in thickness and volume, until some time some day when there is a hot fire in the stove or furnace, the heat ignites this substance, and the entire interior of the chimney is a seething mass of flames shooting several feet above the chimney top, throwing burning embers in every direction, and alighting on the roof in great quantities, and unless it is discovered and watched, ready to extinguish every part alighting on the shingle roof, the dwelling will be reduced to ashes.

Coal Worse Than Wood

Very often we hear someone say, "I burn coal, there can be no danger." Coal is ten times worse than wood. Soft coal is the worst possible fuel for filling chimney interiors.

In the first place every time a dwelling or any part of the roofing needs replacing, wood shingles should never be used. They are a positive fire menace and those who cover their homes with them are in great danger all of the time. There are many dependable kinds of fire-proof roofing which is no more expensive than a good grade of shingles, and they will last longer and give a greater degree of fire protection. They may be purchased of dealers in almost every village.

It is true that a great percentage of farm dwelling have shingle roofs which have some years of service ahead, and the owners do not feel like going to reroofing expense at this time and yet it would be economy to make the sacrifice now, thus making the home safe from roof fire destruction.

Where the owners do not intend to make an early change to fire-proof roofing, dwelling chimneys should be equipped with efficient spark arresters, which may be purchased at a nominal cost, and maintain same until a change is made in roofing material. It is also equally important that chimneys be frequently cleaned. This will greatly lessen the possibility of roof fires. If there is no substance clinging to the inside of the chimneys to burn, fire brands will not be carried out of the chimneys and onto the roofs.

Heavy Losses

The State Mutual Rodded Insurance Company of Flint, insuring farm buildings, lost 107 dwellings in 1925, and 90 were damaged by roof fires, causing a loss of \$78,732.03, showing that more than half of all the buildings taking fire were completely destroyed.

Twenty-seven per cent of all the losses on the Patron's Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Fremont, Mich., in 1925, were caused by sparks alighting on dwelling roofs.

The Pioneer Reserve Mutual Insurance Co., of Detroit, insuring farm property exclusively, in 1925, (Continued on Page 9)

About the Tariff, Farm Legislation and the Wool Market

By JAS. N. McBRIDE

ON April 10th the Commercial Bulletin of Boston, authority on wool, noted the downward trend of wool in the United States and steady market in London. The Textile World in April issue made note that 4,500 bales of wool, medium grade, had been bought for export at London at seventeen pence per pound. This with duty paid was at least eight cents per pound above midwest wools of the same grade.

Wool in the United States is priced 25 per cent to 30 per cent below that of last year. If the tariff was effective up to the full amount then that duty is now practically inoperative as far as measuring the difference in price between cost of production in the United States and in Australia.

During the first ninety days of 1926 foreign wool up to about one-half the total average imported for one year had been landed and was in bond awaiting demand. For example, if the tariff was twelve cents about a fair average on grease wools can be paid on 100,000,000 pounds imported and the total domestic clip

of about 250,000,000 pounds decreased the amount equal to the tariff. Then the tariff as far as protection is concerned would be operating as follows: Duty paid on 100,000,000 pounds at 12 cents equals \$12,000,000. A decrease of 12 per cent per pound on the total domestic clip when leaving first hands would equal \$30,000,000 to offset the duty paid as noted above. On the coarser grades of wool we are down to the 1914 basis at the present time. Here is a case of concerted buying power against a widely diffused and dis-united selling power.

Personally I thought that with the tariff increased to 31 per cent on clean wool that it would afford an ample measure of the cost difference between the home and foreign production of wool. In practice it has not worked out. Here comes the principle proposed in connection with legislation for surplus as the writer discussed it with Secretary of Agriculture Jardine. For example, the wool growers would determine a fair

value as to the wools of this country and if prices were not met, the wool would go into storage. For example, the fair price for Michigan wools would be fifty cents downward as to grades. This price would be paid the grower. If he made a bad guess and got the price too high, the surplus will compel the lowering of the price the next year.

The Jardine plan would be to advance from a government fund 20 to 25 per cent of the necessary price, the balance being supplied by debentures sold against the stored product. This program would be equal to one billion dollars for agricultural price stabilization. The application of this plan to Michigan would restore this year's wool price to that of last year. Even figures are always approximations but it is safe to say Michigan's wool crop would be worth from one to one and one-fourth million dollars more under this plan.

The law may be enacted before this is printed and if not so soon

then a little later. Wool is strong abroad and weak at home. Wool is good property to hold at present prices. Those best able to judge look for an immediate advance on all staple farm products on the passage of farm surplus legislation.

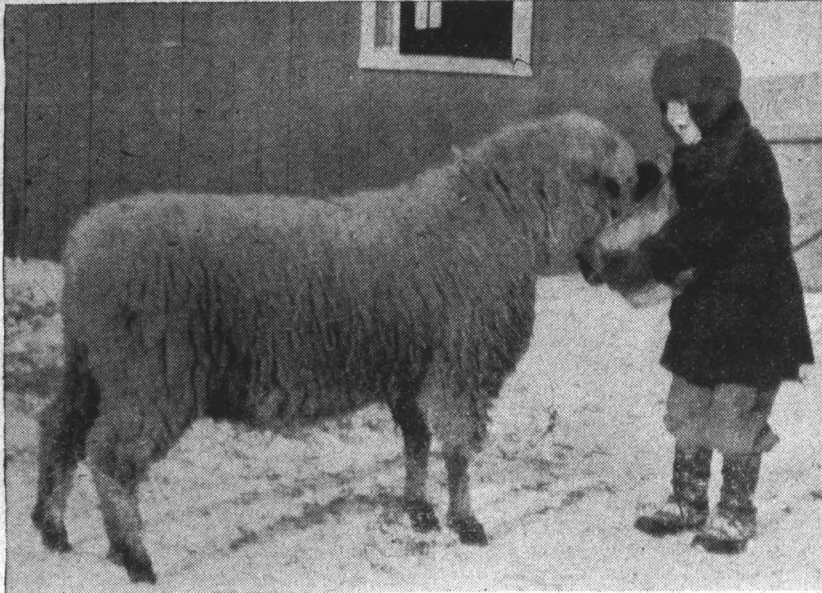
From a fifty minute visit with Secretary Jardine, I was fully convinced of his sincerity and desire to establish farm prices on a firm basis and on equal relations with other industries.

The objection to the equalization fee was the idea of a tax on farm products and the uncertainty of its legal status. Secretary Jardine said the United States had lost money in various projects of agriculture like reclamation, etc., and that over a few years of operation losses and profits would balance. We sent \$80,000,000 to sustain banking conditions in Cuba and that an advance to agriculture was fully warranted. Credit is due to Haugen, Dickinson and all the various workers for agriculture in hammering away on the surplus of production weighting the price for the whole crop.

THRU OUR HOME FOLKS' KODAKS



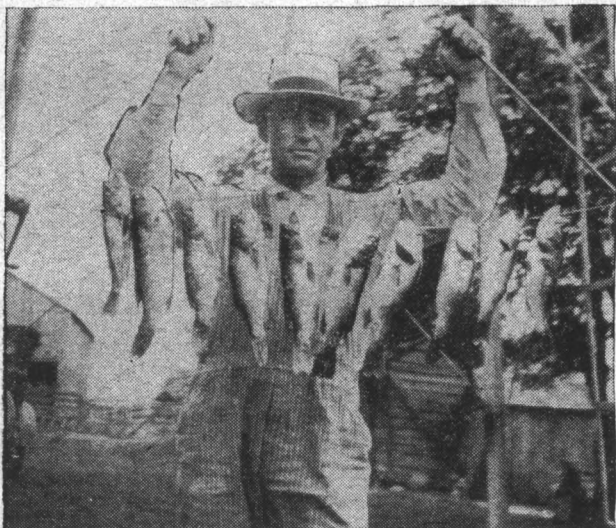
"OH, LOOK!"—Myra, little niece of Mrs. O. C. Sabin, of Harrison, Clare county.



GIVING BILLY HIS DINNER.—Junior Getman is feeding Billy, the pet sheep. Mrs. G. M. Getman, Junior's grandma, who lives near Owosso, Shiawassee county, sent the picture.



A BRIGHT-EYED BOY.—Alexander Kullman, who lives with Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Faber, Mt. Pleasant.



A NICE CATCH.—Mrs. C. W. Siebert, of Metamora, Lapeer county, sent us this picture of her husband with a fine string of black bass caught in a small lake in the southern part of Hadley township, in Lapeer county.



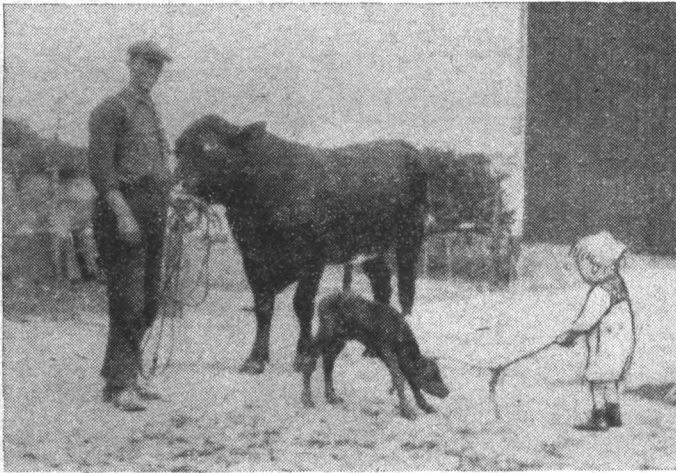
THE BEST OF FRIENDS.—Here is Francis Osinski, of Hemlock, Saginaw county, and his dogs. The picture came from Joseph Osinski of the same address.



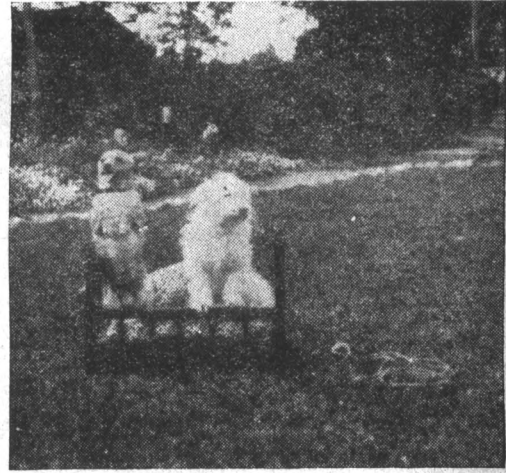
HELPING GRANDPA IN THE GARDEN.—Nadine is helping her Grandpa Davis, of Newberry, Luce county, in the Upper Peninsula, make garden. Her grandma, Mrs. Birdie Davis, sent the picture to us.



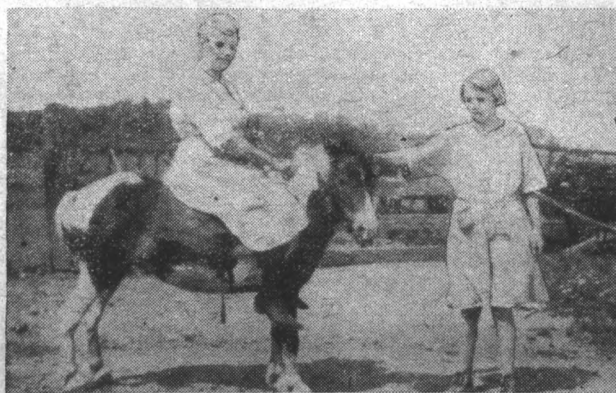
TIME TO EAT.—Elmer Koch, nephew of Aaron W. Sommer, of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, likes to feed the orphan lambs from a bottle.



TWO GENERATIONS.—"Myself and baby boy, and the rest speaks for itself," writes Gary Chaney, of Blanchard, Isabella county. It looks like the younger generation was failing to cooperate here.



DOING SOME TRICKS.—Rags and Rex are the pets of Melvin Fischer, who lives on Hillsdale Farm, near Gagetown, in Tuscola county, and he has taught them to do tricks.



TAKING GRANDMOTHER FOR A RIDE.—One good thing about riding a pony, if you fall off you haven't far to fall. This kodak print was sent in by A. B. Coffron, of North Branch, Lapeer county.



"HOWDY, MR. TURKEY."—Elton, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Watson, Mt. Pleasant, Isabella county, with his pet turkey.



IS THIS GOING TO BE A RACE OR A PARADE?—"This is our girl and boy having a good time on the farm," writes Mrs. Ed. H. Hanning, of Saginaw, Saginaw county. The farm is certainly the place to have a good time.

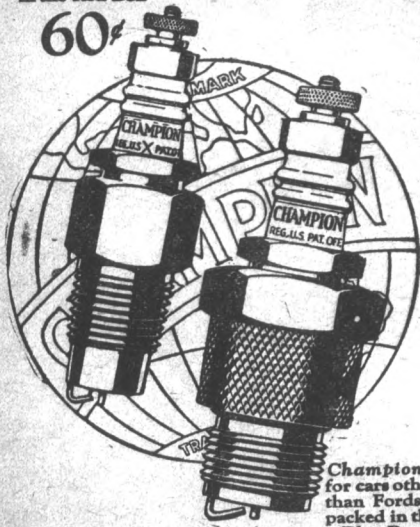


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(A clearing department for farmers' every day troubles. All requests for information addressed to this department receive most careful and prompt attention, and a personal answer is sent out by first class mail. This service is free to paid-up subscribers, but complete name and address must accompany the inquiry. If we use your inquiry with the answer in this department your name will not be published.)

HAVING TROUBLE OVER LEASE

We are renting a farm on shares and the first year, so we are green as grass. The hay, the landlord furnishes the seed and takes half. Is the tenant supposed to harvest hay, bail it and bear all expense and feed bailers and haul hay for only half? Also rest of crops we get two-thirds, do we pay all expenses and market his third? Does not the pasture go with farm when you rent farm out-right? Has the landlord a right to rent a place out and then put a padlock on woodshed? At first he said we could have our wood, then he said he was reserving the woodlot and renting it out for pasture and would put a padlock on gate so we could not get wood. He also said that he could hire men to pull all weeds he sees growing and tenant would have to pay the bill.—L. M. F., Cass City, Michigan.

HAY is generally divided in the stack or mow and any operations such as baling, each party bears his own expense. If the entire farm was rented, the pasture is part of it and the landlord has no right to rent any portion of it during the terms of the lease. If the tenant lives up to the terms of the contract and no clause is inserted that the landlord has the right to hire men to cut weeds and charge same to tenant, he cannot charge same to tenant. The best thing to do is to read your contract and see that its provisions are carried out, providing the terms are just and equitable; if not, try and make them so.—F. T. Riddell, Research Assistant, Dept. of Economics, M. S. C.

SETTLEMENT

A man and wife have a joint deed of 78 acres of land and wish to separate, he to get a bill of divorce. They have two children aged 12 and 14 years respectively. Can the wife sign away her rights in the property before the bill is granted? Can a property settlement be affected prior to divorce without court interference?—F. J. C., Vermontville, Michigan.

—A property settlement could be made between the parties prior to the divorce, and, if equitable, would not be disturbed by the court.—Legal Editor.

NO MARKET

"Can you recommend some commission man in Detroit who I could ship maple sugar and syrup to?"—B. C., Charlotte, Michigan.

THE outlet here for locally produced maple sugar and syrup seems to be very limited. We cannot find any wholesale produce firms or wholesale grocery houses that accept miscellaneous consignments of this nature. Some of them have in past, but they find that the quality of the syrup is not standardized sufficiently, either with reference to color or weight, so that they can develop any satisfactory trade in it.—G. V. Branch, Director, Municipal Bureau of Markets, Detroit.

BILL ON PENSION FOR AGED

About a year ago I saw in the papers where Senator Young introduced a bill at Lansing to establish old age pensions, but I never heard how it came out. Wish you would tell me.—Mrs. F., Allen, Mich.

THE bill sponsored by Senator F. L. Young which would have established state pensions for old persons, was not enacted into law by the 1925 Legislature. It was referred to the Senate Committee on State Affairs but was never reported out by that body.

While this proposition has a certain amount of merit, there are many cases where there are undoubtedly deserving citizens who, through unfortunate circumstances should receive financial support in some way which would not make them objects of charity, still a good many law makers and thoughtful citizens are loath to embark upon a paternalistic venture which would tend to discourage thrift and which

would also inevitably discourage property ownership through making necessary the imposition of higher taxes.

The state has already approved mothers' pensions and compensation for those injured in industry. Both of these types of aid are requiring large amounts of money. It is a debatable question as to just where the responsibility of the state should begin and where that of the individual citizen should end. The more responsibility we turn over to the government the less liberty we have for ourselves and the greater the expense of government.—Stanley M. Powell.

NO METHOD TO PRESERVE BARK

Could you inform me how to preserve the bark on wood being used for ornaments, oddities, etc.—Subscriber, Hillman, Mich.

SO far as I know, there has been really no successful method devised. Some remove the bark carefully while the wood is green, or after thoroughly steaming, and then paint the surface of the wood with some preservative such

as creosote or a toxic paint. The bark is then replaced and tacked down. Others have seasoned the wood with the bark on and then saturated with raw linseed oil. This worked satisfactorily for a while at least. If the wood is not to be exposed to the weather, I would advise using a 5 per cent solution of zinc chloride on the bark, taking care that it is soaked thoroughly through. The zinc chloride is not poisonous, but will leach out when exposed to the weather.—J. C. DeCamp, Assistant Professor of Forestry, Michigan State College.

HAS RIGHT TO MANURE

I rent a small piece of land and the privilege of using a barn thereon. I raise garden crops exclusively on this land which I have leased for one year only. I keep a team in the barn and buy all their grain, hay and bedding, not using anything raised on this piece of land as feed or bedding. At the end of the year have I a right to sell the manure? I would like to buy this manure from an old man whose situation I have illustrated above. The owner of the land refuses him the right to move the manure.—C. H., Saginaw, Michigan.

MY reply is that if all manure is produced from feed raised on the farm and purchased by the renter he has a right to the manure produced from such feed.—F. T. Riddell, Research Assistant, Economics Dept., M. S. C.

What the Neighbors Say

(We are always pleased to receive letters from our subscribers and gladly publish those on subjects of general interest. If you agree or do not agree with what is written and published in this department write your views and send them in. The editor is sole judge as to whether letters are suitable for publication or not.)

BEAN GROWERS LACK THE COOPERATIVE SPIRIT

DEAR EDITOR: In a letter written by R. Schultz of Bay county, and printed in the April 10th issue of this paper, he tried to compare the Michigan bean growers and the Children of Israel. I read his letter with interest; but I could not agree with all he said and I want to call his attention, and the attention of other bean growers, to a few facts that he overlooked.

In the first place, Moses, great leader that he was, never succeeded in leading the Children of Israel into the promised land. By a miracle he got them out of slavery, altho at times afterwards they gladly would have returned to the flesh-pots of Egypt. After forty years of discouraging struggle the great leader died and the Children of Israel, like the bean growers today, were still in the Wilderness; but Moses was not to blame for that situation. A new generation of Israelites crossed the Jordan; and a new generation of bean growers, educated in modern cooperative marketing principles and not subject to the selfish influences of the state bean jobbers, will, in due time, follow another Joshua into a real honest-to-goodness bean growers' marketing organization.

The trouble with the bean growers today is not, in my estimation, a lack of proper leadership; but it is largely a lack of real cooperative spirit combined with plain ignorance of the means and methods of collective selling.

The Grange, the Farm Bureau and the College are all right, and they are doing all they can for the growers under the circumstances. Their plans may not be perfect, it is true; but a perfect marketing plan could not be forced onto unwilling farmers. Neither is the crop reporting service to blame for the growers' troubles. Last summer, in spite of predictions of a big bean acreage, growers continued to plant hundreds of acres of beans right up to the first week in July.

The trouble with farming today is that not more than 40 per cent of farm operators study their business in the light of the information furnished freely by the College and the crop statisticians. In this year of 1926 it is a joke to repeat the worn-out and untruthful remark about the mistake of the College in teaching increased production and modern marketing methods, both of which are being pushed by the College of Agriculture, are wise and the only means that farmers can use

now to give immediate relief in the present difficulty.

When a farmer plants regularly a uniform acreage of a variety of crops and gives his marketing leaders a loyal and intelligent support, he has little to kick about.—Fred Vander Molen, President, Falmouth Mfg. Assn., Missaukee County.

THINKS SOFT COAL CAUSES MORE FIRES THAN WOOD

TO the Editor: I have heard of so many homes burning of late caused by sparks from chimneys alighting on shingle roofs, that I have become curious as to the cause thereof. I have been of the opinion that where coal was burned that there was but little danger, that sparks from wood fuel was the most dangerous, so a few days ago, a friend and I decided to do a little experimenting.

This friend owned a nice home in the village and burned coal in the furnace. The chimney had a tile lining 8x8. He cleaned it out about every six weeks. After discussing chimney conditions and the fire danger we decided to try cleaning it out by burning, that we might see just what would take place. We opened the pipe entrance on the first floor by removing the stovepipe and a seven inch opening in the basement, in which we put loose paper and set it on fire. Almost instantly the whole chimney interior from bottom to top was a mass of flames shooting way above the chimney top, fairly raining fire on the roof which we carefully watched.

My great wonderment now is how any shingle roof can escape destruction under such conditions, and that there are not many more homes destroyed from this cause seem inconceivable. Before setting fire to the interior of the chimney we closely examined it and found it fully half-filled with this creosote-carbon substance, retarding the draft, which when on fire came out of the top of the chimney in chunks of red hot fire.

