

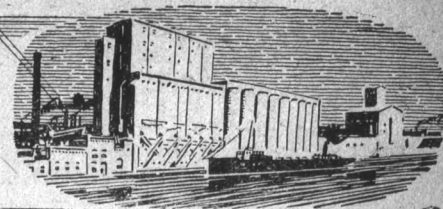
VOL. XIII, No. 20

JUNE 5, 1926

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

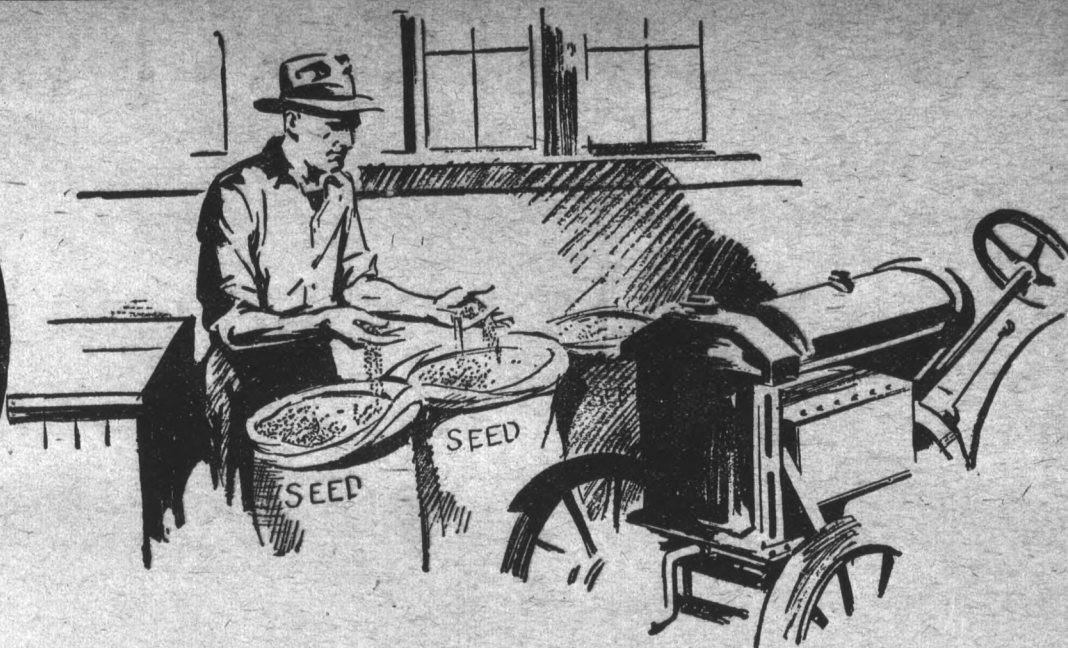


*An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan*



GETTING SOME POINTERS FROM THE COUNTY AGENT

In this issue:—"Alfalfa Seed Growers Should 'Watch Bloom'"—"State Fair To Be a Farmer's Fair"
—"A New Method of Handling Michigan's Most Valuable Crop"—Another installment of
"Pioneering in Michigan"—Pictures of Michigan's Longest Married Couples



Polarine

THE PERFECT MOTOR OIL

and good seed

Ask any city man to choose between a bushel of good seed and a bushel in which poor seed predominates. He is just as likely to choose one as the other—because he doesn't know the difference.

But the farmer does. He is an expert in the business of agriculture. It's his specialty, and he knows more about it than anyone else.

The farmers know, too, that experience is a great teacher. If the city man were to try farming, he'd soon learn the difference between good seed and bad seed. *Results* are the final test.

The same principle holds true in regard to oil. The ordinary man can see very little difference between one oil and another. But a lubricating *expert* who spends his life working with oils and making actual tests in the field with all makes of automobiles, trucks and tractors, knows the difference between good oil and inferior oil.

The staff of lubricating experts of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is made up of such men, and Polarine is the product of their years of experience. They have prepared a chart which will give you expert information about the correct lubrication of your particular machine. One of the seven grades of Polarine is made expressly for it.

You cannot tell the difference between good oil and poor oil by looking at them. Accept the recommendation of experts.

Use Polarine and discover the greater efficiency of your tractor. A good tractor lubricated with Polarine will work with all the dependable power it was designed to develop.

It pays to use good oil as surely as it pays to use good seed. When you use Polarine and see the repair bills dwindle you will be convinced that the right oil pays in cash—and that Polarine is the right oil.

Consult chart at any Standard Oil Service Station for correct grade for your tractor.

Standard Oil Company
910 S. Michigan Ave. (Indiana) Chicago, Illinois

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	F.	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.	N. B.	H.
Aro	H.	Red E.	H.
Beeman	H.	Shaw	H.
Bolens	H.	Spray-Mor	S. H.
Bready	H.	Spry Wheel	H.
Centaur	H.	Standard	H.
Clip Mor	S. H.	Utilitor	H.
Do-It-All	S. H.		
Federal	H.	KEY	
Gilson	H.	H.—Polarine Heavy	
Gro-Mor	H.	S. H.—Polarine Special Heavy	
Gro-Mor Jr.	S. H.	E. H.—Polarine Extra Heavy	
Gravely	H.	F.—Polarine F	
Kin Kade	H.		

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.

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

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Alfalfa Seed Growers Should "Watch Bloom"

Farmers of Michigan Interested in Alfalfa Production Can Take Cue From Western Neighbors

By H. C. RATHER

Extension Specialist in Farm Crops, Michigan State College

THEY used to say alfalfa was not a dependable crop for Michigan. Soils were too wet or too sour. The crop was not acclimated. Stands would not last. After some 30 or 40 years of trial, there were only 74,000 acres of alfalfa in the State by 1919. Yet today, Michigan is the leading alfalfa state east of the Mississippi. Probably 500,000 acres of alfalfa will be harvested for hay this year. Farmers have learned that with the right kind of seed, with the use of lime on sour soils, and by careful cultural practices, alfalfa is dependable in Michigan and it has become one of her most profitable crops.

Alfalfa seed production, however, is drifting about in the same boat as was the hay crop 15 years ago. People say the setting of alfalfa seed is not dependable in Michigan. The climate is too humid. Conditions are not right. And in the light of present experience, such is no doubt the case. Here and there in every section of the Lower Peninsula, from Monroe to Mackinaw City, farmers come thru with a good alfalfa seed crop. Yields of two to four bushels per acre in 1925. More often than not, however, seed production is a gamble. A promising crop "peters out" into bare stems. Plants look as though an insect had nipped off the blossom at its base and the crop doesn't pay the threshing bill.

In spite of this, enough farmers have made a go of seed to warrant careful investigation of its possibilities. Yields of from two bushels per acre on up are very profitable. Michigan grown seed is hardy and will withstand the rigors of the severest winter. Farmers are willing to pay a good price for the home grown product and eliminate the gamble of planting seed of unknown origin. Ontario, with a similar climate, has been producing alfalfa seed to the extent of two or three million pounds annually for about three years. Success in producing seed has become so wide-spread in Michigan that it would not be surprising to see alfalfa seed production as dependable with careful farmers as is the forage production today.

In attempting to produce a crop of seed the Michigan farmer will do

well to study the production methods of alfalfa seed producers of the northwest. Clean fields are of paramount importance. Dock, catchfly (white cockle), pigeon grass and many other weeds cannot be easily removed from the threshed seed. Some of them cannot be gotten out at all. Red clover and sweet clover mixtures, while they are in no way dangerous, greatly lower the market value of the seed. All of these weeds and mixtures, however, can be removed in the field by a thorough use of the spring-tooth harrow, and the alfalfa will thrive on the cultivation. This practice is common throughout the west. I saw one Idaho field which had been spring-toothed 12 times before July first. It had an excellent setting of seed.