I am now fully convinced that chimneys should be cleaned frequently, more especially if soft coal is used. For years I have listened to arguments that where coal was used there was no danger from sparks from roofs, but I am now satisfied that this is the most dangerous fuel to use when destruction of homes by roof fires is considered, and it behooves every home dweller to pay more attention to prevention of fires from this cause.—C. N. R., Gladwin County.

SOILS AND CROPS

Edited by C. J. WRIGHT
(Questions referred to Mr. Wright are promptly answered by first class mail without charge, if your subscription is paid in advance.)

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER AND ITS USE

IN my last article on Commercial Fertilizer, I tried to make it plain to the reader what fertilizer was composed of.

Fertilizer is in no way to be classed as a stimulant, as it is believed to be by lots of people.

Each element of the analysis is an actual plant food, that can be used by the plant at any time during its growth, providing there is moisture enough present to make it available.

This moisture problem is the big factor in getting the maximum value from fertilizer. Soil filled with humus, as you will find in good to rich ground, will always respond better to fertilizer, than poor soil.

The use of fertilizer presents a different problem to every farm, and no one set rule would be applicable to all cases. There are times when the price we receive for our staple grain crops will not warrant a very large application of commercial fertilizer because the increase of the crop will not amount to the cost of the fertilizer. For example, a high grade grain fertilizer such as 2-16-2 will cost around \$40.00 per ton, and 200 pounds per acre will cost \$4.00, it will take 7 bushels of corn, or 10 bushels of oats, or 2½ bushels of wheat, or 5 bushels of rye, at the present prices to cover the cost of the same.

The increase in yields must equal the cost of the fertilizer over its period of availability to justify its use.

Happily this is the case in the majority of instances, altho there are some times when one does not reach this goal.

The higher grade of fertilizer one uses, the cheaper the actual plant food becomes; thus 1-8-1, will be more expensive to sow than 2-16-2 to get the same amount of plant food.

On Michigan clay loams and prairie soils as well as some of the sandy loams, phosphorus is the limiting factor, and it must be remedied by some form of phosphorus which under present conditions would be acid phosphate.

Acid phosphate costs less than any other unit of fertilizer, and the most needed on practically all soils.

One outstanding feature in its use is that it does not leach out of the soil, as do the other elements, but will remain active until the plant uses it.

In many instances its use has doubled the yield of clover hay and one year in our own experience it increased the rye yield 11 bushels per acre by using a 200 pound application. The Agricultural College strongly advocates its use, especially on grain crops. We have on our farm seen effects four years or more after we have used it.

Judgment must be used in the question of commercial fertilizer and on special crops with large money returns as peppermint, truck crops and potatoes, will warrant larger applications of good fertilizer than the usual grain crops.

The residual effects and benefits must be added to the immediate increase of yields to determine the benefit of the fertilizer and its cost cannot be charged up to the year of its use only.

Where its use has been studied and its merits known, its use has constantly increased, and this fact alone is assurance enough to recommend its use to those that have never used it.

Every farm has a different problem in fertility and there is no set rule that will apply to all cases.

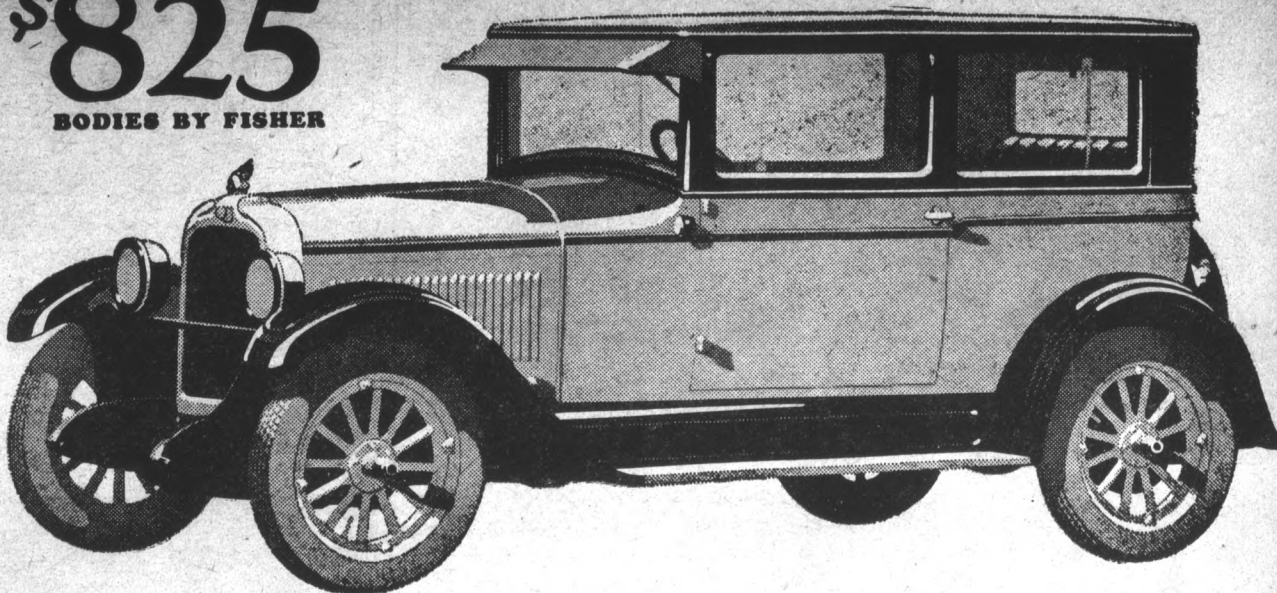
The man that lets his one fertilizer waste in the barnyard thru indifference, is not going to be successful in the use of commercial fertilizer.

Usually outstanding increases are proclaimed by the manufacturers in the fertilizer business as well as in any other commercial field and these things can not always be taken too literally.

The best plan is to try certain kinds of fertilizer on your own farm, and note the increase in

(Continued on Page 21)

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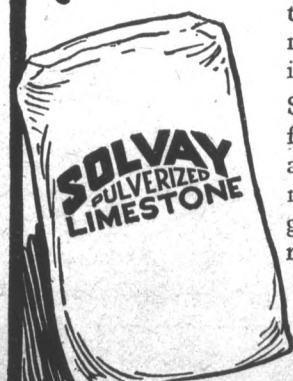
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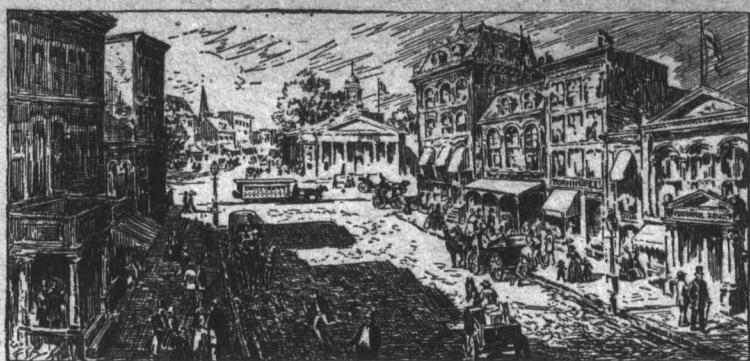
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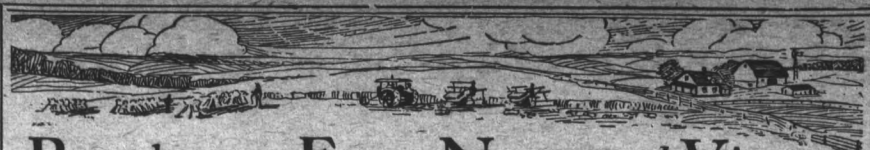
by a centralized organization. It changed the business habits of the Nation.

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Broadscope Farm News and Views

Edited by L. W. MEEKS, Hillsdale County

(Many people write for Mr. Meek's advice on different problems and he is always glad to give them the benefit of his wide experience without charge. Address him care of M. B. F. and you will receive a personal reply by early mail if you are a paid-up subscriber.)

Inquiries

HOW often we notice an article in some farm papers, stating this or that question was answered quite recently in these columns or sometimes it says to get issue of such and such a date, maybe back three months or more, and find your question answered.



L. W. MEEKS

Now there are many new subscribers being added to our subscription lists daily, and it is their privilege to ask questions in which they are interested and if the same question has been answered only a week or a month before they will get it answered again personally every time. Most of these questions are of general interest, and will be mentioned in the paper. It is seldom, indeed, that a farmer has need of information which would not be of interest to many others beside himself. Therefore, if you have a little doubt about something, or would like to know how someone else has proceeded, in a matter that is not clear to you, do not be backward in asking the M. B. F. There will be some department that can help you.

This dirt will take the sublimate from the water, and reduce its efficiency. The solution should be thrown away, when too dirty, and a new one made.

Corrosive sublimate is Bichloride of Mercury, and a very deadly poison. Care must be used in keeping treated seed away from stock or poultry. The solution should not be emptied where poultry might drink it.

Alfalfa Ground

A subscriber in the central part of the state writes it is going to be too late before he can get a corn stubble field plowed for alfalfa, and wants to know if he can disk instead of plowing. It depends somewhat on the condition of the field. If it is clear of June grass, etc., the disking would perhaps be as good as plowing; on the other hand, if the field is quite grassy it would be better to plow it and thoroughly compact it. He wants to know if a spring tooth harrow can be used in place of a disk. A spring tooth harrow can never do the work which a disk harrow does. A disk harrow is really a series of little disk plows and, when properly used, has a similar effect to plowing. That is why it always leaves the ground rough if only gone over once. There is really a little back furrow on each side of the harrow, and a dead furrow in the center.

Treating Potatoes

"I would like to know if it would be alright to cut the potatoes before they are treated, and also what is the right amount of corrosive sublimate to use?"—R. S., Leslie.

Seed potatoes must not be cut before being treated with corrosive sublimate. It will injure the seed in some instances, and after soaking cut seed for thirty minutes it is quite difficult to dry it quickly enough to prevent its scouring. Uncut seed will dry quite fast when placed in crates, but cut seed will not. Then, for another reason, seed potatoes should not be cut before being treated with corrosive sublimate or formaldehyde.

The treating of potatoes, when properly done, nearly always has the effect of retarding the growth of the sprouts which are starting. This is the reason we like to treat our seed ten days or two weeks before we cut it. A month before would be alright. Use four ounces of corrosive sublimate to thirty gallons of water, and after treating a batch which uses thirty gallons of solution to cover it, add one ounce more before treating the next one—and add the same amount for each time the solution is used. It is better to use soft water, as well water often neutralizes the corrosive sublimate. Treating dirty potatoes causes the solution to become muddy.

Green Sprouting Potatoes

"I saw a piece in the paper about sprouting potatoes to have them come early for spring seeding. Now how do you sprout them? I have never done it and you didn't state how. Now the way I have started to try a few is, I put a lay of potatoes and a layer of sand until the box is full and put behind the heater and water them slightly, just enough to keep them moist and not wet. Is that proper?"—E. S., Lewiston.

No doubt E. S. will be successful in sprouting his seed potatoes. However, when planting them the sprouts will not be green but white. Green sprouting is done in a warm, sunlit place. The potatoes will turn green, and the sprouts will be short, stubby green ones, and, while easily broken from the potato, they are not tender but rather tough and, if not broken off will stand considerable abuse without injury. Placing potatoes in crates, not full, and given a warm, light place in which to be unmolested for two or three weeks, will develop the green shoots. They, of course should be treated before sprouting, and great care must be used in cutting the seed.

Cutting Seed Potatoes

"How long before planting can I cut seed potatoes?"

This question is often asked. Po- (Continued on Page 21)

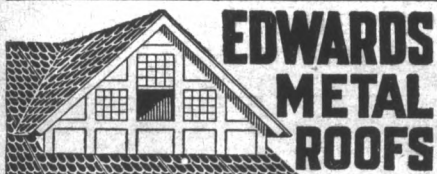
WHERE OUR READERS LIVE

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



WHERE HARRY P. CLAWSON, OF ITHACA, LIVES

This fine house is located on a 200-acre farm near Ithaca, Michigan, and is the home of Harry P. Clawson.

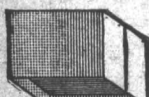


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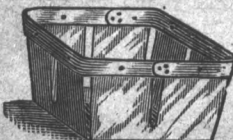
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Making the Sabbath Delightfully

A NON-SECTARIAN SERMON BY

Rev. David F. Warner

(If there is any questions regarding religious matters you would like answered write to Rev. Warner and he will be pleased to serve you without charge. A personal reply will be sent to you if you are a paid-up subscriber.)

TEXT: "The sabbath was made for man, and not man for the sabbath: so that the Son of man is lord of the Sabbath." Mark 2:27, 28.

WE were driving along the Lincoln highway on a pleasant Sunday afternoon. Wife and I were on an errand of mercy, and so our Sunday motoring had in it spiritual delight. But at frequent places along the way were crowds of folks at refreshment parks who were also using the Sabbath to their delight. But what kind of delight? And were they justified?

The scriptural incidents revolving around our text picture Jesus in a Sabbath-controversy with the Pharisees. These creed-lovers thought our Lord very un-Jewish in his relation to the Sabbath institution. They found their Sabbath delight in observing Rabbinical rules that were painfully minute. The good Jew, on the Sabbath, must have the best of the Sabbath and gathering wheat to dress and food, tho so poor that he must be fed out of public charity. But, if the pious poor were able to buy an expensive dish for a Sabbath dinner, he had gained the merit of heaven. And so, what would be ceremonial burdens and tortures to us, the Pharisee practised to set off the Sabbath from other days and make it distinctively different.

"Not man for the sabbath." These words of Jesus were in reply to the Pharisees' criticism of him and his disciples in going thru grainfields on the Sabbath and gathering wheat to eat. The enemies of Christ were trying to be consistent. If it was wrong to stop up a hole in a barrel on the Sabbath day, or to "wipe a wound", the disciples of Christ were doing wrong in gathering wheat. Therefore, the harsh criticism.

But Jesus establishes the innocence of the disciples by a reasoning that should have been within the comprehension of his enemies. David had done that which it was not lawful to do in eating the shewbread of the temple, yet his hunger made it lawful. David's plea was that he was on a special mission for his lord and he needed the provision of the shewbread. But the disciples, also, were following their Lord; and plucking the grain for the sake of him, who was greater than the temple, was of much more consequence to them than keeping the law. The higher law of mercy and need was the disciple's delight. Let it be ours.

So, we are sure that making a creed of keeping the Sabbath rests upon no recorded command of the New Testament. "Let no man therefore judge you . . . in respect of a Sabbath day." But these words of Paul but emphasize the position of his Christ and ours, who proved for all time that the narrow forms of traditional law are bursted by the new wine of the Kingdom.

"The Sabbath was made for man." Now, no one who is careful will wrest this scripture to his own destruction. Yet, multitudes are careless. The obligations of the Jewish sabbath are passed away, even as are sacrifices and circumcision. But the principle and fact of the weekly day of rest and worship, is deeply embodied in the law of God; and this creative law anteceded the Mosaic law. This is the Sabbath that was made for man; for the race. Reason, science, and revelation; all tell us of the physical and moral necessity of keeping this seventh day. Yet, we hear everywhere the plea that many need this day for amusement and recreation, and so the distinction between Sunday and other days is in danger of being broken down. The holy day is not a delight to some unless they make of it a holiday.

The Christian day of rest and worship and social helpfulness is kept following the practice of the early church, that gradually and naturally made the transition from the Jewish sabbath to the first day of the week. The early Christians kept this day, not because of commandment, but because the highest interests and

purpose of life demanded it. The resurrection day, to them, was so fitting a reminder of the risen Christ and so suited to rekindle their devotion to him, that they set apart to public and private worship, to the giving of money for charitable purposes, and to deeds of mercy. We may well pray and work that no man rob us of such a day. The world is so forcing itself in upon us that we shall surely break down our physical stamina and lose our devotion to Christian ideals, unless we religiously keep our Sundays. Who is it that does not need these weekly reservoirs of strength along life's way?

But again, how shall we use our Sundays? For personal attention and for social help. Our Lord teaches that any ceremonial law that interferes with personal needs, must give way. And it also must give way to mercy for the ox that is in the ditch. Whatever principle is right, is right; and it is right every day. An intolerant friend recently criti-

cised the writer for shaving on Sunday. But if it is right to shave on every other morning, it is right to shave on Sunday morning. "Yes", said the bigot, "it is alright to comb your hair." This is none other than the creed of a simpleton. One can find no delight in a religion that demands stultifying one's reason and abandoning one's common sense. Let us have a rational faith. As for this preacher, let him stand in the shade of David who ate the communion bread to satisfy hunger, and let him be content to follow that One who puts life above ceremony.

Christ "is Lord even on the sabbath." Of course, he is Lord of all other days, but he sets this day apart for special needs to self and others. The smart and ingenious rabbi might lift the brute out of the ditch on the Sabbath, but he would let a man suffer as a tribute to ceremony. But Jesus' sabbath delight was to save life and to do good; therefore, he said to the man with the withered hand, "Stretch forth thy hand." The man was healed. He was superior to brutes. So are all of us. Have we all laid to heart this lesson that Jesus allows the pressure of personal and social needs to modify our manner of keeping the Sabbath. This principle teaches us how to spend our Sundays; whether resting, worshipping, or serving; but it does demand this variation and this special distinction for these days.

Therefore, our Sundays are to be

delightfully different; not thru a round of ceremonial regulations, nor thru indulgence in selfish pleasures, but thru the experience of mercy, sacrifice, and worship after the manner of him who is Lord of the sabbath.

ASCRIBE YE GREATNESS unto our God. He is the Rock, his work is perfect: for all his ways are judgment: a God of truth and without iniquity, just and right is he.—Deuteronomy 32:3, 4.

ARE YOU PROTECTING YOUR HOME FROM FIRE?

(Continued from Page 4)

lost \$28,335.40 which was 42 per cent of all their losses for that year, and we might go on with many more similar reports had we space to devote to it, as the experiences of every farm mutual insurance company in Michigan, were about the same.

It is therefore apparent that our readers, whose homes are covered with shingle roofs, should awake to the great dangers which constantly threaten the destruction of their homes, with the full realization that theirs may be next, and fortify themselves against this great ever-increasing danger, and at the earliest possible time, cover their homes with fire proof roofing, and until such times as they may do so, take every precaution to make their family and their property safe against roof fires.

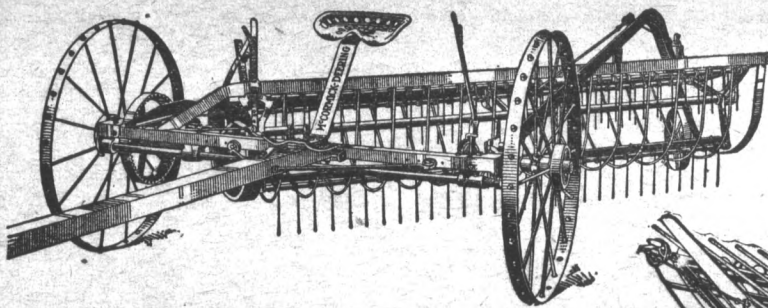
Nearly a Hundred Years of Experience Back of this Hay-Making Team!

Side Rake and Tedder

The McCormick-Deering forms a quick-curing windrow in which the leaves are turned inward to prevent their being torn off the stems, while the stems are turned outward to get the quickest action from sun and air. The straight teeth of the McCormick-Deering side rake and tedder do this as well as any rake can possibly do it, and give perfect results in tedding as well.

In following the mower, the hay is placed upon the clean stubble, not upon the unraked swath. The teeth work against the heads of the hay, catching in the crotches between the leaves and stems and raking clean.

Roller bearings make the rake exceptionally light draft. Note the angle steel frame, the rigid bracing, including large truss beam running over the reel, the extra heavy gears, heavy piping for reel shaft and tooth bars. The main axle is solid steel.

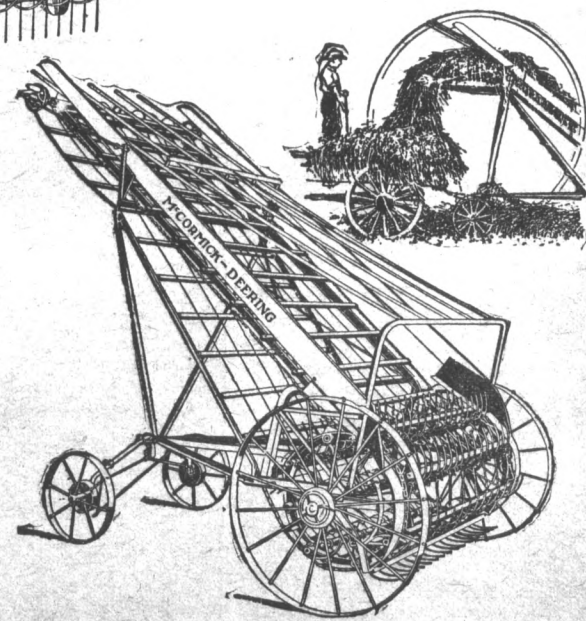


Adjustable-Section Loader

The adjustable carrier section, shown below, allows the delivery end of the loader to be dropped so that the hay is delivered about three feet lower when starting the load. This is a great convenience as it prevents the hay blowing about as much as it does when dropped from the top of an ordinary loader. As the load is built up, the section is raised by turning the crank at the top. This crank is within easy reach of the man on the load. When the section is raised to the desired height, it is held at that position by a ratchet and pawl.

With the carrier section raised, the hay is elevated vertically ten feet and three inches, and seven feet six inches with the carrier lowered.

There are three roller bearings on the upper carrier shaft and two on the main axle. The loader is constructed almost entirely of steel with a two-inch, cold-drawn solid steel axle. The carrier slats are extra heavy and securely bolted to steel drive chains. The side boards are wide and long.



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McCormick-Deering HAY TOOLS



PIONEERING in MICHIGAN

By ED. C. ALLEN



(Continued from the Issue of April 24th)

WITH some disappointment Mr. Cummings and father started on their tramp to Kalamazoo, going by way of Ionia, to file their claims. On reaching the land office, and before filing on them, they discovered Mr. Newberry had been mistaken, and the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 36 was still open to homestead. They at once filed their claim, Mr. Cummings taking the north half and father the south half and this is now the farm which is the foundation of this story.

The rest of the trip back to Kalamazoo was not so difficult, and made with much brighter hopes, as each had secured a homestead that pleased them better than they had ever hoped for, and they were very anxious to return and make the necessary improvements and residence required by law to get their deeds. This required some of the family to live on the place and make some improvements not later than six months after the claim had been filed.

About this time the G. R. and I. Railroad was started north from Kalamazoo and father took the job of boarding the men for the contractor. The officials of the railroad about this time seemed to have a hard time to secure enough money to finance their project, and Mr. Howard, the president, was using every effort to succeed, but sometimes met with very discouraging results. One of these instances is very interesting and was told me a few days ago by his son, Mr. James Howard, who is now claim agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad system.

It was in the summer of 1910, as I remember driving to LeRoy with our pony to meet Mr. Howard, and while we were driving up to the farm from the station on what is now M-13, Mr. Howard seemed very favorably impressed with the prosperous appearance of the country we were driving through, and I will use his words: "What would the old capitalists of forty years ago think if they could come out of their graves and see this section of Michigan as it looks now? When father went to Pittsburgh to raise money to build this railroad among the capitalists of that city, and after they had spent a week in going over prospects, they told Mr. Howard they were sorry to disappoint him, but after due consideration they had decided not to invest capital in a railroad through Michigan where the rails would be left to rust as soon as the pine timber was removed.

Arrange to Make Improvements

Well, this must have been a shock to Mr. Howard, but he did not give up, although work had to be suspended that winter. This gave my father an opportunity to arrange for the required improvements on the homestead, and with the help of Henry Cummings and my brother Bill, then only fifteen years old, they constructed a kind of sleigh for one horse, making the runners of 2x12 plank and the box of rough pine boards three feet wide and six feet long. This box they packed with provisions, blankets and some tools, also a rifle and ammunition, because they had learned from the Newberrys that a gun was one of the most important implements. The Newberrys were both good hunters and were always provided with venison.

The gun my brother Bill took on this trip was a very heavy old muzzle loading rifle, it had been a flint lock but was changed to use percussion caps, and a brass bullet mold went with it, as every hunter made his own bullets then. This mold would make one round bullet and one long one pointed at one end.

A couple of axes were the main tools, as cross-cut saws were little used at that time. With this crude outfit, and only one horse, there was little chance to ride, but my father, brother Bill and Mr. Cummings started about the first of March, 1869, for Section 36-20-10. How they accomplished that journey I have often wondered; no roads and no bridges over the streams north of where Reed City is now located, with only the blazed trees to follow. But they got through in some way, arriving on the place about 4 p. m.

One started to dig out the snow to build a cabin, while the other two with their axes were cutting logs and getting them ready. They found the snow was four feet deep, but they succeeded in getting the walls up and covered with hemlock brush before dark. They also made a lean-to of hemlock for the horse, and by dismantling the sleigh, as was their plan, they made a door for the cabin, a bed and table, and slept in the new cabin, so hastily built, that night. The size of this cabin was eight feet wide by ten feet long,

and high enough so they could stand up in it without bumping the roof.

Early the next morning they were up and at work. As they had no feed left for the horse father would have to start back at once, but as hemlock brush was only good to keep out the snow they must provide for a roof for the cabin first. They learned of a pine log about a mile away which could be used to make into shakes, but the sleigh being demolished they used the horse as a pack mule and soon had the shakes to roof the cabin and father was on his return with the horse and harness but no sleigh, leaving Bill and Mr. Cummings in the wilderness to get along as best they could for the next six months.

Soon after father got home he received orders to move his camp a few miles north of Cedar Springs, since known as Lockwood, as Jim Lockwood ran a small sawmill near it.

But it took near two weeks to make this move. During this time mother, with us children, stayed at the hotels, first a day or two at the old Bronson House in Grand Rapids then kept by Aaron Courtwright, who took us to the station where we took the train for Cedar Springs, there to stop at the National Hotel until our camps were ready. People were making history in those days. The hotel was operated by Mr. and Mrs. Daniels, the latter's brother was the far famed "Joe Cook" who operated the stage line between Cedar Springs and Traverse City. I do not know how many horses and

THE STORY TO DATE



Ed. C. Allen

IN the opening installment of our new story Mr. Allen told us something about his father, Stephen H. Allen, who was born in England but left home to travel around the world. He told us of his father's meeting Miss Eliza Conway, who later became his wife, and they settled in Chicago. Shortly after the Civil War broke out. After he received his honorable discharge from the army for his services during the war the family decided to come to Michigan. That was in the year of 1867, and two years later they settled on the farm now owned and occupied by the author of our story, located near LeRoy, in Osceola county. Mr. Allen and a companion, Henry Cummings, had just staked out their homesteads at the conclusion of the installment in our last issue.

stages were used but it must have taken many, as one stage left Cedar Springs each day and one arrived each day; they had several relays, Sherman up in Wexford county being one of them. I think it took three days to make the trip one way, and I was always an anxious listener when a stage arrived from the north to hear the stories told by passengers of their wild ride through a wilderness where only wild animals were in evidence.

Wife of Brigham Young

Mrs. Daniels had a sister staying with her at the hotel at this time who had gained more notoriety than her brother "Joe Cook." She was Analiza Young, the 19th wife of Brigham Young, who had escaped from the Mormons at Salt Lake City, with her little daughter, Baby Young, and was then very busy writing a book of her life among the Mormons, and her escape from them. Baby Young being about my age we played together around the hotel while her mother was writing her book, "Wife No. Nineteen, by Analiza Young." This book was advertised in all the metropolitan papers and had a big sale during the "seventies." I would like to see one of those books now.

Well, the camps were soon finished and the railroad grading rushed as fast as possible, as they were limited in time on this twenty miles, and the grading and clearing the right-of-way was all done by hard labor. Men with axes felled the trees, others followed with oxen to move the logs and brush, after them came "grubbers" who with grub hoes and axes grubbed out the stumps, then came the grading gangs who with No. 2 shovels loaded the earth into wagons with dump boards, when it was hauled out into the fills and dumped. Other gangs were loading dirt into wheelbarrows and wheeling it out in places where it did not have to be moved so far and plank could be got to run the wheelbarrows on.

In this way the work went on rapidly, as many men were employed, and our camp was soon moved ahead to here now stands the town of Sand Lake, but was then dense forest without a tree cut until the railroad right-of-way was cleared. Here father had to enlarge his camp to accommodate

one hundred more men, as a large crowd of Swedish emigrants had just arrived and were given employment on the railroad construction. This work went so fast that it seemed only a short time when our camp must be moved to the "end of the twenty."

Moving camp at this time was like moving a circus, it had to go on without retarding the work, and father would load the first wagon with the unopened packages of provisions, bedding, and other things that would not prevent serving the men their dinners at the old camp, yet must be prepared to give them their supper at the new camp. This being a long move, father started early with two teams and on arriving at the new camp where the town of Morley now stands, the wagons were hurriedly unloaded so the teams could return. But it had been a long, hard drive and was then long past dinner time, so my brother Joe, who went with father in the morn-

(Continued on Page 17)



R. Clark, O. G. Francisco and Charles Cady peeling hemlock bark for Ed. C. Allen. The picture was taken in 1904.

FRUIT AND ORCHARD

—Edited by HERBERT NAFZIGER, Berrien County—

(Mr. Nafziger will be pleased to answer your questions regarding the fruit and orchard. There is no charge for this service if your subscription is paid in advance and you will receive a personal reply by early mail.)

SPRAYING SMALL HOME ORCHARDS

SINCE the advent of the legion of insects and diseases which attack fruit trees the old home orchards are still fast disappearing and the few trees which have survived usually



Herbert Nafziger

need all their remaining strength in clinging to life, to say nothing of bearing fruit. The grain or dairy farmer has his farm equipped and geared up to produce grain and dairy products. He hasn't the time to study the highly specialized problems of fruit growing; neither has he the equipment which is necessary for growing high class fruit at low cost. Nevertheless a few fruit trees and grape vines around the house to provide a home supply are a distinct asset to any farm and many farmers would willingly expend a little effort to make this possible.

The first thing to keep in mind is not to try to take care of too many trees. If too much is attempted the chances are that owing to the press of field work, nothing in the line of fruit will be accomplished. Concentrate all the time available on a few trees and vines and they will reward you with a surprising amount of fruit. The next thing to remember is to keep the ground under the trees in fertile condition. Fruit crops must be fed, the same as field crops and annual applications of manure or nitrate fertilizer will insure regular crops. If manure is used it had best be applied in the early winter or late fall after the trees are dormant while nitrate fertilizer will give best results if applied in the spring. In either case do not spread the material near the trunk but get it out under the ends of the branches where the feeding roots are.

These things all lead up to the most important practice of all; spraying. The commercial grower sprays his apples seven or eight times and his grapes four or five times and this is necessary in order to produce the perfect finished fruit which his market demands. The general farmer however can grow a supply of good quality fruit for home use by putting on only the most important sprays.

Here is a home spray schedule for cherries: 1—as soon as the blossom petals have dropped; lime-sulphur 6 pints and powdered lead arsenate ½ pound in water to make 25 gallons. This is for leaf-spot, curculio, and rot. 2—Two weeks later; same as before. 3—Immediately after harvest; same as before.

For apples: 1—In the spring just as the leaves are beginning to come out; lime-sulphur 3 gallons and ¼ pint of "Black-leaf 40", in water to make 25 gallons, for scale and plant lice. 2—Just before the blossoms open; lime-sulphur 5 pints, in water to make 25 gallons, for scab. 3—

Immediately after the blossoms have dropped; lime-sulphur 5 pints and powdered lead arsenate ½ pound, in water to make 25 gallons, for scab and worms. 4—August 1st for Northern Michigan and July 20 for Southern Michigan; same as No. 3.

For pears: 1—As soon as the little blossom buds can be seen; lime-sulphur 3 gallons in water to make 25 gallons, for scab, scale, and psylla. 2—As soon as the blossom petals have dropped; lime-sulphur 5 pints, powdered lead arsenate ½ pound, and ¼ pint of "Black-leaf 40" in water to make 25 gallons, for scab, worms, and psylla.

For plums: 1—in the spring before the leaves are out; 3 gallons lime-sulphur in water to make 25 gallons. This spray is needed only if the trees have scale. 2—Immediately after the blossom petals have dropped; 5 pints lime-sulphur, and ½ pound powdered lead arsenate in water to make 25 gallons, for curculio and rot. 3—Two weeks later; same as No. 2.

For peaches: 1—Early in spring before buds swell; 3 gallons lime-sulphur, and water to make 25 gallons, for leaf-curl and scale. 2—After most of the blossom shucks are off; ½ pound powdered lead arsenate, and ½ pound hydrated lime, with water to make 25 gallons, for curculio or "sting".

For grapes: 1—Just before blossoming; powdered lead arsenate ¾ pound in 25 gallons of bordeaux mixture, for rot, mildew, berry moth and rose bugs. 2—Immediately after the blossoms are off; same as before. 3—Just before the berries are large enough to touch each other in the bunches; same as before except that ¼ pint of "Black-leaf 40" will have to be added if there are leaf hoppers on the vines, in which case the under sides of the leaves will have to be sprayed.

Bordeaux mixture is made of copper sulphate and lime. Copper sulphate comes in crystals and is also called blue vitriol or blue-stone. To make this mixture, first put 22 gallons of water in the spray barrel. Dissolve 2 pounds of copper sulphate in a gallon of hot water and add to the water in the spray barrel. Then stir 3 pounds of hydrated lime in a gallon of water. Pour this slowly into the spray barrel and stir thoroughly at the same time. This gives about 25 gallons of a light blue material which is Bordeaux Mixture and should be used as soon as possible after mixing.

Lime-sulphur solution can be bought ready made in barrels or kegs.

Powdered lead arsenate should first be stirred up in a little water before adding it to the other materials.

In spraying your home grown fruit three things must be kept in mind, namely; mix your "spray dope" accurately according to formula, spray at the right time, and spray thoroughly. Thoroughly means spray until there is not a dry leaf or twig on the tree.

As for spray equipment, some farmers get their neighbors together

(Continued on Page 19)

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MEET PROF. R. H. PETTIT, OF M. S. C., FOLKS

THERE are few farmers in the state of Michigan who are not familiar with the work of Prof. R. H. Pettit, head of the Department of Entomology of the M. S. C. and entomologist of the State Experiment Station.

New York is the home state of Prof. Pettit. He was born at Baldwinsville, on the 11th of January, 1869. Graduating from the Baldwinsville Academy in 1887 he then went to Cornell University and completed his studies there in 1895, graduating with the degree of B. S. A. after serving for three years as assistant to Prof. J. H. Comstock, head of the department of entomology. Following this

Prof. R. H. Pettit

he served two seasons as assistant state entomologist of Minnesota, under Dr. Otto Luggner, coming to Michigan on January 1st, 1897, as instructor in the Department of Zoology, of which Prof. W. B. Barrows was the head. Within a few years the work in entomology grew to such proportions that it was necessary to establish a separate department and Prof. Pettit was placed at the head of this department.

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"The Farm Paper of Service"

MICHIGAN'S LONGEST MARRIED COUPLE

AS this is written it is yet too early to tell who the winners will be in our longest married couple contest but to date we have over 70 entries from forty counties and the contest has several days yet to run. By May first no doubt we will have at least eighty couples competing for the three prizes as entries during the last few days indicate that many have just decided to enter or have delayed entering until the "eleventh hour."

The couple leading the contest at this time is Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Davis, of Leonidas, St. Joseph county, who have been married for a little over seventy-one years. Mr. Davis is ninety-two years old and his wife is eighty-nine, and both expect to live many more happy years together. In our May 22nd issue we will publish the results of this contest.

THE PROHIBITION QUESTION

WE are quite inclined to agree with the Dear-born Independent, Henry Ford's magazine, on prohibition and this country. In the estimation of the editors of that publication the wets are doing more to make the United States dry than even the best friends of the Eighteenth Amendment. Their methods of fighting prohibition win only criticism and disgust for their cause.

They try to tell us that conditions are worse than they were in "the old days" when they themselves know different. Go into any town or city, large or small, and notice the number of drunken men you see on the street, then stop and think of the number you have seen on the streets of a place of like size before the days of prohibition. If the saloons were again allowed it would not be safe for our wives to venture forth on the streets of a town or city in the evening without an escort. We all know it.

Notice the poor families today compared with before this country went dry. You probably will recall some right in your own neighborhood who led a hand-to-mouth existence, with hardly enough clothing to cover their bodies, and the man used practically every cent he earned to buy liquor. Haven't conditions changed for the better during the last few years in these same homes? In the majority they have.

There is no question about the fact that gasoline and alcohol will not mix. Accidents every day prove the truth of this statement. Then try to picture how conditions would be today with all of the automobiles and trucks traveling our highways if the saloons were again opened. We would not need any wars to reduce our population, that is certain. Licensed drinking went out with the coming of motor vehicles if for no other reason than the safety of the general public. It is true there are many automobiles and trucks operated in lands where prohibition is unknown but the total number of motor vehicles in any one of these countries fails to approach the total for the United States.

It is argued that the general public does not want prohibition. Let us ask who voted for it? Wasn't it the public at the polls? If they did not want it why did they vote for it? Certainly the wets fought it, using every possible means known to them, so it was not a case of the dries putting anything over on the people. Michigan voted on the question three different times and

every time the count of ballots indicated by a substantial majority that the people were in favor of prohibition. The last vote was taken in 1919 and we do not think the sentiment in the state has changed since then, in spite of the result of a straw vote taken by a Detroit newspaper. A straw vote of this kind is a joke and gets little attention from a thinking person.

Our personal liberties are being taken away from us, is another one of the arguments put up by the wet interests. If there is a certain food in our diet that makes us ill we discard it. We do not continue to eat that food because it is a personal liberty even though it does ruin our digestion. Should anyone be encouraged to destroy their health for the sake of personal liberty? Even though it does mean many dollars in the pocket of the one who urges? If we should have liquor why not also sell drugs in the same places and in the same manner? Is one habit any worse than the other?

Still another argument is that people are breaking the law every day and it is impossible to enforce it. Murders are committed every day also and some times the murderer escapes the law, but we do not think of repealing the law governing murders. Hundreds of other good laws are broken each day of the year by a few individuals but we would not discard them because of that fact as they are needed for the good of our country, and in most instances they are enforced. If the officials as a whole will show their determination to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment the same as they do other laws, and the public men and newspapers will back them up, there is little doubt but what it can be enforced.

It is useless to argue that our young folks are going to pot because of the dry law, because facts fail to substantiate such statements. Nowadays if one student in a school or college strays from the straight and narrow path it is blamed to strong drink. Not so in the old days when the percentage of drinkers was many times greater than today. The wet interests were not busy then getting out publicity on such matters. Nor were the newspapers apparently anxious to publish such stories as they are today. Most of the newspapers are slackers in the matter of enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment, and are encouraging the breaking of the law, which means breaking other laws, by publishing the kind of stories and editorials they do.

Light wines and beer would only be a cover for stronger drinks, and its advocates know it. Results in other countries have proven that there is no half way about it, that it must be dry or it must be wet. The United States is dry and the wet interests might as well take their medicine and invest their money in other businesses, the kind that make for a prosperous country.

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE

FARMERS should plan the construction of their buildings more carefully than any other class of people, making them fire proof as much as possible because of the poor protection they have against losses from this cause. In the city there are the paid and volunteer firemen who, night and day, are awaiting calls to extinguish fires in any part of the city, and they are equipped with the most modern machinery. The most modern fire fighting equipment about the average farm home is a few pails and the fire fighters are the family and near neighbors. Needless to say when a fire gets well under way in a farm building it is usually a case of letting it burn and trying to save the contents, and preventing surrounding buildings from catching afire from flying sparks.

A large percentage of the losses from fire in the country could be prevented if all buildings were roofed with a fire proof roofing because so many fires are caused by flying sparks alighting on roofs and the blaze not being discovered until it has a good start or the upper story is in flames.

Some very interesting facts on this subject are presented in an article on page four of this issue, and we urge that you read this carefully.

POTATO GROWERS CONTRACTS VALID

LAST fall the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange threatened to take legal action against buyers who encouraged growers to violate their five-year contract with the association, and in an editorial headed "Violating Contracts," in our October 24th issue, we urged that they do this. We also urged that growers who broke their contracts be brought to account. We felt that the grower should be made to realize the seriousness of their contract and the dealers made to respect it. Since then legal action has been taken against two growers, one who sold some of his crop outside of the association and another who threatened to, and we now have before us a statement of the judge's decision. After hearing the arguments he promptly rendered a

verdict against the two growers, holding the contracts good in every particular.

The result of the judge's decision is that any member who threatens to sell outside the association may be restrained by an injunction from doing so, and for the potatoes sold by the member before the issuance of the injunction, the association can collect the sum of 25 cents per hundredweight therefor; also that a member cannot by merely paying the 25 cents per hundredweight sell his potatoes to whomsoever he pleases.

This will make growers realize that the contract they sign is something more than a scrap of paper and they will think mighty seriously before breaking it. And the dealers will be careful about trying to induce growers to break their contract. Such a decision will strengthen the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange because the number of those who are sincere in living up to their contract to the word, and work hard to put the exchange across, will increase, knowing that the one who violates his contract and fails to support the association will be dealt with severely.

JASON WOODMAN

JASON WOODMAN, one of Michigan's most widely known agricultural leaders, died Monday, April 26, at his home at Paw Paw from pneumonia after an illness of only one week. He was 66 years old. Mr. Woodman served in the State Senate from 1903 to 1907, was a member of the State Board of Agriculture from 1911 to 1923, was lecturer of the State Grange for eight years, served as one of the first county agricultural agents in the state, and was considered an authority on potato culture. During his life he gave most liberally of his time to help make farming a pleasant and profitable occupation for his fellow farmer as well as the coming generations. He believed to make a success of life one should live so that when they died the world would be a little better off than it would have been if they had never lived, and he lived his belief to the fullest extent. Could any man do better?

OVER-RIPE FRUIT

A SUBSCRIBER down in Ohio read one of our editorials entitled "A True Story" which appeared in our February 27th issue, and comes back with one headed "Over-ripe Fruit" which is a true story and just the opposite of the one we wrote. He writes:

"The manager of a cooperative, after serving some years and doing good work, fell into a rut and used his selfish motives and ideas in conducting affairs of the association, creating membership dissatisfaction and ultimate kindred ills to the extent that a new administration came into existence.