Save First Cutting

Growers in northern Michigan, like growers in the higher altitudes of Idaho, will probably find it advantageous to save the first cutting for seed. The season is hardly long enough for both a hay and a seed crop and the removal of the first cutting for hay would likely throw the seeding of the second crop into a period of frosty weather.

In southern Michigan, the taking of the first or second crop for seed depends upon seasonal conditions; at least it does in the light of our experiences thus far. When the spring is droughty, as in 1925, the first crop will apparently yield the most seed. Allyn Ramseyer of Elkton secured over four bushels per acre from the first cutting of a 17 acre field of Grimm that season. Emil Faden, Reese; Milo Gingrich, Big Rapids; W. F. Thomas, Afton, all had good seed yields from the first cutting. These widely scattered farms very greatly in soil type, which leads one to believe that other factors are of greater importance in producing seed than the class or location of the soil.

I am inclined to think that the Michigan alfalfa seed grower's two best hunches, at present, are to watch the bloom.

Weather undoubtedly plays a big part in the tripping of alfalfa blossoms. If the air is humid and heavy

with moisture, the leaves and flower petals are tough and do not trip. If the atmosphere is dry, the flowers trip easily. Alfalfa growers believe this explains the better seed crop in dry seasons.

The final indication as to whether a seed crop will be harvested, of course, is the actual setting of the seed. Hence, the western growers' motto, "Watch the bloom." If seed pods form quickly and begin to fill out at the base, a good setting of seed is indicated. "Burning out" is the term the Utah and Idaho grower uses to indicate a setting of seed. On the other hand, if the tiny stems which bear the blossoms look as tho' a grasshopper or other insect had nipped the bud off at its base, a seed crop is unlikely. Seed growers call this loss of bloom "stripping," and once it starts it apparently affects so high a percentage of the bloom as to make a profitable seed crop out of the question.

In view of these characteristics, the southern Michigan farmer's program might well be as follows: In season of dry spring, let the first cutting come to full bloom and watch that bloom. If the plants are burring out satisfactorily use the first cutting for seed. One Thumb District farmer who has produced seed almost every season for several years watches the bloom carefully and if 6 or 8 out of 10 blossoms begin to form seed pods, he saves the crop for seed. If less than this percentage forms or if the bloom begins to strip, he cuts the crop for hay. Alfalfa cut at this stage makes good hay, though not quite as desirable as it would be if cut in the earlier bloom periods.

When the spring is rather rainy and humid, a good seed crop from the first cutting is unlikely. This crop should then be taken for hay and the procedure of watching the bloom for "burring out" or "stripping" should be applied to the second cutting.

In northern Michigan, it will be necessary to save the first cutting for seed, if any, as the second is quite likely to run into frost.

The Michigan State College had

the farmers alfalfa problem in mind when alfalfa breeding was started at this institution several years ago. The late Professor F. A. Spragg worked patiently for several years and finally brought out the Hardigan Alfalfa. Hardigan is a coined word coming from Hardy Michigan. It was Professor Spragg's observation that Hardigan was as good as the best of alfalfa varieties for forage production and about three times as good for seed.

How well these observations were borne out in performance is shown from the results of varietal tests conducted later. In the forage trials conducted by Professor C. R. Megee at East Lansing, Hardigan has lead the list, yielding just slightly more than the Grimm. Those who went on the Federated Seed Service Western Alfalfa Tour last summer saw plots of Grimm and Hardigan side by side at the Aberdeen Idaho Experiment Station and the Grimm yielded 5 1/2 bushels per acre, while the Hardigan yielded 16.

We hardly expect to equal that performance here, but most certainly the prolific blossoming habits of Hardigan Alfalfa make it the most desirable variety for the Michigan farmer who plans seed production.

Thin Stands Best

Lighter rates of seeding with resultant thinner stands seem to favor seed production. Probably 5 or 6 pounds of Hardigan per acre are sufficient. The crop should be seeded in the usual manner, on a soil well supplied with lime. Phosphoric acid and, for lighter soils, potash, too, will probably make for better yields. The stand should be handled for a year or two as a regular hay crop, to clean it up.

A mower with a pea bunching attachment is desirable in cutting the seed crop. The self-rake reaper also works well. The crop is ready for harvest when two-thirds of the seed-pods are brown. The ordinary clover huller will do a good job of threshing.

Certification service on Hardigan and Grimm Alfalfa is provided in this State by the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, working directly under the supervision of the Farm Crops Department of the Michigan State College.

Large Percentage of Farm Fires Caused Through Neglect or Carelessness

By JAMES SLOCUM

IT is a lamentable fact, that despite the great efforts of the State Fire Marshal to arouse a general interest among the people of our state for fire prevention, farmers have not taken any great interest in the movement, and as a result farm building fires have not been decreased to any great extent, in fact there seems to be a gradual increase in number and amount of losses. * * *

I may say, without fear of contradiction, that almost every fire on the farm, except it be from lightning, is caused through the neglect or carelessness of some person, and that practically every loss may be prevented, if the occupants of the property will use every precaution possible to safeguard the buildings, making them safe from unnecessary and uncalled for fire hazards. A dependable fire extinguisher is most needed for instant assistance, and yet comparatively few farmers have them. They are always ready for instant use, and if properly used when the fire is small, will accomplish greater results and more quickly than water. Their cost is small and every farmer interested

THE second radio talk of our series on rural fire prevention was delivered by James M. Slocum, secretary-manager of the Pioneer Reserve Mutual Fire Insurance Company, on the evening of May 14th through station WGHP. Many thousands of farmers heard this talk but there are many more thousands who did not and for their benefit we are publishing excerpts of the most important parts of it. We are sorry space will not permit publishing all of it. The third talk by Hon. L. T. Hands, State Insurance Commissioner, will appear in a future issue.

in the preservation of his property should keep them on his premises ready to use at all times. * * *

Roof Fires

In the cities of Detroit, Flint and Bay City, in a single day last March the fire departments responded to 97 calls to extinguish roof fires, caused by chimney sparks falling upon roofs, setting them on fire. Everyone of these 97 homes were saved with slight damage because they were within the territory protected by fire department. Had

these homes been in the farming country more than half of them would have been destroyed.