"The old manager used his influence to break the new administration, then followed with all the faultfinding that could be conjured by the brain of an idle man, for he secured no other job. He failed utterly, and then came his denunciation of the official board.

"Help to build up an organization as long as important official position is attained, when that position is lost then turn and pull and tear down must be human nature to some folks, while others put their shoulder to the wheel of cooperation and quietly boost with all their power.

"To the sincere booster, doing his work quietly, comes unsolicited, undreamed of positions, attended with greater responsibilities, and greater official power.

"As naturally as water flows down hill, the faultfinder, knocker, and schemer for greater selfish control, goes down, and on down and out. It is fruit that has ripened and hung on the vine until it became over-ripe, putrid, and a stench to the nostrils of decency."

There is much truth in this editorial by an Ohio reader, just as there was in the one we wrote, and we are pleased to give it space on this page.

FARM PRICES DOWN SLIGHTLY

FIGURES given out by the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicate that farm prices for April of this year average seven points under a year ago. This is not a very serious matter to farmers of Michigan because most of the decline in prices has been in products which they do not produce, and their price level compares favorably with April of 1925. It is the cotton farmers who are suffering most. Grains are somewhat lower but the gain in the prices of fruits and vegetables, dairy and poultry, and meat animals more than offsets this loss. Another victory for diversified farming.

COMING EVENTS

May 13—Anniversary Day at Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.
July 30—Farmers' Day at Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.

WHEN MOTHER'S SICK

By Anne Campbell.

When mother's sick, there is no fun.
I dassen't yell when school is done,
But in the house I softly creep
And whisper, "Is my ma asleep?"
And when the butter on my bread
With lots of marmalade is spread,
In eatin' it, there is no kick.
Things don't taste good, when mother's sick.

When mother's sick, I'd like to go
An' tell her that I love her so,
But "You'll disturb her," says my dad.
Still I believe she would be glad.
Dad thinks of nuthin' else but her,
An' from her side he'll scarcely stir.
"I hope the darlin' gets well quick."
He says to me, when mother's sick.

When mother's sick, I do a lot.
I keep the furnace fire real hot.
I keep coals burnin' in the grate,
An' if I'm asked, don't hesitate
To run an errand to the store,
An' get the mail an' tend the door.
Dad says to me, "You are a brick
To help out so when mother's sick."

When mother's sick, I miss her so
When night comes down, I hardly know
Jest how I'll keep from actin' blue,
An' cryin' all the evenin' through.
I go to bed real early though,
An' when I've prayed for her, I know
God's bendin' near, an' so I stick
Real close to Him, when mother's sick.
(Copyright 1926.)

NEW CURTAINS

Is there anything that dresses up our home so much as fresh curtains? I think not. The furniture may be old or inexpensive but if the walls are clean, with curtains fresh and well hung, the room always looks inviting.

Having just put the finishing touches to my own curtains I still have visions of the many beautiful ones I saw—but could not afford—so will pass on a few ideas which I gathered that may help my friends and readers.

There are so many pretty materials this spring that it is easy to carry out any color scheme one wishes. Some white materials are barred and some dotted with yellow, pink and blue and some with the ruffles in colors to match the bars or dots. Then the Scranton marquissette and other materials with silk finish are very good. The ruffled curtains are used a great deal this spring not only for bed room curtains but for all rooms.

For more elaborate decorations the drapes and valances add a great deal to the appearance of a room. The double rods should be used for the drapes then the valance is fastened to this with little hooks made for that purpose covering both curtain and drapes.

Many of you will remember the old lambrequins we use to have. These valances are very similar and could even be tacked on to a board nailed above the window casing about four inches wide.

There is an unlimited supply of beautiful materials for drapes from cretonnes to heavy brocaded fabrics.

Just give a little thought to the colors which will blend with what you already have and you will be surprised at the beauty of your windows. The curtains and drapes should both come just to the window sill.

FAVORITE EYE LOTION

HERE is the recipe for an eye lotion that I have used for a long time, and one that I should not like to be without, as it clears and beautifies and rests the eyes, better than anything I have ever used.

To a quart of boiled water, add two-eye-cupfuls of boric acid, one eye-cupful of witch hazel, and a teaspoon of spirits of camphor. Keep cold and use with the eye cup night and morning. When the eyes are inflamed from motoring or tired from sewing or reading, it is a good plan to take an eye bath several times a day until all redness and weakness is gone.—P. L. M.

PREVENTING GRAVEL

I AM wondering if any M. B. F. are troubled with gravel. For two years I had several attacks of it and then for eight months I was troubled constantly so I thought life seemed a nightmare.

I want to pass along the simple preventative I came to use in answer to a prayer. I know it is effective because I have taken no medicine for it since December, 1925, and have had no trouble. It is only this,

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS: At last a glorious spring day to give us new courage and new strength! Perhaps a few ambitious housekeepers have finished the annual housecleaning, so that when Dad comes in to rest he will find his easy chair in a strange corner and when he retires at night and goes to set the alarm clock in its usual place on the dresser he finds that too has moved, but whether or no, the cleaning is finished, let us open wide our dwellings, flood them with fresh air and sunshine. These are the two most important elements in human existence and they don't cost a cent, so let us use them, building sound strong bodies.

Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor

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

boil all drinking water. As the water cools, the lime settles and the trouble with it. This will also prevent gall stones.—Reader.

KEEPING SAUER KRAUT

I MADE a six gallon jar full of sauer kraut in the fall as we all like sauer kraut. I opened the jar early and as it was good, kept on using it during the winter. In the spring when warm weather came I noticed some green mold on top so I took it up out of cellar and also some one-half gallon and quart fruit jars. I took off the green mold and some that I thought wasn't any good and put the rest in the clean one-half gallon jars, pressed down good until the brine ran over the top and then put the covers on tight and it kept until it was all gone.—Mrs. D. B., Alamo, Michigan.

RENEW FURNITURE AT HOME READILY

OLD, painted furniture may be refinished successfully at home. The only materials needed are prepared paint of the desired color, a good paint brush, sandpaper, and, if the old finish has to be removed, some commercial varnish or paint remover. With these on hand the energetic homemaker may renew entire sets herself.

If furniture is worth refishing, it is worth doing well. Before beginning to paint, all necessary repairs should be made so that the finished piece will be strong as well as good looking. Getting a smooth surface to which the paint will cling

is the next step. Chipped or cracked paint should be taken off completely with paint-remover, but if the finish is merely dingy and scratched, sandpapering may be sufficient.

When the whole surface is evenly rubbed down, a coat of paint may be applied. This should not be too thick and should be carefully put on so that it will not run. When the paint is thoroughly dry, it should be rubbed down with sandpaper to give a good surface for the next coat. The process is then repeated once or twice before the final coat is put on. The last coat is likely to be enamel paint, though flat paint is used if a dull finish is preferred.

Apparently useless pieces of furniture can be made attractive in appearance, and will give good service when properly treated. The removal of the clumsy ornaments and filigree-work, so popular on furniture some years ago, often reveals a piece with good structural lines; the right finish will serve to keep it out of the junk pile.

BREAK OPEN BAKED POTATOES

BREAK open the baked potatoes as soon as they are taken from the oven. This allows the steam which has formed from the swelling of the starch grains to escape. The potatoes will then be more easily digested, of a finer texture, and will not become soggy. If this precaution is taken, baking potatoes is one of the nicest and best ways of cooking them for all the food value is retained in the potato.

Helpful Suggestions on Tying Your Scarf

THE art of being well dressed means attention to detail. A woman may think that the wearing of an expensive hat, coat and dress will give her a stylish appearance, but unless shoes, stockings, gloves and scarf are selected with care the result may be disappointing. By the way, the scarf is a very important part of the costume nowadays, so important that a study of the different ways of tying a scarf does not seem to be out of place.

In the first place the scarf should be chosen with an eye to the figure and the complexion of the person who is to wear it. A stout fair woman with a short neck should not choose a showy scarf, nor should she wear one which when tied will appear bulky. One of soft thin material in a becoming color will suit her best. The scarf should not be put around the neck twice but should be worn once around the neck with the ends hanging straight down.

The woman with a long slender neck may wind her scarf several times around and may tie it in cravat style under her chin or in a loop at one side. She may choose a brilliant much be-patterned scarf.

Other ways of tying the scarf are here pictured—the triangle tied with a slip knot leaving one end short and one end long, the back tie with two long ends held by a bar pin, and so on.

Each woman can find by studying the picture and by making some experiments with her scarf just which style suits her type of beauty. A becoming scarf adds the needed touch of smartness to many a plain costume.—Nor'West Farmer.



Personal Column

To Put Up Corned Beef.—Could you tell me how to put up beef? We are going to kill a cow soon and I would like to know how to put up part of the cow for corned beef.—B. H., Ottawa County.
—Meat that is to be used as corned beef for home use should be cut into pieces of convenient size usually about six inches square. Larger joints may be used but for home use they are not so convenient as the smaller pieces. Secure the weight of the meat that is to be corned, and weigh out ten pounds of salt for every hundred pounds of meat. Sprinkle a layer of salt in the bottom of the vessel and cover with a layer of meat. Cover this with a layer of salt and continue with an alternate layer of meat and salt until all the meat has been packed. A clean earthenware crock is best for curing meat. If a barrel is used it should be a hard wood barrel absolutely clean and one which has never contained spoiled meat. Sufficient salt should remain to cover the last layer of meat. The meat is allowed to stand in the salt for twenty-four hours before the brine is poured over it. Prepare a brine made of four pounds of sugar, two ounces of baking soda, and four ounces of salt-petre. Dissolve the ingredients in four gallons of boiling water. After the brine has cooled and the meat has been packed in the salt for twenty-four hours, pour the liquid over the meat. The four gallons of liquid should be sufficient to cover one hundred pounds of meat. If any of the meat extends out of the brine, add enough boiled water that has been cooled, to cover all the meat. The meat should be weighted down with a cover made of hard wood, held in place by a clean stone.

The meat should be kept in a cool, dark place. It is ready to use at the end of ten days, but it is more satisfactory to leave it in the pickle for about thirty days before it is used. The meat may be kept in the pickle until it is all used up if so desired or after having remained in the pickle to from thirty to forty days it may be removed and canned just as one would can fresh beef. During the warm weather the brine should be watched very carefully to see that it does not ferment or become ropy. If the brine shows indications of spoiling it should be removed from the meat and the meat washed with fresh water and repacked in the barrel and covered with salt and brine just as was done when the meat was first packed, although when it is necessary to repack meat and make a new brine only about one-half to two-thirds as much of the curing ingredients, including salt, sugar and baking soda should be used as was used in the first case.

Often beef which is well cared for will keep throughout the summer months without changing the brine, although one must watch very carefully to see that the brine does not spoil.—Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, M. S. C.

—if you are well bred!

The Plighting of the Troth.—As soon as her father has "given away" the bride, the clergyman in many cases turns and comes forward to a place just within the altar rail (while choir or solo singer intone an anthem or sacred song), followed by the bride and bridegroom, the maid of honor and the best man, who stand to the left and right of the bridal couple. They all should move slowly for they will have to wait for the music to come to an end before the plighting of troth can take place. Where the clergyman and the bridal couple ascend the steps to the altar and the plighting of troth takes place there, the position of the maid of honor and the best man is the same, save that they stand on the step below the bridal pair.

When the anthem ends the bride (if she has not already done so) hands her bouquet (at present it is often made of orchids and lilies of the valley combined) to her maid of honor. We have alluded to the custom which some brides follow in carrying a white, especially bound prayerbook instead of a bouquet. If this custom has been followed the prayer-book is handed to the clergyman and the vows are taken.

For the Movie Fan

The Auction Block.—Admirers of Charley Ray will want to see this one as he takes the leading male role and does some excellent work. Eleanor Boardman plays opposite him and deserves much praise for making this picture a most interesting one. The story deals with the adventures of a wealthy man's idle, though lovable, son who falls in love with the winner of a beauty contest. After a whirlwind courtship they are married. She decides that she will not be the wife of a man who lets his father support him, and leaves him, returning to her home in a sleepy southern town. He follows her and declares he will go to work and make good without any help from his father. Before the end he becomes a successful business man and, like all good stories and pictures end, they live happily "ever after."

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING



5479. Popular Style. The artists smock has now invaded the office, kitchen and school house, and will be also worn in the garden during the coming season. It lends itself to all manner of materials, and is especially pleasing in the new prints, cretonnes, and in tub silk. The Pattern here shown has the new saddle shoulder, and comfortable coat closing. It is cut in 10 Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years for Misses, and 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure for Ladies. A 38 inch size, if made as illustrated, will require 4 yards of figured material and 1/2 yard of plain, 40 inches wide.

5449. Dress for Junior and Miss. Cut in 4 Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size, if made as shown in the large view will require 3 yards of 40 inch material, and 1-8 of a yard of contrasting material 1/2 yard wide for facing on the yoke insert. If made of one material entirely and with peasant sleeves, it will require 3 1/2 yards of 40 inch material.



5437. For Women of Mature Figure with Slender Hips.—This is a good model for linen, cotton or silk broad cloth or gingham. The dress closes in front under the facing. The sleeve may be finished in comfortable "short length" or in wrist length. The Pattern is cut in 9 Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. If made as illustrated in the large view, a 42 inch size, will require 4 1/2 yards of 36 inch plain material and 1/2 yard of contrasting material for facings on collar, cuffs and pocket. If the Dress is made with long sleeves it will require 4 1/2 yards of the plain material. The width of the skirt at the foot with plaits extended is 2 1/2 yards.

5425-4981. Blouse Ensemble.—This comprises a new Blouse, and a "Wrap Around" Skirt. Taffeta, moire, serge and linen are good for this style. The Blouse 5425 is cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The Skirt 4981 is cut in 6 Sizes: 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33 inches waist measure. To make this model for a 36-inch size (bust measure) will require 4 1/2 yards of 40 inch with 1/2 yard of contrasting material for facing the plastron, collar and cuffs. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 1 1/2 yards. Two separate patterns.



5429. Suit for Small Boy.—The fronts of this desirable model are finished with inserted pockets. The sleeve may be in wrist length, or short as in the small view. One could develop this style in serge, flannel, linen or seersucker. The Pattern is cut in 8 Sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4 year size will require 2 1/2 yards of one material and 1/2 yard of another contrasting material. 27 inches wide, if made with long sleeves, entirely it will require 2 1/2 yards 27 inches wide.

5426. Frook for Small Girl.—Prints, ginghams, challies and crepes are nice for this little dress. The dress and sleeve are joined to the yoke portions of a panel that is shaped in a long "V". This Pattern is cut in 5 Sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6 year size requires 1 yard of 32 inch material for the Dress, and 1 1/2 yard for the Gimpes and the pockets of contrasting material if made as illustrated.

5445. Child's Dress.—Cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6 year size requires 1 yard of 32 inch material for the Dress, and 1 1/2 yard for the Gimpes and the pockets of contrasting material if made as illustrated.

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The Runner's Bible

Let not your heart be troubled; believe in God, believe also in me.—John 14:1. (E. R. V.)

With God all things are possible.—Matt. 19:26.

Without Him nothing is certain. Useless toil, confusion, loss of way, discouragement, sickness, are apt to mean failure to one who works without God in his consciousness.

Recipes

Good Waffles.—Two eggs, one level tablespoon sugar, two heaping tablespoons butter, one pint of milk, one pint flour, two heaping teaspoons baking powder and one level teaspoon salt. Beat yolks of eggs, sugar and salt together, add milk, flour, next add melted butter, then just as you are ready to bake, add egg whites stiffly beaten and baking powder. Bake on waffle irons or on hot cake griddle. Serve with butter and syrup.—Mrs. S., Oceana County.

Canadian Wartime Cake.—Two cups of sugar, two cups hot water, one cup raisins, two tablespoons lard (rounded), one teaspoon cloves, one teaspoon cinnamon, one-half teaspoon salt. Boil all together five minutes after it begins to bubble. Let it cool, then add two teaspoons soda dissolved in one spoon hot water, three cups flour. Bake in a slow oven as fruit cake. It is fine and cheap.

Eggless Cocoa Cake.—One cup sugar, two tablespoons of melted butter, one-half cup cocoa, a pinch of salt, one and one-half cups of sweet milk, two level cups flour in which two teaspoons baking powder has been sifted, flavor with one teaspoon vanilla, beat well. Bake in a square loaf about 35 minutes in a moderate oven.

Frosting.—To one cup of confectioners sugar add a tablespoon of melted butter, stir well and add a tablespoon of milk and mix smooth. Coconut may be sprinkled over the top if desired.

Cookies.—One quart flour, two cups of sugar, one cup lard rub all together till fine as for pie crust. Add one teaspoon nutmeg, one teaspoon salt and two teaspoons baking powder.

Cake Without Eggs.—Cream together one cup sugar and a piece of butter size of egg. Add one cup sweet milk, two cups flour sifted with two teaspoons baking powder, flavor to taste. Very good.

Drop Cookies.—One and one-half cups sugar, three-fourths cup butter, one cup milk, one and one-half cup raisins and nuts, one teaspoon cinnamon, two and one-half cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder, drop in tins in teaspoonsful.—L. M. V., Tuscaloosa County.

Sweet Milk Light Bread.—Scald two cupsful sweet milk at noon and let stand until night. Put one yeast cake to soak at noon in one-half cupful water. At night mix yeast and milk, then add flour to make a stiff sponge, keep in a warm place until morning, or until it rises well; then add one tablespoonful salt, two tablespoonfuls sugar, one-half cupful lard, flour to make a stiff dough and knead well. Make into loaves and put in greased pans, let rise again. Bake in moderate oven until brown.

Almond Pancakes.—2 cups flour, 1 teaspoon baking powder, 1/4 teaspoon salt, 2 eggs, 1 cup milk, 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg, 1/2 cup almonds chopped very fine, 1 tablespoon pulverized sugar.

Mix and sift the dry ingredients. Make a hollow in the center and break in the eggs unbeaten. Add milk and beat briskly for about five minutes; then add the chopped almonds. Pour batter onto a hot griddle well greased and cook. Serve with syrup or sprinkled with pulverized sugar and butter.

Homespun Yarn

A sand-pile is ideal for keeping the youngsters entertained and out of mischief.

Bow-legs and knock-knees come from lack of sunshine and proper food more often than from inheritance.

Aunt Ada's Axioms: Vegetables in the garden are needed to feed the body, but a few flowers will help feed the soul.

Children who are taught to help at mealtime save mother the necessity of giving her place as hostess to turn waitress.

A combination fruit or vegetable salad, served with crisp lettuce, is one of the best ways to use up left-over fruits or vegetables.

There is an emanation from the heart in genuine hospitality which cannot be described—but is immediately felt and puts the stranger at ease.—Washington Irving.

Aunt Ada's Axioms: Children who find that parents are helpfully interested in their parties, will become similarly helpful in the hospitalities of the grown-ups.



A cash customer at your gate

More than 5,000,000 cross ties, costing \$6,500,000, were purchased by New York Central Lines in 1925.

There were hardwood ties from the Adirondacks, and pine ties from Canada, Nova Scotia, Georgia and Alabama.

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There are many acres of farm lands along the New York Central Lines that are not suitable for crops or pasture land. The reforestation of much of this land would yield good lumber for cross ties.

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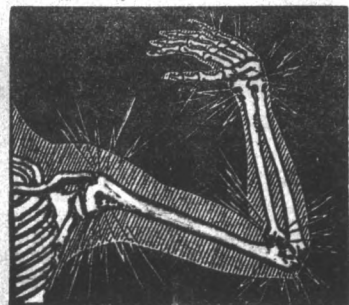
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A Remarkable Home Treatment
Given by One Who Had It

In the year of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Sub-Acute Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who are thus afflicted know for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, but such relief as I obtained was only temporary. Finally, I found a treatment that cured me completely and such a pitiful condition has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted; even bedridden, some of them seventy to eighty years old, and the results were the same as in my own case.



"I Had Sharp Pains Like Lightning
Flashes Shooting Through
My Joints."

I want every sufferer from any form of muscular and sub-acute (swelling at the joints) rheumatism, to try the great value of my improved "Home Treatment" for its remarkable healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address, and I will send it free to try. After you have used it, and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of getting rid of such forms of rheumatism, you may send the price of it, One Dollar, but understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer, any longer, when relief is thus offered you free. Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, 86-M Durston Bldg.,
Syracuse, N. Y.

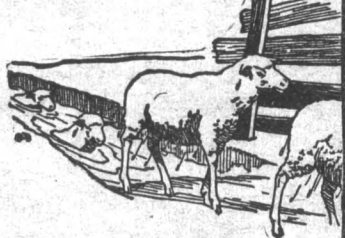
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Michigan Business Farmer Market
Reports every night at 7 o'clock ex-
cept Saturday and Sunday—from
Station WGHP, Detroit, broadcast-
ing on 270 meters.

The Children's Hour

Motto: DO YOUR BEST
Colors: BLUE AND GOLD

DEAR girls and boys: Springtime is poetry time. Anyone who can or thinks she or he can, write poetry, gets a stack of paper and some sharp pencils when the trees begin to bud in the spring, and the birds prepare to build a home for the summer, and starts writing verses. You are one of them. I know you are. And so am I, although I am one of those who "think they can." I have trouble finding words that will rhyme, and even when I do compose a verse there's something wrong because it does not read like the poems in books. I believe I am hopeless as a poet, but I know there are many readers of our page who compose some very fine poems because every now and then I receive some of their work. Seems to me that by the time you read this poetry writing ought to be in full swing and many of you will be right in shape to enter a small contest so I am going to have one. To the one sending me the best poem about THE BUSINESS FARMER I will pay a cash prize of \$1, and the one who sends the second best will receive 50 cents. The poem may be made up of one verse or any number you choose and it must be in my hands not later than Saturday, May 15th. Remember, the subject of your poem must be our own farm paper, THE BUSINESS FARMER. Oh, yes, and the first ten to send in their poems will each receive one of our buttons, if they haven't already received one. Be sure to give your name, address, age, and tell if you have a button.—UNCLE NED.