One large mutual company, insuring farm buildings, reports 197 dwelling losses in the year of 1925, and 107 of these burned to the ground, and ninety were saved with partial loss. * * *

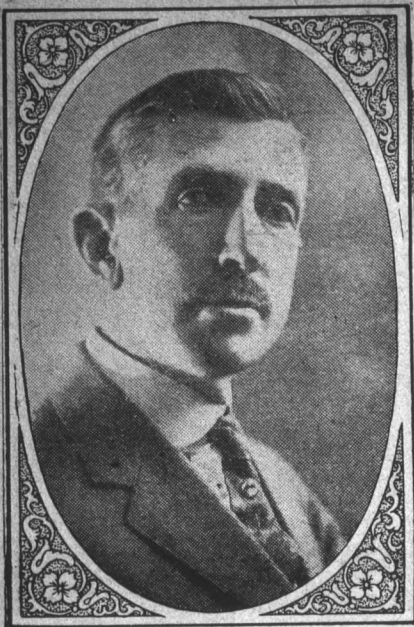
Important Dangers

There are many more fire hazards on the farm than in the cities and villages, and yet they have fire protection and you have not. Time

will not permit me to enumerate all the dangers which confront you who live on farms, but I will mention just a few of the most important ones:

Old shingle roofs on dwellings without spark arresters on chimneys. Defective chimneys, made so by settling, cracking of bricks or mortar. Loose bricks on chimney tops, chimneys extending over rafters and roofboards, the top being held to place while the lower part settles, leaving an opening for fire brands to pass from the chimney into the attic. No opening into attic so that chimneys may be inspected. Perforated stove pipes caused by rusting. Stove and furnace pipes not stayed or supported by wires. No collar around pipe at chimney entrance. The thimble through which stove pipe passes from one room to another, filled with floor sweepings, etc. Clothing and bedding hung too close to stove pipe. Heating and cooking stoves without fire resisting material under the stove or between stove and side-walls. Cook stove end-doors with-

(Continued on Page 18)



MR. WALTER PALMER
Director of Live Stock and Exhibits of
Michigan State Fair.

"A FARMER'S FAIR—second to none in the country." This is the slogan of the Michigan State Fair for 1926. Already the committees in charge are carrying forward their plans with great energy. Many innovations and improvements are being made in all departments.

"The Michigan State Fair," said Mr. Howard Taylor, of Detroit, secretary, "has two important aspects. It is both educational and entertaining to the thousands that visit it every year.

"Moreover, it is primarily for the farmer. Its success depends largely upon the support of the farmer. The state has every reason to be proud of its agriculture and we are emphasizing that our own achievements should be especially recognized. "For example, Michigan cattle will receive an extra reward of twenty per cent added to the regular amount of all premiums won. Although there is no question but that Michigan breeders can compete successfully with the world, we want to give this extra recognition when they are successful in open competition.

"All our thought is being directed toward making this a big Farmer's Fair—the biggest and best state fair that Michigan has ever undertaken." Acting as Director of Live Stock

State Fair To Be a Farmer's Fair

Agriculture Is Coming Into Its Own At Michigan's Annual Exposition

and Exhibits this year is a man of unusual qualifications. He is Walter Palmer, a cordial, friendly, modest man whose experience has been exceedingly broad and who has devoted many years to the breeding, developing and judging of livestock and horses.

For several years Mr. Palmer was manager of the live stock department of the California National Live Stock Show. He is a charter member of the Remount Board and one of the original seven men who founded the Remount Association. During the war, he was a captain in the Remount Division of the army. He has attended nearly every state fair in the country as a judge of horses and cattle, and he was a judge at both the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904, and the Panama Pacific Exhibition in 1914.

Many new ideas are being brought to the fair by Mr. Palmer. Some of them have been tried out successfully in other states, and some will be in the nature of interesting experiments.

One new policy which will likely become permanent is to advertise the Michigan State Fair as coming "Always Labor Day Week." This tends to make everyone look forward to the annual event and to plan a pilgrimage to the fair year after year at the same time. Labor Day week comes from September 5th to 11th, which is the official date of the fair this year.

Among the new classifications is an addition to the Poultry Exhibit of rewards for the best combination utility and exhibition birds. There are to be two separate judges, one of whom will view the birds strictly from the standpoint of utility and productiveness and the other solely

from the exhibition angle. A lively contest for the prizes is expected.

In all departments, generous rewards will be made. Premium lists are being printed, and will soon be sent out. They can be had also by addressing a request to Mr. Palmer. In round numbers, \$25,000 will be awarded for prize winning cattle, \$8,000 for sheep, \$7,000 for swine and \$19,000 in the horse department.

Conservation of Wild Life

One of the most interesting aspects of the fair, and one of greatest benefit, will be the exhibit devoted to the conservation of wild life. Already Mr. John Baird, head of the state conservation department, and his woodsmen are at work bringing in every specimen of interest from the woods of northern Michigan and other parts of the state.

It is believed that this will awaken all to the problem and advantage of conserving game and bird life which within recent years have been threatened in some instances with extinction.

This question has a direct bearing on the well being of the farmer. The enormous mineral and natural resources of the state will also come in for considerable attention in the exhibits devoted to mineral wealth and to forestry.

The Junior Fair

Boys and Girls Clubs, which form the Junior State Fair, it is expected will take great interest in the above subjects as well as in the contests in which they take part. The growth of the Junior State Fair has been remarkable—it is almost as complete as the "big show" itself, with prizes for milking, a calf club, sheep club and many other contests.

A whole additional building will be turned over to the Juniors this year. This is the former Women's Building. The beautiful colonial mansion, formerly the Administration Building will house the women in very fine quarters.

Another improvement is the new Agricultural and Horticultural Building, work on which is in progress. It will be completed about August 1st. This will give a most pleasing setting for separate agricultural, horticultural and floricultural exhibits which previously have been combined.

The Horse Show

Mr. Howard Allen, of Washington Court House, Ohio, one of the best known managers in the country, has been placed in charge of the Michigan State Fair Horsheshow, which will be one of the big features of the fair.

Some of the best stables in America will be represented. Afternoon classes will be held at the grandstand, and evening classes in the Big Coliseum, which seats over nine thousand people.

With all these preparations, the State Fair of 1926 is bound to be one of the "greatest shows on earth" to borrow the phraseology of the circus.

It will do much to sell the greatness of the state of Michigan to its own citizens from both farm and city. It will teach them many facts about their own state which will be new. It will mean a big stride forward over all the fairs of the years past, and with new buildings, new vision and new enlarged programs, point the way to future successes.

The Michigan State Fair, in fact, will be just as big as the people of Michigan want to make it. And cooperation from all over the state is more than evident.

It will be both a tremendous educational spectacle and a mammoth entertainment—a great display of the arts and fruits of peace—of agriculture and industry.

Those who have been selected to guide its course this year have set about the tremendous task before them with determination and intelligence. And its complete success is already on the way to realization.



"HIS MONEY MAKERS"

"Our flock of sheep on our farm," writes Mrs. Lue Battley, of Wheeler, Gratiot county. "Lue says they are his money makers."

A New Method of Handling Michigan's Most Valuable Crop

By L. D. KURTZ

Extension Specialist in Farm Crops, Michigan State College

THE hay crop is the most valuable crop grown in Michigan, and at the same time one of the most neglected. During the last ten years, the average value of this crop exceeded that of any other. V. H. Church, State Crops Statistician, reports that the hay crop was worth \$57,069,000 per year; this exceeded its nearest rival, corn, which is valued at \$52,855,000.

The development of the livestock industry, especially that of dairying, has shown to many Michigan farmers that alfalfa, because of its relatively high food value and large tonnage secured per acre, is of vital importance to such an industry. The acreage of this legume has increased until it now comprises 16 per cent of the total acreage devoted to the growing of hay. In a year as dry as last season, alfalfa gave 2.05 tons on nearly 500,000 acres that were cut for hay. Yields of 3 to 4 tons per acre, even last season, were not uncommon in many sections.

The large acreage being devoted each year to this valuable crop brings with it the problem of handling such a large tonnage of hay at least twice a year. Quality in alfalfa hay varies with the maturity or time of cutting, whether early or late, with methods of curing and storage and with the character and extent of the weather damage.