Our Boys and Girls

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am real glad to be a member of the Children's Hour. I received your pin and "do my best" and we take THE BUSINESS FARMER and every time I am the first to get the mail. The first I do is to read the Children's Hour. This is the first time I ever wrote in THE BUSINESS FARMER. We live on a forty-acre farm. We have four cows, and three heifers, and I milk two cows and my father milks two. I like to milk. There are four in our family, my pa, and ma, big sister named Emilia and me. I am thirteen years old and have brown hair, blue eyes and my height is five feet, five and one-half inches, and I weigh a hundred and fifteen pounds.

Now I am going to tell you about my life from four years old. We lived south of Carson City, Michigan. My father went to Wisconsin to look for a farm and I was home alone with ma and my mother called a dog in as she was afraid. I slept in a cradle by ma's bed, and one night my ma woke up and wanted to cover me up, but I wasn't in the cradle, so she lit the lamp and tried the doors and windows to see if they were shut and she looked in every room but could not find me. Then she began to cry as she thought someone had stolen me. Then she saw that the dog Fanny wasn't there so she looked under the bed and saw me in the corner with my pillow and the dog was sleeping there. She crawled under the bed and pulled me out and was kissing me so much and was glad that she had found me. I was wondering what had happened to me that ma was kissing me so much.

I guess for the first time this is enough. Next time I am going to write about how I was going every morning in the woods to eat my breakfast. I had better quit and leave somebody else write. Your nephew,—Henry Charles Verbensky, R1, Box 33, Bannister, Michigan.

—Well Henry, apparently you began your adventures at a very early age. Your letter is interesting and I hope you will tell us more about your early life when you write again.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle. I wrote some time ago but did not see my letter in print so I thought I would write again and I hope Mr. Waste Basket has had his fill before my letter reaches there. I will describe myself now. I am five feet, two inches tall, am fourteen years old and have brown hair and blue eyes and my hair is bobbed of course as all the rest have bobbed hair. I weigh 120 pounds I have one mile to go to school.

My teacher's name is Miss Florence Clark and we all like her real well. There are about thirty-five children in our school.

For a pet I have a dog. We call her "Puppy", and she can play ball and bring the cows. We have seven cows.

We live on an eighty acre farm. Our nearest town is Gladwin.

We drove out to Midland in our car and had a good time. If I see this in print I will write again. I wish some of the cousins would write to me. We have been taking the M. B. F. for about six years and we like the paper fine. Your want-to-be niece,—Irene Barnes, Star Route, Gladwin, Michigan.

—We are pleased that you like the M. B. F. and I hope you keep it coming a long time. Maybe your great-grand children will write to the Children's Hour, who knows?

Dear Uncle Ned:—I would like to join your merry circle, but first of all I'll describe myself. I am four feet, ten inches tall, weigh ninety-six pounds, will be fifteen years old May 20th. I am the only one in this town of school girls that haven't their hair bobbed. I have such beautiful hair that I would not like to cut it. I had a very interesting trip blueberrying last summer. Would you like me to write about this? I would like some of the cousins to write me a few lines. We take M. B. F. and I always read it first. A few of my friends expect to join your circle soon. I hope they succeed. I hope Mr. Waste Basket has gone to a party and is enjoying a dance with his girls. Will tell more news if you prefer next time, do you? Tell some of the dear cousins to write to me and I will answer in the next five minutes. He! He! Ha!—Your loving niece, —Blanche McCance, Box 19, Raber, Mich.

—You just bet we would like to hear about the berrying trip you took last summer.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I am a reader of the M. B. F. and like it very much. We have been getting it for three or four years now. Everyone in our family like it real well, also.

I will describe myself now. I am about five feet tall. I weigh about one hundred and ten pounds, have black hair, bobbed of course. My mother bobbed it on October 24, 1925. I have a dark complexion and a lot of freckles. I am fourteen years old. I was fourteen on the tenth of December. Have I a twin? I hope so. I do not go to school any more. I got my eighth grade diploma last year on June 1st. I was thirteen years old when I got it. I have three brothers and four sisters. One brother and two sisters are going to school and my two younger brothers do not go to school yet.

I will tell you something about our farm. It is a forty-acre farm near a river. We own part of the river. Every winter we go skating on the river. I like it very much and in summer time we go bathing in the river.

We have two horses. Their names are Minnie and Daisy. We have four cows and three heifers. We also have three small bulls, and about fifty chickens. I forgot to tell you that we have two sheep. Their names are Nancy and Billy. Billy is very cross. Whenever he gets a chance he bumps us which doesn't feel very good.

Every year I help haul hay. Last fall my sister and I drove a team of horses hauling corn when we filled our silo. It was very much fun. We hauled it three-quarters of a mile.

I will close hoping to see my letter in print and also hoping that some of the girls will write to me. We also have three cats and a dog. Our dog's name is Buckshot. A funny name isn't it? But he is a very good dog. Please excuse poor writing. From your want-to-be niece,—Miss Louise Pepin, R1, Box 139, Escanaba, Michigan.

—What a busy girl you must be; and happy too, because a busy person is always happy if they enjoy their work.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I would very much love to join your circle. I have always read the page of the Children's Hour ever since we got the paper. Well, I hope Mr. Waste Basket is asleep for I would like to see my letter in print.

Well, I must describe myself before I go any further. I am five feet tall and the last time I was weighed I weighed eighty-three pounds. I am twelve years of age. My birthday is July sixteenth. I have a brother who is fifteen years of age. I am in the seventh grade. I go to the Holdenville School.

I live in town, but I very much wish I could live in the country. I enjoy the contests you have. I have always worked them out but never sent them in. I also enjoy to write songs and poems. If you wish I will send some in. I would enjoy it very much if the cousins would write to me. I would try to find time to answer. Well, I must close and leave room for the other letters. Your want-to-be niece,—Helen L. McGregor, R4, Box 125, Reed City, Michigan.

—Do send in some of your songs and poems. Helen, because I am sure the cousins would read them with interest.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

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

(Any question regarding radio will be gladly answered by our radio editor. You receive a personal letter and there is no charge if your subscription is paid up.)

M. B. F. MARKETS

The Business Farmer radio market reports and farm news are broadcast daily, except Saturday and Sunday, through station WGHP, of Detroit, on a wave length of 270 meters, beginning at 7:00 P. M. eastern standard time.

BE SURE TO "TUNE IN" ON THESE

OUR listeners should take their pencils and draw heavy circles around the dates, May 14, 21, and 28 on their calendar because we have planned some talks to be given after our market reports on those evenings that you will not want to miss. These talks will take up rural fire prevention and among the speakers will be the State Fire Warden and the State Insurance Commissioner.

COMMENTS

We listen in on your program frequently and like it very well. We find the market report and farm news at 7 P. M., very useful as I do not have to wait for the next day's papers.

We will appreciate it very much if you will send us one of those pads for keeping the reports on.—W. F. Brandt, Secy-Mgr., Millington Farm Bureau, Millington, Michigan.

We have been listening to WGHP for some time and think it is the best yet for the farmer.—M. J. Mantel, Livingston County.

Always listen to your programs and think they are instructive and would appreciate one of your market pads. Thanking you in advance.—Lawrence G. Bottener, Washtenaw County.

I have been listening in to your program and think it fine. It is especially fine for the rural community and it keeps them in touch with the prices of farm produce. You have invited all to send for those farm blanks so have accepted your invitation.—R. C. Haskins, Oakland County.

Many thanks for your weather reports and market reports. We listen to them every evening and enjoy them. We will be very pleased to receive one of the market pads that you speak of.—M. S. Robinson, St. Clair County.

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.)

Tom of Peace Valley.—By John F. Case, Editor, The Missouri Ruralist, President, Missouri State Board of Publications. Let them bring the fight to Peace Valley. Tom was ready for them. Football under the coaching of "Fighting Jack" Roberts had hardened his sinews and steeled his determination. He might be a "Hill Billy" but if he had a chance of winning the state prize for Blanton High School, not a member of "Bull" Durham's gang should touch a stalk of his corn project. He had fought them for his seed and now, at the critical moment, he was waiting their last attempt. Beside him in the darkness Marvin "the pepper-pot" doubled his fists. A rustle, as the invaders came on, the crash of falling ears, the thin ray of a flashlight! "Mar-r-rough! Mar-r-rough!" and hairy shapes charged a retreating enemy. It was a weird tale the terrified gang had to tell of the strange species of wild-cat that was abroad that night. Quite exciting was Tom's struggle to make the football team until that great day when the "wolf cry" of Lane Bill Kidd urged on the son of the Valley to final victory over Denman High. Tom is a boy worth knowing. No lad of spirit will want to miss this story. Published by Lippincott. Price \$1.50.

PIONEERING IN MICHIGAN
(Continued from Page 10)

ing, and never could stand to miss a meal, began to complain bitterly of hunger. He was told to build a fire on the ground, and being only about twelve years old and hungry, he soon had the fire and was anxious for the next move, which was to put a piece of pork father had just been slicing on a sharp stick and hold it over the fire to roast while father sliced up some bread. At this several men were coming to them from the north following the new survey.
(Continued in April 22nd Issue)



"We Serve Michigan"

What Co-operation Is Accomplishing

THE American shipping public since the war period has come to realize a certain responsibility devolving upon it beyond the mere payment of the authorized charges for the transportation service performed.

There is, for instance, the requirement of the prompt loading and unloading of the railroad equipment on the part of consignors and consignees, respectively.

There is the obligation on the shipper of early advice of car requirements to enable the railroads to "mobilize" equipment.

THESE two requirements enter largely and eventually into the cost of steam railroad transportation and they are dependent upon the good-will directly manifested by the shippers and altogether beyond the control of the railroads.

Recognition of these factors has brought about the organization of the Shippers Regional Advisory Boards and enables the country to get more service from the equipment of the American railroads.

THIS is entirely voluntary service on the part of the shippers and is a unique page in the history of business. It has also been a profitable expedient, a lesson in co-operation gained from the world war, a phase in the onward march of the times, which Judge E. H. Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation, recently described as the application of the Golden Rule in business, a condition that was inconceivable twenty-five years ago.

It is a manifestation of a quiet but certain revolution in American business thought which is gradually progressing towards the finest ideals, and incidentally tending to the greater well-being of our people and making for greater material returns.

THE Michigan Railroad Association is keeping step with the shippers and heartily seconding those ideals of an enlightened business opinion and appreciates that this policy is as important to the stabilizing of business as are the operations of the Federal Reserve Bank System in its particular branch of public economy. In fact, it is the identical application of that principle to transportation. Michigan industry has much to gain through the policy of the Shippers' Regional Advisory Boards.

MICHIGAN RAILROAD ASSOCIATION

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with

ABSORBINE

also other Bunches or Swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Economical—only a few drops required at an application. \$2.50 per bottle delivered. Book 3 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Swollen Veins and Ulcers. \$1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free.

W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 369 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.



NEWTON'S Compound
Heaves, Coughs, Conditions, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back \$1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail. The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

Have You Poultry For Sale?
An Ad in The Michigan Business Farmer Will Sell It!

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J. C. HUTZELL
DRUGGIST

All I want is your name and address so I can send you a free trial treatment. I want you just to try this treatment—that's all—just try it. That's my only argument.

I've been in the Retail Drug Business for 20 years. I served four years as a member of the Indiana State Board of Pharmacy and five years as President of the Retail Druggists' Association. Nearly everyone in Fort Wayne knows me and knows about my successful treatment. Over Thirty-Five Thousand Men, Women and Children outside of Fort Wayne, have, according to their own statements, been cured by this treatment since I first made this offer public.

If you have Eczema, Itch, Salt Rheum, Tetter—never mind how bad—my treatment has cured the worst cases I ever saw—give me a chance to prove my claim. Send me your name and address on the coupon below and get the trial treatment I want to send you FREE. The wonders accomplished in your own case will be proof.

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Please send without cost or obligation to me your Free Proof Treatment

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Owners Make 20% to 30%
EXTRA PROFIT

through better curing, reduction of shrinkage and stopping of rat losses.

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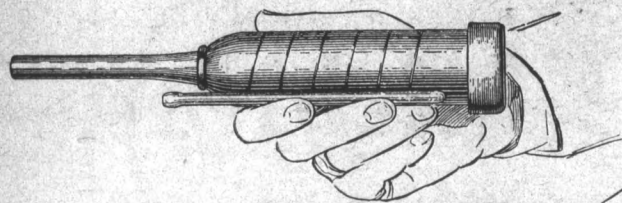
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State _____

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The New
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Teat Cup



One pull and it's all apart
for quick and easy cleaning

If you have one of the thousands of Perfection Milkers which have given such enthusiastic satisfaction since they were put on the market 13 years ago, or if you have any other inflation type milker, you can better it at a small expense with these new teat cups.

It is not only very easy to clean, but it milks faster, cleaner and with less vacuum. One pull and it's all apart. Another pull and it's all together again.

You are losing money every night and morning that you still continue the old obsolete hand process. Perfection milks in one-third the time with a gentle suction followed by a downward squeeze—nature's way. The only milker in which suction and squeeze are individually controlled.

Easy terms if desired. Send for our new catalog today.

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PERFECTION MILKER



L. J. Stark (at left) and his father, Theodore Stark, comprise the firm of Theodore Stark & Son, Salem, Ohio, owners of the Stark Herd of purebred Holsteins.



CHAPIN & COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois

These Two Men

Fed their first bag of Unicorn eleven years ago.

They found, by test, that it made milk for less feed-money.

Since then, they have tried out a dozen or more grain rations, ready-mixed and home-made.

They have made certain that Unicorn continues to deliver the milk at lowest feed cost.

Right now is a good time to find out that Unicorn will do the same in your herd.

DAIRY AND LIVESTOCK

(Questions answered free of charge)

MICHIGAN COW MAKES STATE RECORD AT 13 YEARS OF AGE

GOLDEN BELL of Wildwood, a grand old cow in the Jersey herd of Joseph W. Fordney at Saginaw, Michigan, has completed her fourth official test with a record which gives her the Michigan Jersey championship in two age classes.

She was started on this test at 13 years 10 months of age and in the ensuing 305 days she produced 566.33 pounds of butterfat and 10,973 pounds of milk.

With this splendid record Bell supersedes Daisy of Glenburnie as the mature Jersey champion of Michigan in the 305-day division, and with it she also established a new Michigan 305-day record for cows over 12 years of age.

RATION FOR SHEEP

Please send me a complete ration for a 100 pound sheep that is going to lamb in March.

THE ration for this breeding ewe will depend, to quite an extent, upon her present condition and also upon the feeds which are available. Sheep will consume a great variety of food and thrive upon it. I believe that the best ration for a breeding ewe is one consisting of about two pounds of good clover or alfalfa hay and from two to two and one-half pounds of corn silage per head daily. If the ewes were in thin condition some grain should be fed,

TON LITTER CONTEST

IF you wish to enter the 1926 ton litter contest there is still time but you must act in the immediate future as registrations will close May 15th. You can register with your local county agent if you have one, or with V. A. Freeman, Extension Specialist, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.

preferably a mixture of oats and bran, feeding each ewe about one-half pound daily. If silage is not available corn stalks, bean pods or a good quality of oat straw could be fed to the ewe giving her all of the cheaper roughage she would consume in addition to the two pounds of clover or alfalfa hay. Regardless of the ewe's present condition it would be advisable to feed some grain, the last thirty days before the ewe is due to start lambing. We plan on feeding our breeding ewes about one-half pound per head daily of a mixture of equal parts of oats and bran and when the ewes are in rather thin condition we make this grain mixture of equal parts of bran and corn.—Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Michigan Agricultural College.

FEEDING CULL BEANS

Is it harmful to feed cull beans to pregnant sheep that will lamb within a month or so? I feed about a bushel a day to forty head.—J. C. M., St. Charles, Michigan.

CULL beans are an excellent feed for breeding ewes but one that should be fed with considerable caution as a heavy feed of cull beans just prior to and at lambing time may cause a thick flow which the little lamb has trouble in drawing and if he does succeed in drawing it, it may prove too laxative. I, therefore, always advise reducing the amount of cull beans fed about ten days before lambing and allowing the beans to constitute not more than one-third of the grain ration fed. I would consider one bushel of cull beans to 40 head of breeding ewes altogether to many to feed at lambing time.—Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, M. S. C.

Fresh pasture will cause increased milk flow and a decrease in butterfat content. Keep this in mind when separating the milk and settling with the creamery.

Milk containing an onion flavor is well nigh unsalable. Drive the cows to the barn at noon and feed some dry roughage to overcome this trouble.

Did you know that by-products of the live-stock and meat industry play an important part in your daily life?



HORSES are mighty important right now. Don't let a minor ailment lay up one of them for a single day. Keep Gombault's Caustic Balsam ready to apply. It's a wonderful remedy for Spavin, Capped Hock, Curb, Splint, Laryngitis, Thoroughpin, Quittor, Wind Galls, Poll Evil, Sprains, Fistula, Barb Wire Cuts, Calk Wounds.

Used everywhere for 41 years. Considered a positive necessity on thousands of farms. Won't scar or discolor hair. Easy to use. Full directions with every bottle. \$2.00 per bottle at druggists or direct upon receipt of price. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

GOOD FOR HUMANS, TOO

GOMBAULT'S
Caustic
BALSAM

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

June 1, 1926.—Herefords, Crapo Farms, Swartz Creek, Michigan.

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Write for exceptionally low terms for a service that will get you results the day of your sale.
113 W. Lapeer Str., Lansing, Michigan.

MICHIGAN'S PURE-BRED LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER

Write or wire for terms and dates.
G. P. PHILLIPS, Bellevue, Michigan.

CATTLE

GUERNSEYS

MAY — GUERNSEYS — ROSE

STATE AND FEDERAL ACCREDITED
Bull calves out of Dams up to 877 pounds fat. Sired by Bulls whose Dams have up to 1011 pounds fat. The homes of bulls: Shuttlewick May Rose Sequel, Jumbo of Briarbank and Holbeck's Golden Knight of Nordland. From Dams producing 1011.13 fat, 772 fat and 610 fat.
GEORGE L. BURROWS or GEORGE J. HICKS, Saginaw, W. S., Michigan.

PRACTICALLY PURE BRED GUERNSEY heifer calves. 8 weeks old \$20 each. We ship C. O. D. Order or write
L. TERWILLIGER, R1, Wauwatosa, Wis.

FOR PRACTICALLY PURE BRED GUERNSEY or Holstein calves from heavy rich milkers, write, **EDGEWOOD FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.**

SHORTHORNS

MILKING TYPE SHORTHORNS, OF THE BEST of breeding with milking ability. Some choice heifers both open and bred.
T. J. MARTIN, Ionia, Michigan.

HEREFORDS

HEREFORDS, CRAPO FARMS REGULAR semi-annual sale, June 1, 1926. Exhibition of "Quality Beef" steers. Sale of 12 open heifers at beef prices. Write for catalog.
CRAPO FARMS, Swartz Creek, Michigan.

Hereford Steers

68 Wt. Around 800 lbs. 80 Wt. Around 750 lbs.
82 Wt. Around 650 lbs. 44 Wt. Around 600 lbs.
94 Wt. Around 525 lbs. 50 Wt. Around 450 lbs.
Good quality, dark reds, dehorned well marked Hereford steers. Good stocker order. The beef type are usually market toppers when finished. Will sell your choice from any bunch.
V. V. BALDWIN, Eldon, Wapello Co. Iowa.

BROWN SWISS

BROWN SWISS FOR SALE—COWS, BULLS, and Heifer calves.
JOHN FITZPATRICK, Kewadin, Michigan.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

Edited by DR. GEO. H. CONN

(Questions gladly answered free for paid-up subscribers. You receive a personal letter.)

MARE'S ANKLES SWELLS

I have a mare about fifteen years old that was troubled for over a year with thrush in left hind foot. Now the ankle is swollen to twice its natural size and she is very lame. This has been coming on for the past six months. Is there anything that can be done to stop the lameness?—O. R. B., Hart, Michigan.

YOU do not say whether this mare is still bothered with thrush or not; if she is this may be partly responsible for the swelling of the ankle; if not then there is not very much that you can do

I received your answer about cow and thank you so much for your promptness and courtesy. I did not realize the gold mine I was taking when I signed for The Business Farmer, but believe me, I'll be shouting "The Business Farmer" from now on.—M. E. E., Temple, Michigan.

for this animal aside from feeding her lightly when she is not at work and turning her out each day for some exercise; this trouble is partly due to her age and since the tissues are no longer as active as they were when she is younger she stocks when she is idle; the use of plenty of wheat bran and a little oil meal will help. You might try painting the ankle once or twice a week with tincture of iodine for a month or six weeks; this might give the tissues some additional strength.

GRUB IN HEAD

I have two ewes that are sick. They apparently are all right at night but the next morning they act funny and seem to be blind but they are not. When I let them out they will follow along the fence for a ways then will turn in circles to the left and stagger around.—D. J., Charlotte, Michigan.

I TAKE it your ewes have grub in the head. A fly lays an egg or eggs in the sheep's nose in the late summer and they hatch out and the worm crawls up into the hollow places known as sinuses in the front of the sheep's head and when they get so large that they press on the brain the sheep starts the symptoms you now notice in your ewes. You can get no medicine up to them hence you can do nothing to bring about a recovery. If the sheep's nose is smeared with pine tar every two or three weeks during the summer time they are not bothered with these.

SPRAYING SMALL HOME ORCHARDS

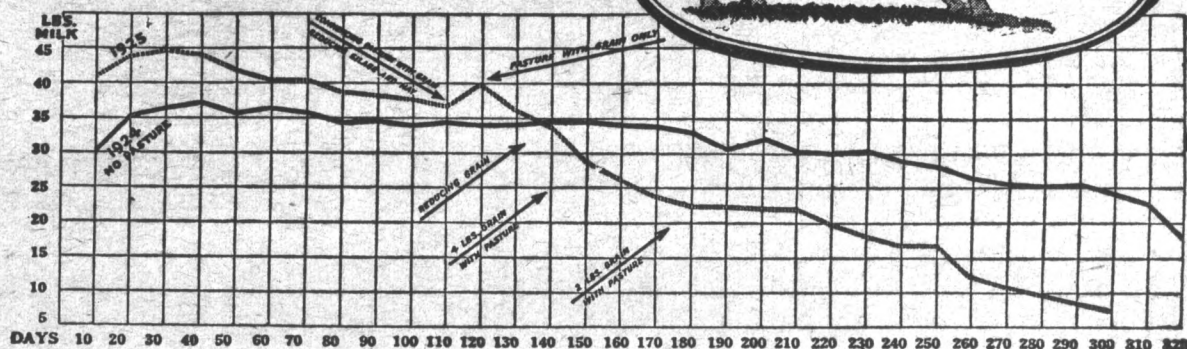
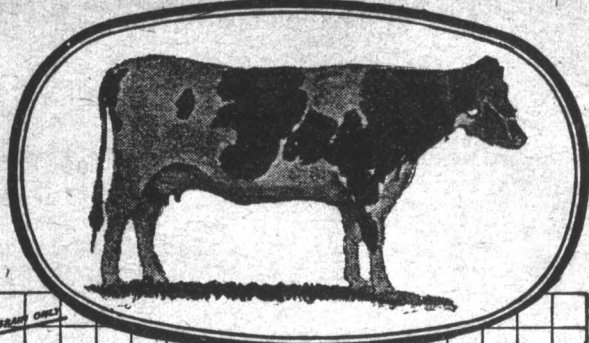
(Continued from Page 9)

into a "spray ring", buying a power outfit and doing their spraying co-operatively. This is a very good idea if there are not too many members in the "ring". Timeliness is one of the first essentials of good spraying and if every man in the spray ring wants to spray at the same time some one is apt to lose out; especially if the sprayer should happen to break down which is liable to happen when various men of limited experience are using it.

For a small home plantation a hand barrel-pump sprayer will do very well. Mount the barrel on a wagon or a stone-boat and use a 10 foot bamboo rod as a nozzle, and plenty of hose. For an old apple tree you may have to get up on a ladder to spray the top of the tree. Any way will do just so you get the tree thoroughly covered. Don't be afraid to get some of the spray on yourself. It will not hurt you. Some fruit growers literally bathe in it and are still alive.

Remember, you can do just as good a job of spraying with a barrel pump as with a \$600 outfit if you take your time and do a thorough job, and, —oh yes—I almost forgot to mention something; a strong back and lots of energy are needed at the pump handle!

On May 16th this Cow went on pasture



These lines represent the daily average production in each 10 day period. To obtain this figure the total production in each period was divided by ten to avoid all the little fluctuations in day-to-day records.

IN THESE two simple lines is written the story of two lactations in the life of a cow. The chart shown above is a graphic record of the milk production, during 1924 and 1925, of Cow 76, an ordinary grade Holstein at the Larro Research Farm.

The solid line shows milk production in 1924—a good, even milk flow, averaging over 31 lbs. a day throughout the lactation, during which the cow was fed Larro and hay, with no pasture. On this diet, she not only produced profitably, but built condition, entering her 1925 lactation with a production up to 47 lbs. a day.

Then, on May 16th, 1925, she went on pasture, the grain ration, however, being fed with the grass. Production increased temporarily as is indicated by the sharp peak in the broken line representing 1925 milk production. This increase, however, lasted but ten days. As the grain ration was reduced, production fell off sharply.

Two months after she went on pasture she was giving only 22½ lbs. of milk a day. On the 280th day of this lactation, the milk yield was only 10 lbs., as compared with 25 lbs. on the

280th day of her previous lactation, when she was getting Larro, with no pasture.

Though the 1925 pasture was plentiful, she simply was not getting enough nourishment. The grass had served admirably as a "spring tonic," but ten days saw the end of this effect. It could not take the place of sufficient food.

"No cow can produce a really liberal amount of milk for any time on grass alone. Sometimes they will do it for a while by drawing on their reserves, which means losing weight and condition, followed with a rapid drop in milk production. Heavily milking cows so treated always disappoint their owners by their poor production the following winter."

So speaks Dr. C. H. Eckles, Chief of the Division of Dairy Husbandry at the University of Minnesota, and one of the world's leading dairy authorities.

Feed your cows 1 lb. of Larro for each 5 lbs. of milk they produce, even with the best pasture. Increase your Larro ration when pasture becomes inferior. Your summer profits will be larger. Your cows will maintain the condition necessary for capacity production next fall and winter, when milk prices are highest.



THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
Detroit - - - Michigan

Larro

DAIRY FEED — POULTRY FEEDS — HOG FEED



For three years before Larro Poultry Feeds were offered for sale they were made to prove their right to the name Larro in a series of carefully checked feeding tests. In every test the Larro-fed birds produced more eggs and developed quicker, with less mortality than those fed on any of the better known rations now available. The regular use of Larro Poultry Feeds will add greatly to your profits, too. Ask your dealer.

(1027)

JERSEYS

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

HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE: REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL 3 years old. Also bull calf, eligible for registration. Write for further information.
WM. RIDER, Almont, Michigan.

ELEVEN REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COWS and heifers for sale. Write
COREY FARMS, New Haven, Michigan.

HORSES

HORSES AND MARES, 17 HEAD FOR SALE. Heavy draft, weighing from 15 to 20 hundred. Age from 3 to 7 years old. Two 3 years old. One yearling. All raised on the farm. Some good thoroughbred and registered brood mares. Come and see them or address,
ALBERT SPENCER, South Bend, Michigan.

POULTRY

FERRIS WHITE PULLETS
Thousands now at low prices. Trapped, COCKERELS, pedigreed. Egg contest winners for years. Pay after you see them. Complete satisfaction guaranteed. Write today for special price bulletin and big free catalog.
JEN. S. FERRIS, 912 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

200 RATS KILLED AT ONE BAITING — NOT A POISON

H. Stenfort of Route 10, Detroit, Mich., writes: "I was over-run with rats—seemed to be several hundred of them. Dog, ferret, traps and poison failed. Tried Imperial rat killer and was rid of them all in short order. Found rat skeletons all over the farm."

Mr. Stenfort's experience is typical of thousands of users of this new method of killing brown rats, mice, gophers and other rodents. Greedily eaten on bait. Harmless to humans, poultry, pets, stock, etc. Gives the pests a fever, and they die outside hunting air and water.

So confident are the distributors that Imperial Rat Killer will do as well for you, that they offer to send a large \$2.00 bottle (Farm Size), for only one dollar, on 10-Day Trial. Send no money—just your name and address to Imperial Laboratories, 2551 Coca Cola Building, Kansas City, Mo., and the shipment will be made at once. If at the end of 10 days you are not entirely rid of brown rats, mice or gophers as the case may be, this trial will cost nothing. This offer is fully guaranteed, so write today as you do not risk a cent.—(Adv.)

Tune in on WGHP every night at 7 o'clock except Saturday and Sunday for Michigan Business Farmer Market Reports.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

THEY COST NO MORE AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE. Our chicks come up to standards set by Ohio State University for purebred stock. Send for catalog telling about our pedigreed, and pen mating stock. Order today and feel safe. Live delivery guaranteed.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns	\$3.75	\$7.25	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
O. S. Mottled Anconas	4.00	7.50	14.00	66.50	126.00
S. C. Blk. Minorcas, Wh. & Brd. Rocks, S. O. & R. O. Reds	4.00	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
Buff Minorcas, Wh. Wyandottes	4.25	8.25	16.00	75.00	145.00
White Orpingtons	4.50	8.75	17.00	77.00	148.00
Jersey Blk. Giants, Blk. Spangled Hamburgs	7.00	13.00	25.00	115.00	220.00
Mixed Chicks (Heavies) Not accredited	3.50	6.50	12.00	60.00	120.00
Mixed Chicks (Light) Not accredited	3.00	5.50	10.00	50.00	100.00

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO., Best-Purebred Stock, Box 32,



GIBSONBURG, OHIO.

GRANDVIEW SUPREME LAYERS



Winner of First Prize in Production Class Chicago 1925. Member of four official champion contest winners.

Improved English, Hollywood, Tancred Leghorns

Production winners in State and National Shows and Laying Contest. Our catalog describes and illustrates these superb laying strains. Order chicks now for immediate delivery from the same blood lines as our Official Laying Champions.

Grandview Poultry Farm, Inc., Box B, Zeeland, Mich.

1,000,000 BABION'S QUALITY CHICKS



35 VARIETIES. Breeders of Highest egg producing strains in all leading varieties. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices \$25 50 100 500 1000. English White & S. & R. C. Brown Leghorns, \$3.75 \$7.00 \$13.00 \$62.00 \$120.00. Buff and Black Leghorns, 3.75 7.00 13.00 62.00 120.00. Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds, 4.25 8.00 15.00 72.00 140.00. Black Minorcas, Mottled Anconas, 4.25 8.00 15.00 72.00 140.00. White Wyandottes, Buff Rocks, 4.50 8.75 17.00 82.00 160.00. Mixed all Heavies, \$12.00 per 100. Light Mixed, \$10.00 per 100. Ducklings, White Pekins, White & Fawn Runners, 25, \$7.50; 50, \$15.00; 100, \$30.00. Please remember Quality goes ahead of price. Consider this when you place your order. No C. O. D. orders shipped. 10% will book your order. BANK REFERENCES. You cannot go wrong in ordering from this ad direct. CHICKS hatched from TRAPNESTED LAYERS, 3c per Chick Higher than above prices. CHICKS hatched from BLUE RIBBON PENS, 5c per Chick higher. Write at once to-day.

Babion's Fruit & Poultry Farms, Lock Box 354, Flint, Michigan



KEYSTONE HATCHERY

QUALITY WINS—FOREMAN STRAIN BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. TANCRED AMERICAN WHITE LEGHORNS.

Leading Barred Rock Pen—Missouri National Egg Laying Contest, 1925. High pen 230 egg average—high hen 284 eggs. Highest record hen over all heavy breeds in America. Foreman strain Barred Rocks have won more Egg Laying Contests in the past ten years than any other strain in existence. Tancred American S. C. White Leghorns. Flocks closely related to the leading hen in the present Michigan International Egg Laying Contest. The record of Keystone Tancred Leghorns in 1925 Egg Laying contests demonstrates beyond questioning that the breeding of our stock will insure profitable results. Leading Rhode Island Red Pen 1923-24 Michigan Egg Laying Contest. Quality & Service is the basis upon which our business is placed, let us serve you. Write for free catalogue and instructions in care of the Baby Chicks also postpaid prices for May and June delivery. CAPITAL KEYSTONE HATCHERY, Dept. 51, LANSING, MICHIGAN.

LOOK

OUR BIG HUSKY CHICKS ARE MONEY MAKERS. EVERY BREEDER carefully selected, tested and culled by experts. Can Ship at Once. Order direct from this ad. Save Time.

White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Heavy Mixed	50	100	500
Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas, R. I. Reds, (both combs)	\$6.50	\$12.50	\$80.00
White-Buff Rocks and Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	7.75	15.00	72.50
White Orpingtons, Silver Wyandottes, White and Black Langshans	8.50	16.00	77.50
Light Weight Mixed	\$5.50 per 50, \$10.00 per 100	Light Brahmas \$12.00 per 50, \$22.00 per 100	
Shepard's Anconas	\$7.50 per 50, \$14.00 per 100	May chicks \$1.00 per 100 less. June chicks \$2.00 per 100 less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. If less than 100 ordered add 35c extra. Bank reference: Grand Rapids National Bank. Hatching eggs. Free catalog.	

LAWRENCE HATCHERY, R. 7, Phone 76761

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

SPECIAL PRICES

on leading varieties, of Michigan accredited chicks, pullets, cockerels and hens. Circular free.

Member of I. B. C. Association.
FAIRVIEW HATCHERY & FARMS,
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LEGHORN CHICKS

Egg bred 25 years. Guaranteed to live. Shipped C.O.D. Low Prepaid Prices. Also Cockerels, Pullets and Hens. Write for Special Price List and Free Catalog.
GEO. B. FERRIS, 942 UNION, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU POULTRY FEEDS

DEPENDABLE and ECONOMICAL

Michigan Chick Starter with Buttermilk
Michigan Growing Mash with Buttermilk
Michigan Laying Mash with Buttermilk
Make Chicks grow and hens lay

For sale by the local Co-op. or Farm Bureau agent. Insist on Michigan brand. Write for free Poultry feeding booklet. "Dept. D"
MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU SUPPLY SERVICE
Lansing, Michigan

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PROFIT PRODUCING CHICKS



GET OUR SPECIAL SALE PRICE LIST. We offer you chicks that are bred from blood lines of proven laying ability. Our personal attention is given to all orders. You have your choice of three breeds—all are profitable. Write for complete information on this money saving special sale of Michigan Accredited Chicks. Our catalog completely tells all about our stock and our experience in giving satisfactory service. Learn more about us and you will like us better.
Brummer & Fredrickson Poultry Farm, Box 26, Holland, Michigan.

BUY EGG-BRED ACCREDITED CHICKS

of PROVEN STRAINS from a PROVEN BREEDER
Producer of Egg Contest and Chicago Winners in EGG-BASKET BUFF and PROFIT-PAYER WHITE LEGHORNS. Pure Tancred, Tom Barron, Ferris Strains. Chicks and eggs sired by blood of Heasley's Pride, official record 293 eggs. Contest Pen of 11 averaged 240 eggs. Old customers getting this blood and getting results. Rush orders for present discounts.
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QUICK! GET OUR NEW LOW PRICES ON Michigan Accredited Baby Chicks.

In all our long years of breeding and hatching Baby Chicks we have never before been in position to offer you the unusually high quality chicks that we are producing this year. Many customers have again written us enthusiastic letters commending our chicks this year—many ordering more. Our modern hatching facilities and the high grade of breeding stock used, combined with our long hatching experience, insures the high quality you want. We hatch White Leghorns, Barred Rocks and Anconas. All Michigan State Accredited. Get Our New Special Prices Before You Buy.
MICHIGAN POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Box B, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

SPECIAL SALE OF MAY CHICKS

Due to the fact that we hatch several of the more profitable breeds together with the fact that hatches are coming better than ever we find some weeks we have a few hundred more chicks than we had planned on. We will sell these assorted chicks at the following low prices

100 FOR \$8.00 500 FOR \$37.50 1000 FOR \$70.00

Remember we guarantee these chicks pure bred, from high quality stock. They are absolutely sound in every way and will make money for you. Our live prepaid delivery guarantee holds good on these chicks. Send your order now to avoid disappointment.

VAN APPLEDORN BROS., HOLLAND HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, R7-B, Holland Michigan.

HA! HA! LOOK



Buy Our Big, Husky Michigan Accredited Chicks. CAN SHIP IMMEDIATELY. Every breeder approved by State Experts. Buy the best at the lowest price. 14 pure-bred varieties. Hatching eggs. Get free circular and big discount before buying elsewhere.
BECKMANN HATCHERY, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

Poultry Department

FOOD OFFICIALS ADVISE SHIPPERS TO CANDLE EGGS

"CANDLE all eggs before shipment and especially during the warm spring and summer months when spoilage is most likely to occur," is the advice given to egg shippers by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, which is charged with the enforcement of the Federal food and drugs act. "The loss resulting from spoilage of eggs shipped to distant markets may be greatly reduced by this precaution," says the officials. "Candling as near as possible to the source of production will not only save transportation charges but will prevent waste of a valuable food product."

Federal inspectors have been instructed to be on the watch for interstate shipments of adulterated eggs. Under the food and drugs act eggs which have yolks stuck to the shell, moldy eggs, black spots, mixed rots, addled eggs, and any other eggs that are filthy, decomposed or putrid are adulterated. When such shipments are found they may be seized and the individuals responsible for shipment prosecuted under the law.

Many eggs that are suitable for immediate consumption will not stand shipment to distant markets. By candling, these eggs may be taken out and sold for local consumption leaving only those that have a good chance to reach the market in edible condition.

A bulletin on candling eggs tells just how to distinguish between a good egg and one that is likely to spoil in transit. Write to the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for a copy.

WANTS TO STOP HENS FROM LAYING

Will you please tell me how to make hens stop laying? This is no joke for our hens have been laying so hard that we think they will kill themselves. We feed mash, oyster, commercial feed, grit and oats.—Mrs. G. F., Davisburg, Mich.

If one wishes to stop the hens from heavy laying, all that is necessary is to remove the feed for a day or two, and the results will be satisfactory. Personally, I do not believe that this is advisable to use any such practice. I believe it is much safer to allow the hens to lay, give a heavy egg production, and you will find that within the near future there will be a gradual slump, and that no disastrous results will occur.—C. G. Card, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, Michigan State College.

—You will usually find that within five to seven days after the birds are mated, that fertile eggs are produced.—C. G. Card, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. S. C.

RAISING GEESE

We have just started raising geese. We find the gander is very mean to the other poultry having killed one duck. We have a yard with a poultry fence and have tried to keep the geese shut in but they fly over. Is there any way to confine them to the yard? When our hens get over the park I have cut one wing short but was afraid to do this with the geese. Would be very thankful for any help. We have three geese and one gander and he doesn't seem to mate with two of them. Is there any difference in breeds in this respect—W. E., Flushing, Michigan.

I WOULD suggest that you clip the wing of the geese. You will thus prevent them from flying from yard to yard, and trouble with the geese killing other birds will end.

I would expect that you might find it necessary to purchase another gander, as we often find that with geese, a gander may refuse to mate with more than one of the females. I do not believe that this is a breed difference.—C. G. Card, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. S. C.

White Diarrhea

Splendid Success of Mrs. Ethel Rhoades in Preventing White Diarrhea

Mrs. Rhoades letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Rhoades tell it in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. My first incubator chicks when but few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 528, Waterloo, Ia., for a \$1.00 box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea (Coccidiosis) is caused by a protozoal organism of microscopic size which multiplies with great rapidity in the intestines of diseased birds and enormous numbers are discharged with the droppings. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw writes: "I used to lose a great many chicks from White Diarrhea, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 528, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail.—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa."

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of Walko (or \$1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Leavitt & Johnson National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa stands back of our guarantee.

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 528, Waterloo, Iowa.

Send me the [] 50c regular size (or [] \$1 economical large size) package of Walko White Diarrhea Remedy to try at your risk. Send it on your positive guarantee to promptly refund my money if not satisfied in every way. I am enclosing 50c (or \$1.00) (P. O. money order, check or currency acceptable.)

Name

Town

State R. F. D.

Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains about two and one-third times as much as small.—(A.A.W.)



Tancred and Tom Barron S.C. White Leghorn CHICKS

Michigan State Accredited Chicks
Are Better Chicks.

All our flocks are individually inspected by the Michigan State College of Agriculture—Individually leg-banded with state sealed and numbered band. This insures you highest quality.
150 Finest Tancred Males and Finest Large Tom Barron Males now head our flocks. Best food lines in the country.

REDUCED PRICES

50-\$6.50; 100-\$12.00; 500-\$57.50;
1000-\$110.00.

Order Now. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Catalog free.

KNOLL'S HATCHERY

R. 12, Box B, HOLLAND, MICH.

C. BUFF LEGHORN CHICKS FROM STATE
Accredited Stock. Circular free.
J. W. WEBSTER, Bath, Michigan.

WHITE DIARRHEA

"6, 8, 12 Chicks Dying Every Day"

Started B-K—No More Losses

—That's what Mrs. Fred Bradenburg writes. "Have never lost a single chick with White Diarrhea since using B-K."

White Diarrhea is a germ disease of the bowels. B-K kills the germs. Start feeding B-K in drinking water from the very first day. Disinfect incubators and brooders with B-K before each hatch goes in. Effective also for prevention and treatment of cholera, dysentery and other poultry diseases. B-K is a safe, non-poisonous germ killer and disinfectant. Clear as water but powerful—without any poison—chicks drink it freely—kills the germs at once. B-K is concentrated. Costs about 1/2 cent a gallon of dilution ready to use. Get a jug from your dealer today. Money back if not satisfied.

Write for Free Bulletin on prevention and treatment of poultry diseases. It may save you hundreds of dollars this season.

B-K General Laboratories
Dept. 134E,
Madison, Wis.

HAVE YOU HEARD US?