Our hay crops are highly perishable goods and must be handled with some degree of judgment if one is to obtain the best results. Improper curing and handling are responsible for a large portion of the poor quality hay that is produced. This means a direct loss to the grower, not only in a lower grade of hay if

he desires to sell on the commercial market, but an actual loss of that highly desired color, its palatability, its digestibility, as well as its feeding value.

It has long been a common practice to allow the hay to lie and cure in the swath after being cut. Placing the cured hay in windrows a short time before it is ready to haul allows the leaves to become so brittle that they shatter badly upon raking and loading. The stems, which are much more succulent than the rest of the plant, remain covered during the curing process and then many wonder why hay like alfalfa "mow burns." These stems have very little chance to cure simply because the evaporating leaf is dried up very quickly.

"New" System of Handling Alfalfa

The so-called "new method" of

handling hay, particularly alfalfa and clover, simply takes into consideration the natural evaporation of moisture from the plant and puts this into practice, even after the hay is cut. Hay handled by this method has a much better chance of retaining its leaf surface, preserving its green color and securing hay that is cured, thereby eliminating "mow burning."

Even in adverse weather, this system shows to a better advantage over methods commonly in use than when conditions are more ideal, simply because it gives the hay a chance to dry without such a heavy loss of leaves in the operation. When one considers the labor involved in handling alfalfa, either by cocking or by the methods commonly practiced, it is readily apparent to those familiar with this newer system that

it is a much cheaper method of handling a crop like alfalfa, even under adverse conditions.

"Hay Days"

The curing of hay is an act that cannot be entirely discussed in books. The Farm Crops Department of the Michigan State College realized that there is only one way of proving the value of a change in methods of curing hay, and that is by actual demonstration in the field; there have been arranged with local implement dealers and County Agriculture Agents 19 Hay Days, in as many counties. Anyone interested in seeing this system actually in operation can do so by attending a Hay Day in the following counties:

Jackson, June 10-11; Washtenaw, June 14-15; Livingston, June 14-15; Barry, June 14-15; Saginaw, June 16-17; Clinton, June 16-17; Tuscola, June 21-22; St. Clair, June 23-24; Van Buren, June 22-23; Kent, June 23-24; Allegan, June 24-25; Newaygo, June 28-29; Otsego, July 1-2; Charlevoix, July 5-6; Antrim, July 7-8-9; Allegan, August 2-3; Ionia, August 4-5; Eaton, August 4-5; Barry, August 9-10; Sanilac, August 12-13.

The exact location of the demonstrations can be learned from the county agricultural agent in any of these counties.

Or if there is no Hay Day in your locality and you are unable to get away to attend one in a neighboring county additional information about this new method will be gladly furnished you upon request. Address your letter to the Editor, THE BUSINESS FARMER, Mount Clemens, Mich.



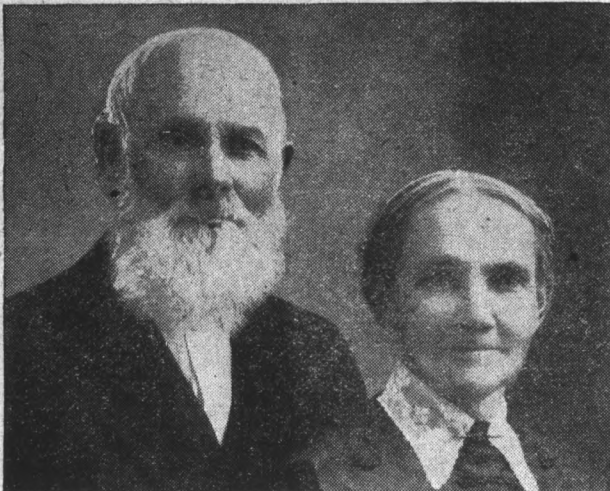
Hay Day on the Culp Farm, near Coldwater, Branch County.

THRU OUR HOME FOLKS' KODAKS

A Few More Entries in Our Longest Married Couple Contest



MR. AND MRS. LESTER DILLENBACK.—The Dillenbacks were married 51 years ago the 10th of last October and, up to two years ago, they lived on their farm near Farwell, Clare county, which they took up as a homestead 50 years ago. Five of the six children born to them are still living. Mr. Dillenback is 71 and his wife 74.



MR. AND MRS. EDMUND McCREEDY.—This couple moved to Flint from their farm near Ellington, Tuscola county, last summer. Mr. McCreedy is 87 and his wife 86, and they have been married for over 66 years. Both were born and raised in Canada. They have six children living, 19 grandchildren and 25 great-grandchildren.



MR. AND MRS. ROBERT SMITH.—They have been married 64 years. They live on their farm near Montgomery, Hillsdale county. He is 89, she 82, and they have 3 living children, 12 grandchildren and 14 great-grandchildren.



MR. AND MRS. W. D. FALES.—Mr. Fales is 78 years old and his wife is 68, and they were married August 3rd, 1873. They settled on a homestead near Manton, in Wexford county, where they still reside. There are four children, twelve grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.



MR. AND MRS. GEORGE B. WILCOX.—This couple was born in Canada and came to Michigan when small children. He is 85 years old and she is 81. March 14, 1862, was the date of their marriage. They have six living children, nineteen grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren.



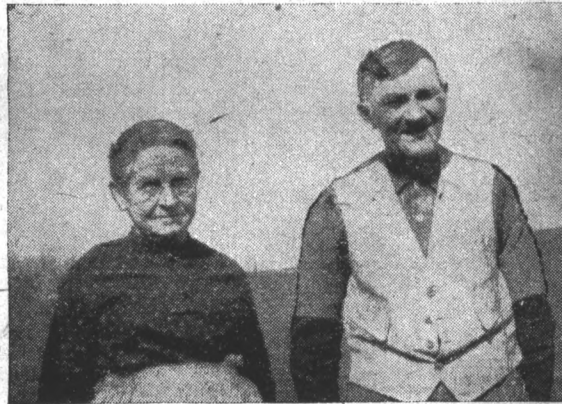
MR. AND MRS. L. J. BOULARD.—Mr. and Mrs. Boulard, of Bowne Center, in Bowne township, Kent county, celebrated their Golden Wedding the 22nd of February, this year. They have lived all their lives so far in Bowne township. They have 3 children and 4 grandchildren.



MR. AND MRS. G. J. PEARSON.—They reside in the village of Gilford and celebrated their Golden Wedding July 2, 1925. Mr. Pearson is 75 years old and his wife is 71. Both were born and raised in this state but spent several years in Kentucky and Ohio. They have two children and six grandchildren.



MR. AND MRS. BYRON S. FOSKET.—They were married October 4, 1866 and now live on their farm near Byron, Shiawassee county, which has been their home for forty-three years. He is 85 and she is 77. They have seven living children, twenty-one grandchildren and one great-grandchild.



MR. AND MRS. GEORGE H. FOOTE.—Fifty-five years of married life to date is their proud record. They have lived on their farm near Barryton, Mecosta county, for the past forty-five years. Their wedding anniversary falls on September 28th. They have two children, eight grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.



MR. AND MRS. RICHARD WELLS.—They celebrated their Golden Wedding 8 years ago the 31st of last January on their farm near Hastings, Barry county, which has been their home since two years after they were married. They have six children, thirteen grandchildren and one great-grandson.



MR. AND MRS. G. W. BOMAN.—The Bomans live near Edenville, Midland county, and have been married 57 years. Both are Michigan born, he being 75 years old and she less than a year younger. To this union was born eleven children and there are eight living. There are also thirty-one grandchildren and sixteen great-grandchildren.



MR. AND MRS. T. M. MARSTON.—Fifty-two years ago the 14th of last May this couple was married, and for ten years they lived in Howell, then they moved to Berville. After three years here they settled on the farm they now own and live on near Argyle, Sanilac county. They have three children, nine grandchildren and one great-grandson.



Champion X—exclusively for Fords—packed in the red box, 60¢
In Canada 80c

DEPENDABILITY

The greatest thing about a Ford is the way it keeps going, even under the worst conditions. The dependability of Champions—which have been standard Ford equipment for 14 years—is an integral part of Ford dependability.

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Farmers Service Bureau

(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.)

REPAIRS ON BUILDINGS

When working a farm on a fifty-fifty basis who should furnish the paint and paper for the interior of the house and also put it on the walls when it is needed, the owner or the tenant? At the barn should the renter furnish all of the tools, horses and half of the other stock to be legal about it? Would it be legal to just pay legal rate of interest money on the value of what the renter should furnish and still let the farm owner own all the things? Would that be a fair deal on both sides and pay the interest yearly? Should a fellow working a farm for a share be paid for all fence building and repair work he does, also improvement work?—J. T., Devils Lake, Mich.

THE general practice is for the landlord to furnish material for repairs and upkeep of buildings. The 50-50 lease provides that the tenant furnish all tools, horses and half of the other stock. It is possible for the tenant to lease such items from the landlord by either paying a cash or share rent. The landlord should furnish the labor for major improvements and repairs. Minor repairs generally fall on the tenant. While the above is the common practice there are many exceptions which are brought about by bartering or changing one item of expense for some other.—F. T. Riddell, Research Assistant, M. S. C.

ALFALFA

Would you kindly tell me when is the best time to sow alfalfa seed and what shape the ground must be in? Would sowing it in the oats be best or broadcasting it on wheat? Would you think seed from Kansas would be all right for Michigan soil, and would it be pure at \$7.00 per bushel?—C. H., Lake Odessa, Michigan.

SUCCESSFUL stands of alfalfa are being secured in Michigan from seedings made during the period ranging from early spring to late summer. As a general rule, plantings made as soon as seed beds can be fitted in early spring are more certain to meet with sufficient moisture for a good start.

Alfalfa seed starts best on a well compacted, firmly rolled seed bed. Ground which was in corn or other cultivated crop can be fitted by thorough disking and compacting with roller or cultipacker.

When seeding with oats, it is advisable to use one bushel of oats per acre.

On land well supplied with lime, good results can be secured by broadcasting and harrowing in on wheat or by drilling on wheat.

We strongly recommend the Michigan Hardy northern grown common alfalfa gives good results. It does not yield quite as much as Grimm alfalfa as best adapted to the Grimm and is not so enduring. Great care should be exercised in getting alfalfa seed from sources which can clearly prove its origin. I doubt very much that dependable northern grown seed of high quality can be secured at \$7.00 per bushel. Much seed from Arizona, which is unadapted, and unadapted seed from Argentina, is coming into our market and is offered at cheaper prices than the northern grown. Such seed causes great loss to Michigan farmers.

I would suggest that you test your soil for acidity. It is possible that it may need an application of lime to secure a stand of alfalfa. Information for making tests can be secured from the Soils Department, Michigan State College, East Lansing.—J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops, M. S. C.

MUST PAY TAXES

According to the terms of our farm contract we are supposed to pay the taxes. Last spring when we went to pay the taxes a few days before the time was up, they informed us that the man holding the contract had already paid them. He had made no inquiries of us to know

whether or not we intended to pay them. He had a week or so prior to paying the taxes written to the treasurer to know if they had been paid and she answered that they had not but she did not know but what we would pay them as we had a couple of weeks more to pay them in. I would like to know if he can force us to pay him those taxes.—Mrs. J. E. C., Albion, Michigan.

IF you are supposed to pay the taxes under the terms of the contract and vendor pays them for you, you would have to repay him the amount he paid.—Legal Editor.

KIDNEY BEANS

I would like some information on growing red kidney beans as I have never grown any would like to try some this year. Can one grow these and sell them on the market like other beans or do you have to contract with some company?—A. M., Tyre, Michigan.

THE red kidney bean is sometimes contracted for by canning companies but the majority of these beans are sold on the market as dry beans.

We recommend the seeding of 80 pounds of the red kidney bean per acre, seeded about the 5th of June, the 5th to 10th being good seeding dates.

The culture and other care is similar to that of the pea bean, they being harvested by the bean puller and threshed with the ordinary bean threshing equipment.—H. R. Pettigrove, Assistant Professor of Farm Crops, M. S. C.

MOTHER'S PENSION LAW?

Can you please tell me about the Mother's Pension Law? When it became a law and the person who first thought about it.—D. D. K., Parma, Michigan.

YOU are advised that the original act was passed at the extra session of 1907 and subsequently amended in 1913, which amendment embraced the so-called Mother's Pension feature of the act, which was not incorporated in the original enactment. I regret to advise that I am unable to advise you as to the name of the person who first conceived the idea of a so-called Mother's Pension Law.—Chas. J. DeLand, Secretary of State.

LETTING FIELDS ON HALVES

Will you please tell me what the law or custom is in regard to letting fields on halves? In case oats or wheat are put in on halves and the owner wishes all the straw left on the farm, does he have to furnish all the fertilizer and half the seed, etc., in order to hold all the straw? If the person putting in the crops furnishes half the fertilizer can they obtain half the straw? How about corn put in on halves? This is new business to me, looking after the

farm, and I only want what is right and fair to myself and the other fellow, so would be very glad to have your advice about this matter and any information which you can give will be greatly appreciated.—E. G., Milan, Mich.

SMALL grains let on halves the landlord furnishes the land, 1/2 of the seed, twine and machine costs for threshing. Grain is generally divided at the machine. It is quite a common practice for the straw to remain on the farm. If the tenant has a large expenditure for fertilizer it would be no more than fair that he have a portion of the straw. There is no set rule on this point.

When corn is put in on halves the landlord bears one-half of seed, twine and fertilizer costs; the tenant furnishing all labor, equipment and one-half of seed, twine and fertilizer. Corn is divided in field in shock. If tenant husks and hauls corn he gets two-thirds of crop. The character and fertility of the soil have much to do as to an equitable division of crops. If a large amount of labor is required to prepare the seed-bed or the soil is low in fertility, the tenant should have a large share of the income as compared with soils of good tilth and in a high state of fertility.—F. T. Riddell, Research Assistant in Economics, M. S. C.

IS SEED ALRIGHT

Is it all right to save seed from parsnips that have been left in the ground all winter or have they got to be taken out in the fall and then transplanted in spring? Would other vegetables such as carrots, rutabagas, and turnips be all right to save seed from if they were left in the ground all winter providing they were covered heavy enough with straw or manure to keep from freezing?—A. V., Caro, Michigan.

IT would be alright to save seeds from parsnips that have been left in the ground over winter; but this rule holds true with parsnips as well as with other biennial crops which are allowed to seed without selection—one is never certain if the roots which produce the seed crop are the ones which are of the best type and quality. It is more than likely that the strain would deteriorate very rapidly if the seeds were selected each year from volunteer plants.

I do not think that the average gardener can afford to depend upon seeds produced in this manner, although for one or two generations it might prove to be fairly satisfactory.—Geo. E. Starr, Assoc. Prof. of Horticulture, M. S. C.

IS WIFE A CITIZEN?