What? Why, our market reports through WGHP. We're on the air at 7 o'clock, 'cept Saturday and Sunday.

FREE TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

Free Trial of a Method That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time.

We have a method for the control of Asthma, and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long standing or recent development, whether it is present as occasional or chronic Asthma, you should send for a free trial of our method. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled by pinching, wheezing, and all those terrible paroxysms.

We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, fumigations, "patent smokes," etc., have failed. We want to show everyone at our expense, that our method is designed to end all difficult breathing, all wheezing, and all those terrible paroxysms.

This free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write now and begin the method at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do it Today—you do not even pay postage.

FREE TRIAL COUPON

FRONTIER ASTHMA CO.,
Room 1386-D, Niagara and Hudson Sts.,
Buffalo, N. Y.
Send free trial of your method to:

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER AND ITS USE

(Continued from Page 7)

yields, and let this be your guide, rather than the theory of some one that may have an altogether different soil.

Fertilizer manufacturers put out many different kinds of formulas to suit different conditions and the analysis give you the nitrogen content first, the phosphoric content next, and the potash content last. These three factors determine the value of your fertilizer, rather than the name, such as Grow More, Big Grain, Progressive, None Such, and hundreds of such high sounding names.

The best plan is for the farmer to find out what elements of plant food his soil lacks and then try to supply this in the cheapest possible manner. If it is fertilizer, raise legumes and get your nitrogen out of the air; use nitrate of soda, ammonium sulphate or a complete fertilizer such as 2-12-2 or 3-8-3 or 2-16-2.

If you lack phosphorus use acid phosphate, super phosphate, bone meal, raw rock or basic slag. If potash, use muriate of potash, konit, etc., or complete fertilizer as in the case of nitrogen above.

Bear this also in mind, if commercial fertilizer was not good instead of its use increasing all over the world it would soon be thrown into the discard.

Remember also that better results are obtained on soil rich in humus, than on poor worn out soil, and it always does better work on sweet soil than on an acid one.

If you're interested in its use try some on your corn or oats this year and next year and compare results then you can tell whether you want to ride on the wagon. But by all means try and save the barn yard manure you now have on hand instead of wasting it and the wagon will ride a lot smoother.

BROADSCOPE FARM NEWS, AND VIEWS

(Continued from Page 8)

tatoes may be cut some time before planting but the longer they are cut, the less they will be worth. It is much better not to have them cut more than a day or two. Seed that has been cut long enough to become dry will be almost worthless when if the soil was not too warm and planted in a rather hot dry soil; but contained plenty of moisture it is possible that the planting might be a success. But there is nothing gained and much to lose in cutting very long before planting. If planting is delayed after the seed is cut, the seed should be placed in crates, not full, if piled on each other; or the seed may be spread out in a layer not more than two inches deep. If cut seed is to be kept very long, it must be dried, else it will heat and sour.

Where one is planting with a horse planter, and has around ten, fifteen, or more acres to plant, it is something of a task to get the seed cut as fast as it is planted, and many get a large quantity cut before starting the planter. We get around this by having a machine on which to cut the seed. It will cut fifteen or twenty potatoes at one time, and two men can work at it with a production of four to six bushels of cut seed per hour, depending upon what the whole seed is. The work of this machine is even more satisfactory than that of hand cutting. It is a home made affair, but has served us nicely for fifteen years, and we would not like to be without it. It enables us to cut as fast as planted, and if a wet spell comes to delay planting, we do not have any cut seed laying around.

Enclosed please find check for \$1.00 to renew my subscription to M. B. F. Am well pleased with the paper as we all read it with pleasure.—Henry Muth, Kent County.

We like the M. B. F. fine. We wish it was a weekly paper.—Mrs. W. M. Miller, St. Clair County.

CANCER—FREE BOOK SENT ON REQUEST

Tells cause of cancer and what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. Write for it today, mentioning this paper. Address Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind.—(Adv.)

MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED HATCHERIES

HOLLAND HATCHERY

NEW LOW PRICES

ON MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS

It will pay you to investigate one of Michigan's oldest and best hatcheries. Eighteen years' experience. Our increased capacity made necessary through absolute satisfaction of our chicks in the hands of old customers enables us to make you a big saving. Every chick hatched from selected rugged free range breeders officially passed by inspectors from Michigan State College.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

(Large Type English) (Special Mated American)

ANCONAS

Let us send you our special price list on Michigan Accredited Chicks which shows how you can save money. Get your chicks from an old reliable concern with an established reputation for square dealing. 100% live delivery, prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write today for free catalog which gives complete information.

VAN APPLEDORN BROS. HOLLAND HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, R7-B, Holland, Michigan.

WASHTENAW Baby Chicks

PURE BRED BABY CHICKS MICHIGAN ACCREDITED

We have not only selected our breeding stock and mated our birds for best results, but we have joined the Michigan Accredited Association. An inspector from the Agricultural College approves every bird. This work is for your protection and gives you the most up-to-date in baby chicks. Write for literature and price list. Our chicks cost no more and you can feel safe. 100% live delivery. Write today.

Get Our Illustrated Literature.

We have prepared a big, illustrated circular which tells all about our chicks. It is worth your while to get it if you expect to buy chicks.

PRICES Our prices are reasonable. Our chicks are good. Write today.

WASHTENAW HATCHERY, 2500 Geddes Road, ANN ARBOR, MICH.



Town Line POULTRY FARM

Reduced Prices on Michigan Accredited Chicks

Order your chicks at prices in this ad for delivery week of June 1st and 8th. Every breeder passed by inspectors under supervision of Michigan State College.

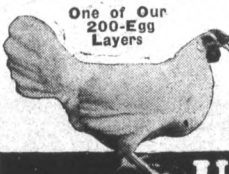
Varities	Postpaid prices on:	100	500	1000
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns, S. C. Anconas,		\$10.00	\$45.00	\$90.00
Barred Rocks,		13.00	60.00	100.00
Mixed or Broilers,		8.00	40.00	80.00

Special matings at slightly higher prices. After week of June 8, 1c per chick less.

GET OUR NEW CATALOG—IT'S FREE.

Send for our new catalog and learn why Town Line Chicks must be good. All flocks milk fed. All chicks Newton hatched. Egg contest records and show winnings fully described. Write for low prices on 8-10 week old pullets now ready for shipment.

J. H. GEERLINGS, Owner, R. F. D. 1, Box F, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.



DOWN'S LEGHORNS FOR EGGS

DOWN'S WHITE LEGHORNS have been bred for egg production for nineteen years. They are great winter layers. Many of Michigan's largest egg farms purchase their chicks from us each year. One reports 64% production in November from 775 pullets. Our chicks are all Michigan accredited. Write for our free catalog today. Prices reasonable.

W. A. DOWNS POULTRY FARM, R. F. D. 2, ROMEO, MICH.

UNUSUAL WHITE LEGHORNS

ROYAL EGG BRED LEGHORNS

CHICKS FROM CONTEST WINNING BLOOD LINES

Our white Leghorns won the 1925 Michigan Egg Contest. 1000 birds entered. Contest average 176 eggs per bird. Our pen average 241 per bird. Fifty sisters of these contest winners averaged 200 eggs per bird at home. Brothers and sons of these birds head the matings from which I will hatch this year. They are Michigan State accredited. In spite of increased demands for our chicks we have neither increased our capacity or prices. Write today for free circular that tells how you can secure chicks from these winning blood lines at moderate prices. 75% of our business is from old customers. You too, can join the list of satisfied users of this Royal strain.

ROYAL HATCHERY & FARMS, R. R. 2, Box B, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.

Chicks a Specialty!

Michigan accredited chicks from flocks which have stood careful inspection. Our White Leghorn Cock Bird won 1st at Eastern Michigan Poultry Show, 1926 in both production and exhibition classes. We won first in pullet class. Prices (Postpaid) On: 25 50 100 500 1000
S. C. White Leghorns.....\$4.00 \$7.50 \$14.00 \$67.50 \$130.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds,
Anconas and Black Minorcas..... 4.25 8.00 15.00 72.50 140.00
Wh. Rocks, Wh. and S. L. Wyandottes..... 4.50 8.50 16.00 77.50 150.00
Assorted Chicks \$12.00 per 100.

DEAN EGG FARM & HATCHERY, BOX D, BIRMINGHAM, MICHIGAN



UNDERMAN CHICKS

Chicks that are hatched from free range breeders carefully selected. Our flocks and hatchery inspected and passed by representative of Michigan State College. Refer you to State Commercial Savings Bank. Order from this ad. Prepaid prices for May 3-10. 25 50 100 500 1000
S. C. White and Br. Leghorns.....\$3.75 \$8.50 \$12.00 \$57.50 \$110.00
Barred Rocks, S. C. Reds..... 4.25 7.00 13.00 62.50 120.00
Mixed Chicks \$8.00 per 100. All heavies \$12.00. Free catalog. 100% live delivery prepaid. 10% down books your order. Our chicks are Michigan State Accredited.

HUNDERMAN BROS. R. R. No. 3, Box 55, ZEELAND, MICH.



MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHIX

PLAY SAFE Buy only from ACCREDITED FARMS. Our flocks are inspected and culled by authorized State Inspectors and approved by M. S. P. I. A. Chicks from heavy laying strains only. HILLCROFT FARM is not simply a Hatchery, but a Breeding Farm and when Better Chicks are to be hatched, we will hatch them.

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed—Prepaid prices 25 50 100 500
Tancred Strain S. C. White Leghorns.....\$4.00 \$7.50 \$14.00 \$67.00
Laying Strains Barred Rocks, S. C. Reds..... 4.50 8.50 16.00 77.00
Laying Strains White Rocks and Wyandottes..... 5.00 9.00 17.00 82.00
Order right from this ad in full confidence. Bank Reference or Dun Mercantile Agency. Send at once for "TRUTHFUL" CATALOG. Dept. 52 COOPERSVILLE, MICH.



BIG HUSKY CHICKS

FROM STATE ACCREDITED FLOCKS

EXCLUSIVELY. Strong, Healthy Chicks from these selected flocks. Inspected and Culled by expert State Inspectors. Carefully selected for heavy laying abilities. ENGLISH, BARRON and TANCREED STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS, S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, SHEPPARD ANCONAS, BARRED ROCKS, RHODE ISLAND REDS and Assorted Mixed Chicks. Postpaid and Full Live Delivery Guaranteed. Bank Reference. Write me at once for Circular and price particulars. Also Pullets and Yearling Hens. WINSTROM HATCHERY. Albert Winstrom, Prop., Box C-5, Zeeland, Mich.



Buy Michigan State Accredited Chicks

AT REDUCED PRICES From one of the founders of the chick industry 24 years in the business. An old reliable hatchery which has been putting out guaranteed chicks for years. Our flocks are the result of careful breeding and culling over a period of years. All our flocks have been state accredited and our Male Birds have been leg-banded by the state. When seen our chicks recommend themselves. S. C. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island, Reds, Dr. L. E. Heasley Egg Basket Strain Buff Leghorns. Write for free catalog.

MEADOW BROOK HATCHERY & FARMS, Box M, R. R. No. 1, H. De Pree Sons, Holland, Michigan.



MARKET FLASHES



Wheat Continues in Strong Position

Large Receipts of Beef Cattle Bearing the Market

By W. W. FOOTE, Market Editor.

OAT seeding started weeks ago in southern districts and has ever since worked its way northward as fast as the weather permitted, delays being frequent for some time on account of rains. Later corn planting will be general, and the acreage promises to be normal, but no one can know definitely in advance how large it is going to be. It is certain however, that farmers who fail to obtain choice seed corn will fail to raise good crops, but fortunately, there is a pretty general movement to get accurate tests of corn before planting. Farmers in the northwest have been sowing spring wheat, and there is a tendency to keep the wheat acreage of the country about the same as usual. It is hoped that the policy in parts of Iowa and other states of raising corn and failing to carry sufficient numbers of cattle and hogs to consume the corn will not be carried on for another year, as it has worked out disastrously, and more hogs are required to make good the present deficiency. Corn and hogs make a good combination on the farm, with fair tracts of potatoes, small flocks of sheep, and some beef cattle, as well as dairy cows. A highly important feature of the dairying industry is the condemnation of great numbers of cows suffering from tuberculosis in a movement on the part of the city of Chicago to prevent the sale of milk from diseased cows, and 20,000 cattle were lost by Wisconsin dairymen in the emergency tuberculosis tests which began March 1. The near approach of the grazing season has developed a fair demand for thin light weight stockers of medium weight suitable for going on grass. There is also a growing demand for high class Holstein dairy cows at \$90 to \$100 per head to replace the condemned cows. Feeding lambs are in demand, and Michigan and other farmers are planning on going more extensively into sheep breeding, but there are not a great many breeding ewes on the market.

Activity in Wheat

One of the encouraging features of the wheat trade in recent weeks was the tendency of prices to regain any declines, with the July future selling several cents above prices paid a year earlier, while two years ago the price stood only a few cents above \$1. It has been very largely a market based on the actually small offerings, with crop reports exercising moderately in making values. For quite a long time wheat has been in a much stronger position than the other grains, and this is expected to continue in the near future although later the crop news will exert an important influence in making prices. Of late numerous dry weather complaints have come from the spring wheat states. Late sales were made on the Chicago Board of Trade of July wheat at \$1.43, comparing with \$1.42 a year ago. Other sales for July delivery were made of corn at 77 cents, comparing with \$1 a year ago; oats at 42 cents, about the same as last year, and rye at 91 cents, comparing with \$1.04 a year ago. In the corn states weather conditions are better for field work. The visible stocks of corn, oats and rye are ample, but the wheat supply in this country is down to 27,980,000 bushels, comparing with 49,089,000 bushels a year ago; and it is decreasing at the rate of 1,300,000 bushels a week. The main influence is the export demand. The foreign situation is largely bullish, with light stocks of wheat, and it is reported that India will have no wheat for export, while Argentina and Australia will be unable to supply the European importing countries, and already there is a good export demand for Canadian wheat.

Surfeit of Fat Cattle

Enormous supplies of beef cattle have been unloaded on the Chicago market recently, the receipts far exceeding those for corresponding weeks of recent years, and prices

had considerable reductions, altho the declines were really less than might have been expected when so many were offered. Monday is the day of especially large offerings, and on recent Mondays the receipts have run from 25,000 to nearly 30,000 head, with many heavy steers from Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota and western Iowa. Up to quite recently the packers gave the preference to prime light weight yearlings, and they are expected to do so as the weather becomes warm, as is the usual rule, but lately they sold below the best heavy steers. Much of the recent decline in prices was recovered later, and the choicer class of weighty steers sold at \$9.40 to \$10.40, while the best yearlings found buyers at \$9.40 to \$10.10. The bulk of the steers sold at \$8.50 to \$10, with sales down to \$7.75 to \$8.25 for common to fair light

8,258,000 head comparing with 10,421,000 one year ago and 12,059,000 for the same time two years ago. Only occasionally is there a big supply; such as 54,000 hogs received in Chicago on a late Monday, and the trend of prices is usually upward, eastern packers buying a good share of the offerings of the better class. One year ago hogs were selling for \$9.75 to \$11.55 and two years ago at \$6.50 to \$7.50 while hogs of choice grading sold a short time ago for \$13.50 to \$13.90. Raising hogs is paying well, and recent Chicago receipts averaged 249 pounds, comparing with 234 and 235 pounds one and two years ago and 12 pounds above the five year average. Recently packing grades advanced, and light hogs sold lower, recent advances in provision prices tending to narrow the previous unusually wide spread in prices.

Interest in Horse Breeding

The Drovers' Journal of Chicago has the following:

H. E. Greer of Grundy county, Ill., here marketing hogs, said there

those quoted in last issue. Some sections report the crop coming along fine and others have quite the opposite news. Demand from local millers seems to be better while export demand is dull.

CORN

Corn is quiet and prices off slightly, but dealers are expecting a stronger market soon.

OATS

Oats followed the trend of corn during the last couple of weeks and the market is quiet with lower prices. Selling is scattered.

RYE

There was an advance of one cent in the Detroit rye market last Saturday which left the price at the close of the day two cents under a week previous.

BEANS

Although the price of beans at Detroit did advance from five to ten cents during the two weeks ending Saturday, May 1, there was small demand. Receipts are light and no increase is expected for the next month so prices will no doubt be steady during that time.

POTATOES

Growers are liberal sellers of potatoes while dealers are hesitant about loading up at present prices. This is not strengthening the market by a long ways. The Chicago market developed some weakness last week while there was a strong tone at Detroit. The market is in a very sensitive condition.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle—Slow but but steady; prime steers, \$8.50@10; shipping steers, \$8.50@10; butcher grades, \$6.50@9.50; heifers, \$6.25@9; cows, \$2.50@7.25; bulls, \$4@7; feeders, \$5@7.50; milk cows and stringers, \$4@12; yearlings, \$9.50@10.50. Calves—Active and steady; cull to choice, \$3.50@12.50. Sheep and Lambs—Active and steady, wool lambs, cull to choice, \$10@16; choice clipped, \$14@14.75; cull to fair, \$9@13; yearlings, \$8@12.50; sheep, \$4@10.25. Hogs—Slow but steady; Yorkers, \$14@14.25; pigs, \$14.50; mixed, \$13.75@14; heavy, \$12.50@13.40; roughs, \$10@11; stags, \$7@9.

CHICAGO.—Hogs—Market steady, 10 @15 lower; bulk, \$12@13.30; top, \$13.65; heavyweight, \$11.90@12.75; medium weight, \$12.50@13.40; lightweight, \$12.60@13.60; light lights, \$12.75@13.65; heavy packing sows, smooth, \$11.15@11.40; packing sows, rough, \$10.90@11.51; pigs, \$13.25@13.85. Cattle—Market steady; Calves, market steady; beef steers, choice and prime, \$10@10.40; medium and good, \$8.75@9.75; good and choice, \$9.50@10.40; common and medium, \$7@8.50; butcher cattle, heifers, \$5.50@9.50; cows, \$5.25@8; bulls, \$5@8; canners and cutters, cows and heifers, \$3.50@5.50; canner steers, \$5.50@7; veal calves (light and handyweight), \$9@12; feeder steers, \$6@9; stocker steers, \$5.75@8.75; stocker cows and heifers, \$4.50@6; stocker calves, \$5.50@8.40. Sheep—Market steady; lambs, fat, \$14.50@15.75; lambs, clipped, \$13@14.50; lambs, culis and common, \$11.50@12.50; yearlings, \$10@12; yearling wethers, \$9.50@11; ewes, \$9@10.50; ewes, culis and common, \$3.50@6; feeder lambs, \$14@14.75.



Week of May 9

WITH the opening of the week of May 9th temperatures in Michigan will be rising rapidly as a result of a low and active barometric pressure which will be bearing down upon the state. The center of this storm area will be over or near Michigan about Tuesday bringing with it more or less heavy rains, high and destructive winds and probable thunder storms.

Sometime between Wednesday and Thursday there may be a slight clearing of the weather and moderate change to cooler but in any event the storm effects will be repeated in many parts of the state about Thursday and not later than Friday.

The end of the week brings

M. B. F. MARKET REPORTS BY RADIO

EVERY evening, except Saturday and Sunday, at 7 o'clock, eastern standard time, the Michigan Business Farmer broadcasts market information and news of interest to farmers through radio station WGHP of Detroit. This station operates on a wave length of 270 meters.

weights and pretty good lots around \$8.75 to \$9. Cows and heifers had an outlet at \$5.25 to \$8.50, and stockers and feeders had a fair sale at \$7 to \$8.75, mainly at \$7.50 to \$8.25 for well bred thin steers weighing around 600 to 800 pounds and adapted for spring and summer grazing. Feeders selling at \$8.50 and up were worth the same money to killers. About as many cattle are being fed this year as last, and a few more cattle have arrived in western packing points this year than last. Beef steers sold one year ago at \$8 to \$11.75 and four years ago at \$7 to \$9.25. The week's cattle receipts were the largest in over three months, while shipments from Chicago were largest since January. Heavy steers had a good sale at a small decline, but yearlings were 25 to 50 cents lower for the week.

High Prices for Eggs

With such a great falling off in the movement of swine to market, it is natural that prices are so much higher, the combined receipts in seven western packing points for the year to late date aggregating only

is more interest in horse breeding in his locality than in a long time. He has two stallions which he is standing for public service and both are in steady demand. The stallion owner is faced with some problems these days which he was not back some years, he pointed out. For one thing many mares are old or out of the habit of breeding. As one means of compensation for this he is charging \$5.00 for a service and \$15 for a live colt.

Inquiry for purebred horses is also very active, said the visitor, who is also a successful breeder and exhibitor of Belgians. Recently he sold a pair of 3-year-old fillies to a Mr. Esterbrook of Carroll county, Ill. Last year he sold a young stallion in the neighborhood.