I married a girl that was born in Hungary, she came to this country at the age of one year. She and her parents have lived in this country ever since, but her father has neglected getting out his citizenship papers (second). I am a natural born citizen of the U. S. Would that make my wife a citizen or not?—A Subscriber, Alger, Michigan.

—If married after September 22, 1922, the wife would become an American citizen upon her marriage to you.—Legal Editor.

WHERE OUR READERS LIVE

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



THE MORGAN HOME, NEAR VICKSBURG.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Morgan live in this fine home on their farm near Vicksburg, Kalamazoo county. They are good friends of The Business Farmer and nearly every issue contains ideas, suggestions or recipes sent in by Mrs. Morgan.

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.)

"SPEAKS OUT IN MEETING"

DEAR EDITOR: I have before me a few articles taken from your valuable paper which has created in me a desire to "speak out in meeting." I have one from our good friend, James N. McBride of Burton, Michigan, on the sugar beet situation, also one on the wool situation, one from our good farmer-lawyer friend, Peter B. Lennon of Lennon, Michigan, on the tax question, also your editorials in your paper of March 27th, 1926, under the headings "Farm Legislation" and "Farmers Radical." While I wish to agree with the general statements of facts contained in all of these articles and statements submitted, yet I think they all lack in coming to the point and showing any hope or any solution of the existing conditions.

In the first place Mr. McBride points out that the sugar-beet factories will lose millions of dollars this year. His article does not state or estimate the loss the farmers will stand. We import sugar. We have manufacturers who in order to get raw beets to supply their wants are sending their field men into Canada to solicit acreage. Should not the tariff be raised on raw beets high enough so that these factories would wire their men to return on the next train home? Should not the tariff be raised on foreign raw and refined sugar so that all sugar-beet factories could pay American farmers a price for beets so that they could afford to raise them? Should not the tariff on sugar be high enough so that sugar would sell for at least ten cent sugar still be the cheapest food figuring cost of calories? Without going into the question of high tariffs or low tariffs being the best thing for the country I think it is agreed by 90 per cent that where the tariff is high enough to give American manufacturers and laboring men absolute protection it should likewise be high enough to give the American farmer like protection regardless of how high such tariff should be.

Mr. McBride states that wool is selling for thirty cents. Is the farmer getting much protection from tariff at this price? Should not the tariff on wool be raised tomorrow to a point so high that our manufacturers would use every pound of American wool at not less than seventy-five cents per pound before they invest in a surplus of foreign wools? Would this extra on the several pounds of wool in a suit of clothes make much difference in the cost to the consumer?

The other day I read a circular letter by one of the largest jobbers of beans to the trade stating that they saw no improvement for the bean market in the near or distant future for the reason that foreign beans were shipped into the United States in large enough quantities to supply all our seaboard cities. Should not the tariff be raised on beans tomorrow high enough so that not one single bean would come into the United States until American beans sell for at least ten cents per pound? If this were done would the consumer be injured unjustly who is now paying more for the can than the beans he buys therein?

How long can the American farmer pay these taxes referred to in Mr. Lennon's article, pay the high tariff prices on articles he needs, high wages handed down to him in high freight rates and various other ways and receive the low prices for his goods?

Now comes the article on "Farm Legislation." I think it is agreed that the farmer is in need of legislative assistance. However, we are not getting at it. One reason is that the men that are yelling the loudest at Washington are not the real farmers themselves, but are a bunch of men, well educated in theory perhaps, all looking for a government job and the manufacturers industry, and laboring interests are all profiting by selling their goods high and buying farm stuffs cheap and are not giving up anything un-

der the present situation politically. This Dickinson bill besides creating ten or fifteen \$10,000.00 jobs places the burden of effect upon the taxpayers and not upon the business sought to be benefited. The disagreement by the Farm Bureau, the Grange and the Farmers' Union for the reason that the bill is sectional in its benefits providing it was legitimate and constitutional is no argument at all. I claim that where good could be given any section of the farming country legitimately it should be done at once. The trouble is the Dickinson bill compels the

taxpayer to pay regardless of whether he wants to buy or not. Whereas tariff legislation compels you to pay only when you buy and you are not forced to buy unless you wish to.

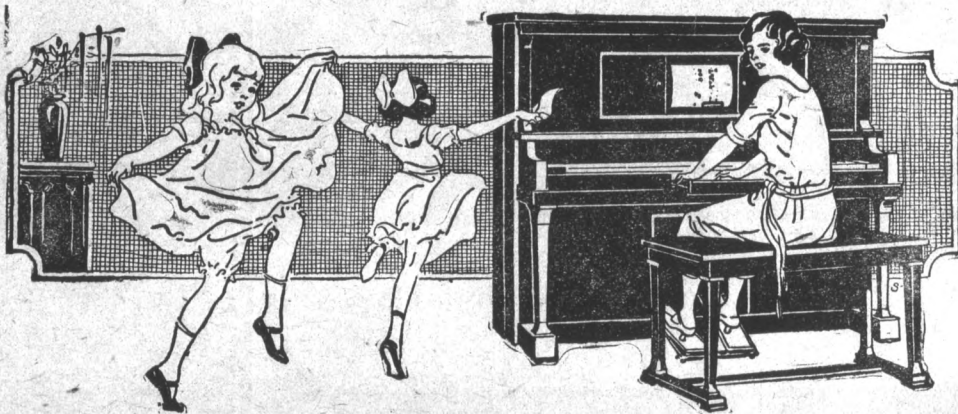
In conclusion, we now come to the article "Farmers Radical." The National Industrial Conference Board reports that the tendency of farmers is becoming radical. The board or a similar board gave something else out that they found which may explain the tendency. They, according to the Detroit News, found that since before the war the farmer's expenses consisted of taxes, interest, cost of machinery, freight rates, etc. have increased 300 per cent whereas the wholesale prices or those he receives have increased only 122 per cent. Does this not explain the movement to the cities? Does this not foretell the time, if allowed to continue when the farmer

will be nothing but an out and out radical? It has been said that no man will ever place a red flag over his own home door. If the present tariff system is effective in maintaining the present American standard of living in the industries and the present immigration laws enable the labor unions to maintain their effectiveness, which is legislation, should not the President of the United States use his authority given him for this purpose and raise the tariff on every article that may help the farmer at once and investigate afterwards?

If nothing legislative or otherwise is done how long will the present industrialism continue to thrive after the farmers have been depleted to a complete state of peasantry? C. E. Ackerman, Shiawassee County.

Uncle Ab says longer days and longer work mean longer pleasures too.

"To make a home out of a household, a good fire and good music are necessary. And masmuch as we can do without the fire for half the year, I may say music is the one essential."—R. L. STEVENSON.



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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.)

Corn Planting Distance

THE following inquiry is just a little late for a timely topic in the columns of a paper of June 5th, and still, it may not be altogether too late for this season.



L. W. MEEKS

An "interested subscriber" from Washtenaw county asks this question: "Last year you wrote of planting an early variety of corn in checks only three feet apart each way. Do you think it was a success, and will you plant in three foot checks again this year?"

"We certainly shall, and as the planting date is late this year, we shall plant a larger acreage of this early corn than we had intended. No one likes to grow great large yellow ears of corn better than the Broadscope man, but he still maintains he would rather have a fully matured medium sized ear, than the big yellow one if it is only half matured. What variety of corn to grow is more than an ordinary question—it is a 'perplexity' and we have to solve it every year. In choosing the medium early corn, and planting it a little closer, its yield is not so very much less than that of the larger variety.