WHEAT

Trading in wheat has been slow with the market steady in tone. Prices declined several cents during the first half of the fortnight ending Saturday, May 1, and advanced only one cent during the last half so they are lower compared with

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S MARKET SUMMARY

and Comparison with Markets Two Weeks Ago and One Year Ago

	Detroit May 8	Chicago May 8	Detroit April 19	Detroit 1 yr. ago
WHEAT—				
No. 2 Red	\$1.75		\$1.81	\$1.90
No. 2 White	1.76		1.82	1.88
No. 2 Mixed	1.75		1.81	1.88
CORN—				
No. 8 Yellow	.75		.79	1.13
No. 4 Yellow	.70		.74	1.08
OATS—				
No. 2 White	.47	.41 3/4 @ .42	.48	.52
No. 3 White	.46	.41 3/4 @ .42	.47	.48
RYE—				
Cash No. 2	.91		.95	1.15
BEANS—				
C. H. P. Cwt.	4.05 @ 4.15		4.00 @ 4.05	5.15 @ 5.20
POTATOES—				
New, Per Cwt.	4.73 @ 4.77	3.75 @ 4.50	5.00 @ 5.17	.83 @ .86
HAY—				
No. 1 Tim.	23.50 @ 24	23 @ 25	23.50 @ 24	16 @ 16.50
No. 2 Tim.	21 @ 22	19 @ 22	21 @ 22	14 @ 15
No. 1 Clover	20 @ 24	21 @ 23	20 @ 21	13 @ 14
Light Mixed	22 @ 23	23 @ 25	22 @ 23	15.50 @ 16

Monday, May 3.—All grains unchanged. Slow demand for beans. Poultry quiet and firm. Potatoes in demand. Butter and eggs easy.

BUSINESS FARMERS EXCHANGE

RATE PER WORD—One Issue 8c, Two Issues 15c, Four Issues 25c.
No advertisement less than ten words.
Groups of figures, initial or abbreviation count as one word.
Cash in advance from all advertisers in this department, no exceptions and no discounts.
Forms close Monday noon preceding date of issue. Address:

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER,
Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

HELP WANTED

BECOME YOUR HOME TOWN'S LEADING business man. Big money. Easy work. Selling groceries, coffee, canned goods, auto oils, men's shirts, ladies' hosiery direct to consumer. Under-sell. Competition. Commission advanced. Liberal credit plan. No experience or capital necessary. Loverin & Brown Co., 1785 So. State, Chicago.

GIVE AWAY FINEST LAUNDRY SOAP FREE. You'll make \$10 daily easy by new selling plan. Big repeat business. Write quick. Wolverine Soap Co., 35 Wolverine Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

CERTIFIED IMPROVED ROBUST BEANS. Choice hand picked. \$6.50 per hundred P. O. B. Owosso. Bags Free. Freight prepaid on five hundred or over. A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.

PLANTS, LEADING VARIETIES, OPEN-FIELD grown. Cabbage, \$1.00 1000; Tomato, \$1.00; Ruby King Pepper \$2.00. Prompt shipment. W. W. Williams, Franklin, Va.

SPECIAL OFFER—FOR 20 DAYS I WILL sell Cumberland Raspberries \$10.00 per 1000. Dunlap Strawberries \$3.25 per 1000. Fred Stanley, Bangor, Michigan.

CHOICE GLADIOLA, NOT LABELED. 100-1 inch and up, all colors. \$2.00; 150 ¾ inch and up, all colors. \$2.00; 15 choice Dahlias, 5 colors. \$2.00, any two for \$3.50; or all three \$5.00. Prepaid. With good care they should all bloom. L. L. Milarch, Box 52, Copemish, Michigan.

DAHLIAS—12 ASSORTED DOUBLE. 65c. Gladiolas—15 large assorted, 25c. Postpaid. John Nelson, R. 1, Cadillac, Michigan.

DAHLIA—200 CHOICE VARIETIES. PRICE list free. Mrs. Geo. Spear, Mariette, Michigan.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: CHEWING. FIVE pounds \$1.50; ten \$2.50. Smoking ten \$1.50. Pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

KENTUCKY'S BEST LEAF TOBACCO. GUARANTEED. 3 lbs. chewing \$1.00; 4 lbs. best smoking \$1.00; 6 lbs. medium smoking \$1.00. Pay for tobacco and postage when received. Co-operative Tobacco Growers, Hawesville, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: CHEWING FIVE LBS. \$1.50; ten \$2.50; smoking 5 lbs. \$1.25; ten \$2.00. Cigars 50 for \$2.00. Pay when received. Farmers Association, Maxon Mills, Ky.

HOMESPUN CHEWING OR SMOKING TOBACCO—Five pounds \$1.25; Ten \$2.00; twenty \$3.50. Satisfaction Guaranteed. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Kentucky.

KENTUCKY HOMESPUN SMOKING—5 pounds \$1.00; Chewing 4 pounds \$1.00. Postpaid. Clements and Wetstein, Chambers, Ky.

PET STOCK

THOROUGHbred ROLLER AND YORKSHIRE canaries. Choice stock. Guaranteed full note singers. Frank Caduff, 317-16th Ave., Newark, New Jersey.

FOX TERRIER KENNEL, 6 MATRONS, 1 stud. Also puppies. Stamp. Mrs. Flew, Rockport, Indiana.

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Apply It to Any Rupture, Old or Recent, Large or Small and You are on the Road That Has Convinced Thousands.

Sent Free to Prove This

Anyone ruptured, man, woman or child, should write at once to W. S. Rice, 732 E. Main St., Adams, N. Y., for a free trial of his wonderful stimulating application. Just put it on the rupture and the muscles begin to tighten; they begin to bind together so that the opening closes naturally and the need of a support or truss or appliance is then done away with. Don't neglect to send for this free trial. Even if your rupture doesn't bother you what is the use of wearing supports all your life? Why suffer this nuisance? Why run the risk of gangrene and such dangers from a small and innocent little rupture, the kind that has thrown thousands on the operating table? A host of men and women are daily running such risk just because their ruptures do not hurt nor prevent them from getting around. Write at once for this free trial, as it is certainly a wonderful thing and has aided in the cure of ruptures that were as big as a man's two fists. Try and write at once, using the coupon below.

Free for Rupture

W. S. Rice, Inc.,
732 E. Main St., Adams, N. Y.

You may send me entirely free a Sample Treatment of your stimulating application for Rupture

Name

Address

State

change to much cooler weather to most sections of the state with probabilities of frost over some of the northern counties.

Week of May 16

Temperatures will be about normal or a little above at the very beginning of the week of May 16th in Michigan and a more or less severe storm will be in progress throughout most of the Lake region. Gales on the water, high winds over the land sections, coupled with some very heavy rain storms, electrical manifestations, probable hail in some scattered sections and even real or near tornadoes.

Storminess will continue throughout most all the first half of the week but with probable fair weather about Monday or Tuesday.

On or following the middle of the week temperatures will take a sudden turn downward resulting in some unseasonably cold weather for the state as a whole with danger of freezing or frosts in most any of the counties of the state excluding those of the far southwest bordering Lake Michigan. Temperatures will moderate about Saturday.

**CORRESPONDENTS REPORT
SPRING WORK LATE**

(Continued from page 3.)

few buyers are offering from 30c to 39c, but no sales reported. Many farmers lost heavily on lambs. Bought at high prices and did not sell when they could have closed out at a fair profit.—H. B. B., 4-29-26.

Emmet.—Farmers just starting to plow. All farm activities are three to four weeks late. Roads getting in good shape, but can still see large banks of snow on north slopes. The bay is still frozen over although large boat went through.—Ralph Dye, 4-30-26.

Kalkaska.—Owing to backward spring farm work is behind. Only a little oat ground being prepared as yet. Pasture is coming along good. The dry weather of last season shortened the hay crop in this section and the ground became covered with snow early last fall and remained on late this spring, so most farmers are drawing hay from market instead of to market.—Howard C. Smith, 4-30-26.

Presque Isle.—The snow is mostly all gone now, only some of the real high banks are still with us. Frost is out of the ground. Feed is quite scarce all over. The farmers are all anxious to get at their work. Potatoes \$2.20 per bushel. Oats 45c per bushel.—Fred Tulyetske, 4-30-26.

Mason.—The season is backward this year. Farmers are just plowing for oats and corn. On account of the lateness of the season few oats will be planted. A large acreage will be planted to red kidney beans. A number are trying out Bermuda onions. Because no pasture is available alfalfa is selling readily at \$22.50 per ton and farmers north of here for 40 and 50 miles are coming daily with trucks for hay. Many litters of spring pigs have died due to chilling.—G. Pearl Darr, 4-30-26.

**STATE GLADIOLUS SHOW
IN AUGUST**

A STATE gladiolus show under the auspices of the Michigan Gladiolus Association, recently organized in Grand Rapids, will be held at Michigan State College in August, according to tentative plans.

Competition in the various classes will be open to amateur and commercial growers of gladioli. The horticulture department of the college will aid growers in preparing their exhibits, if necessary, but for the most part the exhibitors will be encouraged to prepare their own entries.

I have only had your paper for a year but I can say I highly appreciate it and hope for its success.—Agnes J. Hawley, Lenawee County.

Michigan Class A Accredited Chicks

After May 10th, S. O. English White and Brown Leghorns 11c; Sheppard's Anconas 12c; Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds 13c; Assorted chicks 8c. No money down. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Catalogue free. Pay ten days before the chicks are shipped.

THE BOS HATCHERY, R. 2, Zeeland, Mich.

POULTRY

SPECIAL SALE: TANCRED AND TOM Barron White Leghorns, Parks Barred Rocks, S. O. B. L. Reds. We are now booking orders for our special sale which starts May 22nd. Send for our very instructive catalogue and this special price list today and get your chicks on time this year. State Accredited, 100% live delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Brummer and Fredrickson Poultry Farms, Holland, Michigan.

WHITTAKER'S RHODE ISLAND REDS. BOTH combs. Trapped, Blood tested. Michigan Accredited. Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg Strain. Chicks and Eggs Sixteenth Annual Catalog Free. Interlakes Farm, Box 2, Lawrence, Michigan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS. ARISTOCRAT strain. Direct. \$1.50 per 15, \$5 per 60. N. Ayers and Son, Silverwood, Michigan.

JERSEY BLACK GIANT EGGS \$1.50-15. \$9.00-100, prepaid. Gus Grassman, Minonk, Ill.



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Insist on Mule-Hide Shingles and Asphalt Roll Roofing.

They are fire-safe.

And either may be laid over old shingle roofs.

They protect your roof both from weather and fire, and insure the safety of the contents of your buildings.

Asphalt Shingles and Roll Roofing bearing the Mule-Hide label are distributed only by the best lumber dealers.

THE LEHON COMPANY
44th St. to 45th St. on Oakley Ave.
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**THREE
BREEDS
TO
CHOOSE
FROM**

Wingarden Strain

**Tancred Hollywood Barron White Leghorn
BABY CHICKS**

MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED

Your success with poultry depends largely upon the quality of stock you select. Wingarden Chicks are from pure-bred, production type hens with many high egg records. FIVE of our hens laid 270 eggs at the 1925 Michigan International Egg Laying Contest. TEN birds 1924 Contest averaged 232 eggs and finished THIRD place. We also hatch Brown Leghorns and Anconas. FREE Catalog gives full information and tells why leading egg farmers choose Wingarden Strain Chicks. Send for copy.

Order Direct at These Low Prices

Special Prices for May 18th and 25th only.				Prices for June.			
	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500
S. C. W. Leghorns, A Mating..	\$8.30	\$16.20	\$78.50	\$149.00	\$7.25	\$14.00	\$68.00
S. C. W. Leghorns, B Mating..	7.00	13.50	63.00	122.00	6.00	11.50	53.00
S. C. W. Leghorns, C Mating..	6.00	11.70	54.00	105.00	5.00	9.70	44.00
Mottled Anconas	7.00	13.50	63.00	122.00	6.00	11.50	53.00
Broiler Chicks	4.75	9.00	42.00	80.00	4.00	7.50	35.00
(Not Accredited)							

Wingarden Farms and Hatchery, Box B, Zeeland, Mich.



EGG LINE WHITE LEGHORNS

MICHIGAN STATE CERTIFIED AND ACCREDITED

Egg Line Baby Chicks are the State Certified and Accredited product of the Finest Tancred-Barron flock matings in America. Possessing those qualities essential to livability, rapid development and quantity egg production, they are the choice of existing poultrymen and at the low prices we quote are the outstanding chick value of the season.

We Are Now Booking Orders For Late May and Early June Delivery

Write at once for valuable illustrated catalog, which tells all about them in a clear, truthful way.

J. PATER & SON, Rt. 4, Box B, HUDSONVILLE, MICHIGAN.

HATCHING EGGS. \$1.25 per 15, \$7.00 per 100. Postpaid. Rose Comb R. I. Reds bred for size, color and egg production. Mrs. Albert Harwood, Charlevoix, Michigan, R. 4.

STATE ACCREDITED CHICKS. TANCRED. Hollywood Leghorns; Rocks, Reds, etc. Gallagher's, Byron, Mich.

TURKEY EGGS—FROM OUR FAMOUS PURE bred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland flocks. Write, Walter Bros., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS \$10.00 per 10. Ralph Wise Nurseries, Plainwell, Michigan.

WORLD'S WONDER—TOULOUSE GESE. Eggs from America's heaviest breed. 50 each. H. Cecil Smith, Rapid City, Michigan.

MISCELLANEOUS

BARREL LOTS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED CROCK-ery. Hotel Chinaware, Cookingware, Glassware, etc. Shipped direct from Factory to Consumer. Write for particulars. E. Swaby and Company, Portland, Maine.

YOUR BARREN COWS CAN BE MADE "Safe with Calf" or money refunded. Remedy \$2. Booklet Free. Breed-O Remedy Co., Box E, Bristol, Conn.

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

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.

COD LIVER OIL—NORWEGIAN MEDICAL Lofoten brand. Write for prices. Raymond Esterline, Dept. F, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

BUY FENCE POSTS DIRECT FROM FOREST. Car lot prices. Delivered to your station. Address M. M. care Michigan Business Farmer.

IF WE GIVE YOU SHOES MADE-TO-YOUR measure in any one of 60 leathers, 50 different styles, will you keep them, wear them, show them to your friends as samples of our \$10 Made-To-Order shoes to sell at \$6.85? Advise us today. Your complete outfit will go forward absolutely free at once. Dept. 9053, Tailor-Made Shoe System, 932 Wrightwood Ave., Chicago.

FIRE INSURANCE

Insurance on farm buildings and personal property should be bought with the same care as you buy farm implements, machinery, live stock, clothing, house furnishings, etc. What you receive, the quality and cost should be first considered. For the money you pay you are entitled to the best insurance to be had, and you should do a little careful thinking along this line. The plan of operation which has been in force for years should not answer. Conditions have changed.

Is your property insured under the BLANKET FORM POLICY? Does your company allow any reduction in assessments if buildings are equipped with lightning rods? Are you allowed any reduction on your assessments if you have fire proof roofing on your dwelling? Are your assessments lessened if you keep fire extinguishers in your buildings? Is any reduction made in assessments when your chimneys are equipped with Spark Arresters? Does your company borrow money and pay interest? Are you satisfied with the policy you now carry? If not, we should be pleased to carry your insurance if you have a good set of buildings and they are carefully looked after. We insure farm buildings for 75% of their value as they stand today, with due allowance for age, condition and depreciation, and personal property to its full value.

Possibly you are insured in some company limited to the amount of insurance they may carry on a single risk, or a company so small they are not able to carry the insurance you are entitled to. If so you can insure a part with us.

Remember, we are an old company with TEN YEARS of irreproachable record behind us. We don't blame anyone for shying at a new company in its infancy, with a small amount of insurance at risk, where one or two big losses would put them out of business, but we have \$23,000,000 insurance on our books, and no company in Michigan insuring farm risks can produce a more creditable record.

READ THESE FACTS ABOUT OUR GOOD COMPANY

WE ISSUE THE BLANKET POLICY

Every member of our company is insured with our broad and liberal blanket form policy which brings to the insured 50% more on personal property, in case of loss. Very few Michigan companies insuring farm property, issue the blanket policy. If they did so they would have to greatly increase their assessment rates.

FIRE PREVENTION METHODS

We originated the plan of furnishing insured members with fire extinguishers to be distributed about their buildings, ready for instant use, at absolute factory price and allowing a discount of TEN PERCENT from their assessments for so doing. More than half of the TWENTY-THREE MILLION insurance carried by us is protected by fire extinguishers and by so doing we save \$25,000 a year in losses.

OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION

Our statement submitted to the Insurance Department January 1st last showed cash in the bank, \$30,055.25, other assets, \$5,595.66, total \$35,650.91, and all we owed was \$1,909.00 unpaid losses, and was \$33,741.91 to the good and we are in better condition now.

We never borrow money and have no interest to pay.

Our references—The State Insurance Commissioner, the publisher of The Michigan Business Farmer, National Bank of Commerce, Detroit, and anyone in Michigan who knows us and of our nine years of clean cut honest dealings.

HISTORY OF ASSESSMENTS

The highest assessment ever levied in nine years, 1917-25, in the Rodded Class was \$3.30 per \$1,000; and only one a year. Average cost for nine years, \$2.30 per \$1,000, which is the lowest nine year average of any farm mutual company in Michigan giving members a blanket policy.

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS

Our risks are classified. Dwellings with fireproof roofs, or shingle roofs with Spark Arresters on chimneys, take lowest rate classification. All buildings insured take same low classification with dwelling, regardless of roofing. All assessments are entitled to 10% reduction if one Liberty Fire Extinguisher is maintained for every \$1,000 insurance carried.

PAYMENT OF ASSESSMENTS

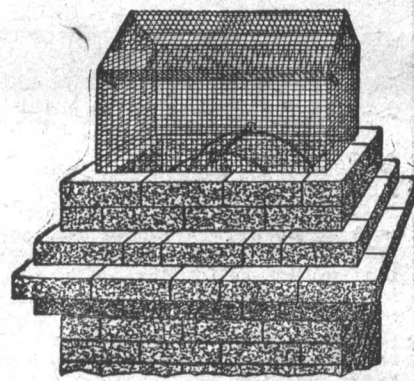
Assessments collected in advance, six months or one year as the member may prefer. We carry no dead-beats who leave their assessments unpaid to be saddled upon other members. We borrow no money and therefore pay no interest.

The National Bank of Commerce, with which we do business, pays us interest on all the money which we have on deposit every day.

THE PIONEER NEWS

We publish a 32 page booklet, the Pioneer News, quarterly for our members, which contains such information as they should know. The only paper of its kind in the United States. It is a wonderful medium in which to carry to our members, fire prevention information. We will send a copy free to anyone reading this advertisement, upon request.

CHIMNEY SPARK ARRESTERS



PATENT PENDING

James Slocum, secretary of this company, invented the Pioneer Spark Arrester, which is an absolute preventative for roof fires, from which every insurance company in Michigan has suffered heavily of late years.

More than Two Thousand of these are on the chimney tops of the members of this company, and members are ordering them almost as fast as they may be manufactured. The list price is \$3.50 each, but members of our company buy them at \$1.50 each, delivered to their doors.

They will save many homes and our company

many thousands of dollars each year.

Every new member insuring under the plan outlined in this advertisement will be furnished these for chimneys on dwelling insured.

COST TO JOIN OUR COMPANY

Full members pay, Policy Fee \$1.50, Membership Fee 10c for each \$100 and six months advance assessment, which is sixteen and three-tenths cents per \$100, (\$1.63 per \$1,000) in the Rodded Class and Nineteen Cents per \$100 in the Unrodded. The yearly rate is \$3.26 Rodded and \$3.80 Unrodded.

Every person who sends his insurance application in answer to this advertisement will receive a Pioneer Spark Arrester by mail, prepaid, for every chimney on the house insured, ABSOLUTELY FREE, without cost. The regular retail price is \$3.50 each.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER

Fill out the coupon herewith and mail to us and we will send you a policy of insurance. Send us TWO DOLLARS as a guarantee of good faith and we will send you a policy by return mail, together with a bill for the balance which you may remit on receipt of the policy if the same is satisfactory.

PIONEER RESERVE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
JAMES SLOCUM, Sec'y. and Mgr., 2974 W. Grand Blvd., Detroit.

APPLICATION FOR INSURANCE

PIONEER RESERVE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
2974 W. Grand Boulevard, Detroit.

I hereby make application for Fire Insurance. My farm is located in the Township of _____ Section No. _____
County of _____, comprising _____ acres.
The following is description of buildings and insurance wanted:

DWELLING has _____ rooms below and _____ above. Size main part _____X_____, 1st wing _____X_____, 2nd wing _____X_____. Shingle or fire proof roofing? _____ Size basement _____X_____. No. chimneys? _____
Condition of roof on dwelling? _____
Value dwelling now? _____ Insured for \$ _____ Insurance wanted on dwellings \$ _____ On dwelling contents \$ _____

BARN AND OTHER OUT BUILDINGS

Building	Size of Building	Basement	Year Built	Value To-day	Insurance Carried	Insurance Wanted
Barn 1	_____X_____	_____X_____	_____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Barn 2	_____X_____	_____X_____	_____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Hog House	_____X_____			\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Poultry House	_____X_____			\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Tool House	_____X_____			\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Granary	_____X_____			\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Silo	_____X_____			\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Garage	_____X_____			\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____

Insurance wanted on barn, personal property, \$ _____

Total all insurance wanted, buildings and personal, \$ _____

RODDING—My buildings are _____ Rodded. No. of points on each, House _____, Barn 1 _____, Barn 2 _____, Hog House _____, Poultry House _____, Tool House _____, Granary _____, Silo _____, Garage _____

Copper cable all in good condition.
As a guarantee of good faith I am sending you herewith \$2. Send me a policy and if it is satisfactory I will send you the balance to cover cost of joining and assessment six months in advance. Make the policy in the

Name of _____

Dated _____, 1926. P. O. _____ R.F.D. _____