In mentioning corn planting dates one must consider that the fact a corn is planted early is no reason it is sure to mature. The other end of the season has to be reckoned with, as well as the planting time. Sometimes a warm day or two in early May makes us nervous to get the corn in the ground, and such was the case this year. It was possible to plant one piece the tenth, and we did. It is now nearly two weeks since this planting, and, while some of the corn is half an inch high, some of it has not appeared above ground yet. In good corn weather it should have been large enough to cultivate in another day or two. It has been too cold and dry. Rain, as well as warm sunshine, has been needed. Both being lacking, corn and other vegetation has not forged ahead as it should. Even grass does not seem to grow with very much enthusiasm, except on our lawn, where we really wish it would slow up, as we hardly have time to keep the lawn mower going.

The Spring Pigs

While it requires considerable time to look after the sale of seed potatoes to those who come to the farm for them, it gives us a chance to know farmers from quite a large territory. With the universal use of autos, the scope of local trade is very largely increased, and from twenty to forty miles is now a common distance, where six or eight used to be. In asking many of these farmers about the spring pigs, one is led to believe the pig crop is very short this year. Many report a complete loss, and others half a crop. Very few have a normal one.

We have a far smaller average than ever before, and the reason is not easy to explain. If this is a nationwide shortage, as we think it is, there certainly will be a "surplus" corn crop for some committee to find an outlet for. But speaking of surplus crops, what can be done about it? No one wants to cut down very much on their acreage, and when once in a series of years the crop is above normal, and a "surplus" exists, what are you going to do about it? Will all those farmers in Michigan who are constantly troubled with a "surplus corn crop" please hold up their hands?

Diversity

Yes, diversify your crops, is the

main solution given. In a way this may be feasible and in many ways it may not. Last year, so we are told, the farmers of the eastern states planted heavily of sweet corn, etc., for canneries and local trade. Dairying seemed unprofitable, and many went into truck growing. The result: No sale at all for very much of the corn and other cannery products. A few years ago potatoes were very high priced, and many farmers who never grew more than enough for their own use, vowed they would cash in on some potatoes and potato patches of from one to three and four acres were scattered all over the country. Result: Thirty and forty cents per bushel. It is a very easy matter to rock the boat!

Alfalfa Again

The time has arrived when we can compare last year's seeding of alfalfa with some profit. In summing up the different ways it only emphasizes the fact as a friend stated it some time ago. "If you have a field you want to seed to alfalfa you can sow it with oats or barley, or on wheat or in standing corn, but if you have a field you want to have alfalfa really grow on, and make almost sure of a crop, that is different than just seeding alfalfa, and to get it, work the ground until mid June, and sow inoculated seed on good suitable soil without a robber nurse crop." The latter method has proven the greatest success this past year, notwithstanding some good fields have resulted from seeding in barley last spring. The seeding in standing corn was almost a failure, and many such fields will probably be plowed for some other crop.

Meadows

In a broad view of this year's hay prospect, one is inclined to be pessimistic. Clover winter killed very badly. Some fields which should have been half clover and half timothy will be minus the clover, and but the half crop of timothy. This applies to old seedings. There is practically no new or 1925 seedings for meadow this year. This all means pasture will also be a minus quantity. One field we had planned to pasture, was seeded to mammoth clover last year in oats. This shows perhaps one third of a stand and, not knowing which way to jump, we decided not to plow it up, but very early went in with a disk and sowed three bushels of oats per acre on it; also seeded inoculated sweet clover. The oats and sweet clover are coming fine, and what mammoth clover there was, is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

We shall keep the stock from this field until the oats and mammoth clover have made considerable growth.

These short pasture crop years make me think of a neighbor who owned a four acre place. He said he would like a big farm of about 160 acres and would want 120 acres of it good swamp pasture!

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.)

Review and Album 1925 International. —Anyone interested in securing a copy of the "Review and Album" of the 1925 International Live Stock Exposition can do so by mailing \$1 to B. H. Heide, Union Stockyards, Chicago, Illinois. It is a very interesting little book, containing over 350 pages and is well illustrated.

We think there is nothing like your paper.—M. E. Thomas, Kent County.

When my father took the paper over 2 years ago I said "What's the use, we don't want it," but before the year was up, I said "I will take that paper again," so I have taken it since my father died. —Mrs. Menzo-Conklin, Wayne County.



The Man With The Hoe

A NON-SECTARIAN SERMON BY

Rev. David T. 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: "While the earth remaineth, seedtime and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease." Genesis 8:22.

YOU have seen the painting, "The man with the hoe." A newspaper editor once said to the writer that the man with the hoe can be the happiest man in the world. But the man in the picture is not. He is but a solitary dejected slave; and just filling out miserable, hopeless days. Why? A companion painting tells. And "The Angelus" should be on the walls of your home. In it is another man with the hoe. He is the soul of contentment and happiness. Ah, he has the companionship of a woman (love) and is environed by God (the church). The bell of prayer rings and labor ceases while the heads are bowed. Indeed, this farmer and his wife are interested in something more than the making of a living, even the making of a life.

To live is a wonderful, a tremendous thing. It is to make the ideal the real. "It is no longer I that live but Christ that liveth in me," is the Pauline conception of life. With our feet planted on mother earth and our hearts engaged day-by-day in reaching out for God, is to live in the faith of the Son of God. God's book has the whole earth praising him and man panting after him as the hart panteth after the water brooks. So, the making of a living is but a parenthetical avocation in its relationship to the whole vocation of life. This life is but a tenting experience, and as long as it remains it has its fitting occasion to Godliness. Our text is God's promise that he will not again smite the earth and thus cut off man's opportunity to use the seasons in a praiseworthy way. But this is to hear God's call to repentance and stewardship. Luke testifies, "He left not himself without witness, in that he did good and gave you from heaven rains and fruitful seasons, filling your hearts with food and gladness." In recognition of this, the peasant and his wife take God along to the fields and pray while the Angelus rings. We recommend this high companionship to every farmer and farmer's household during this recurring season.

Harvest shall not cease. This promise is big with meaning. It has in it judgment or life. The kind of harvest depends upon the seed-bed and the seed. The good farmer counts as vital the right preparation of his fields for the seed. This is a parable of the heart. The heart must have preparation for a likely harvest. This is brought about not so much by what we can do, but by what God does. Man is not good by trying but by being. Our relationship to God is determined not by works, but by the way we react when he plows and harrows the heart with trials, sickness, and temptations. How our Lord would break, crush and fine the soil of the heart in preparation for the good seed. Forms of religion have no self-redeeming merit. "Jehovah is nigh unto them that are of a broken heart." The Savior pronounces his blessings upon "the poor in spirit."

And then comes the sowing. The heart never lies fallow. "Be not deceived, God is not mocked; whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." And Mr. Business Farmer, you know this proves true in your fields; but know, also, that it is true in the field of the soul. This is a law of continuity that is irrevocable in the realm of life. A certain harvest-effect follows a given seed-sowing in human character. Man's future depends upon present seed-choices. And every day of one's natural life-time is a seed-sowing occasion.

This has an analogy in the recurring seasons. Spring comes on with its freshness, its young life and its buoyant energy. In youth we think and dream. We clothe our visions

in garments of hope. It is believed that youth is life's fittest and greatest seed-time, tho the seed may not germinate until in later years. Therefore, "Remember thy creator in the days of thy youth."

Summer comes on, and the man with the hoe is anxiously noting the vigor of his crops. The results of his spring seeding begin to show up. But the vigor of his manhood also discloses whether as a youth he sowed "wild oats" or good. Many a man is condemned in middle age by a certain hand-writing on the wall. And while every farmer should be making hay while the sun shines, we are glad to know that under Grace, even at noon-tide there is time to reseed. To get ready for the final harvest is yet the supreme problem of life.

But the summer wanes and mellow and ripening autumn is here. Then the farmer joys in the reaping or mourns. Similarly, in the autumn of life when the years be-

gin to slacken and the steps to falter, if we are compelled to taste of corrupt fruit, we are haunted by memories of an unbroken heart and wasted opportunities. What shall the harvest be? Even as we sow. There is yet time for an eleventh hour sowing.

Winter presses down upon us. It comes with seeming death and burial. All is silent. Is it? No, there is wonderful life in bud and crevice waiting the vernal spring again. O, Man, do you feel that stirring and expectation of life in the breast of your wintry years? You don't? Then plant as you can. God will bless any sowing that has been inculcated in the culture of repentance. Verily, all of life as compared with eternity is but a childhood's existence; it is our vernal season; our sowing time. Here we are but tenants on God's earth, but there we shall have sure foundations if we have wisely sowed before Death blights with his nipping frosts.

The kind of harvest will depend upon the kind of sowing. Here like produces like. So, the business farmer tests his seeds. But this has its moral counter-part. Let us test our seed in the soil of prayer, of worship, of the search for Truth, and of a consecrated life. Heaven is but a multiplication of the good we do in life. Hell is but the multiplied end of sowing the seeds of sin. Says the psalmist, "Their sorrows

shall be multiplied that give gifts for another god."

"He that soweth to the flesh," and you know the rest. Who is he? He that is dominated by a selfish and personal interest; who forgets his neighbor; who has no idea of stewardship; and he to whom every worldly prospect pleases. Know that every act of pleasure untouched by noble aims toward one's fellows and toward God, lowers one deeper into the pit. Verily, minding of the flesh is death. It overthrows nature's laws; brings disease, and alienates from God.

God is the connection between seed and harvest, both natural and spiritual. And tho crops may fall temporarily, the spiritual harvest is certain. But death need not be shrouded in tragedy and loss if one sows to the Spirit.

BIBLE THOUGHTS

THE GRASS WITHERETH, THE FLOWER FADETH: BUT THE WORD OF OUR GOD SHALL STAND FOR EVER.—Isaiah 40:8.

SEEK YE THE LORD WHILE HE MAY BE FOUND, CALL YE UPON HIM WHILE HE IS NEAR.—Isaiah 55:6.

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1. Improved bevel gears.
2. Improved ball-thrust bearing on bevel gear shaft.
3. Improved adjustment of ball-thrust bearing for meshing bevel gears.
4. Ball-thrust bearings on both ends of the main wheel hub.
5. Removable roller bearing in grain wheel.
6. Roller bearings on both ends of main elevator driving roller.
7. Improved self-aligning roller bearings.
8. Vertical bolted connections between main frame and platform.
9. Improved connection between platform and elevator frame.
10. Better bracing for outside reel support.
11. More space between main wheel and main drive chain, eliminating accumulation of dirt and undergrowth.
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Sold by

LOCAL DEALERS

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.)

Corn Planting Distance

THE following inquiry is just a little late for a timely topic in the columns of a paper of June 5th, and still, it may not be altogether too late for this season.



L. W. MEEKS

An "interested subscriber" from Washtenaw county asks this question: "Last year you wrote of planting an early variety of corn in checks only three feet apart each way. Do you think it was a success, and will you plant in three foot checks again this year?"

"We certainly shall, and as the planting date is late this year, we shall plant a larger acreage of this early corn than we had intended. No one likes to grow great large yellow ears of corn better than the Broadscope man, but he still maintains he would rather have a fully matured medium sized ear, than the big yellow one if it is only half matured. What variety of corn to grow is more than an ordinary question—it is a "perplexity" and we have to solve it every year. In choosing the medium early corn, and planting it a little closer, its yield is not so very much less than that of the larger variety.

In mentioning corn planting dates one must consider that the fact a corn is planted early is no reason it is sure to mature. The other end of the season has to be reckoned with, as well as the planting time. Sometimes a warm day or two in early May makes us nervous to get the corn in the ground, and such was the case this year. It was possible to plant one piece the tenth, and we did. It is now nearly two weeks since this planting, and, while some of the corn is half an inch high, some of it has not appeared above ground yet. In good corn weather it should have been large enough to cultivate in another day or two. It has been too cold and dry. Rain, as well as warm sunshine, has been needed. Both being lacking, corn and other vegetation has not forged ahead as it should. Even grass does not seem to grow with very much enthusiasm, except on our lawn, where we really wish it would slow up, as we hardly have time to keep the lawn mower going.

The Spring Pigs

While it requires considerable time to look after the sale of seed potatoes to those who come to the farm for them, it gives us a chance to know farmers from quite a large territory. With the universal use of autos, the scope of local trade is very largely increased, and from twenty to forty miles is now a common distance, where six or eight used to be. In asking many of these farmers about the spring pigs, one is led to believe the pig crop is very short this year. Many report a complete loss, and others half a crop. Very few have a normal one.

We have a far smaller average than ever before, and the reason is not easy to explain. If this is a nationwide shortage, as we think it is, there certainly will be a "surplus" corn crop for some committee to find an outlet for. But speaking of surplus crops, what can be done about it? No one wants to cut down very much on their acreage, and when once in a series of years the crop is above normal, and a "surplus" exists, what are you going to do about it? Will all those farmers in Michigan who are constantly troubled with a "surplus corn crop" please hold up their hands?

Diversify

Yes, diversify your crops, is the

main solution given. In a way this may be feasible and in many ways it may not. Last year, so we are told, the farmers of the eastern states planted heavily of sweet corn, etc., for canneries and local trade. Dairying seemed unprofitable, and many went into truck growing. The result: No sale at all for very much of the corn and other cannery products. A few years ago potatoes were very high priced, and many farmers who never grew more than enough for their own use, vowed they would cash in on some potatoes and potato patches of from one to three and four acres were scattered all over the country. Result: Thirty and forty cents per bushel. It is a very easy matter to rock the boat!

Alfalfa Again

The time has arrived when we can compare last year's seeding of alfalfa with some profit. In summing up the different ways it only emphasizes the fact as a friend stated it some time ago. "If you have a field you want to seed to alfalfa you can sow it with oats or barley, or on wheat or in standing corn, but if you have a field you want to have alfalfa really grow on, and make almost sure of a crop, that is different than just seeding alfalfa, and to get it, work the ground until mid June, and sow inoculated seed on good suitable soil without a robber nurse crop." The latter method has proven the greatest success this past year, notwithstanding some good fields have resulted from seeding in barley last spring. The seeding in standing corn was almost a failure, and many such fields will probably be plowed for some other crop.

Meadows

In a broad view of this year's hay prospect, one is inclined to be pessimistic. Clover winter killed very badly. Some fields which should have been half clover and half timothy will be minus the clover, and but the half crop of timothy. This applies to old seedings. There is practically no new or 1925 seedings for meadow this year. This all means pasture will also be a minus quantity. One field we had planned to pasture, was seeded to mammoth clover last year in oats. This shows perhaps one third of a stand and, not knowing which way to jump, we decided not to plow it up, but very early went in with a disk and sowed three bushels of oats per acre on it; also seeded inoculated sweet clover. The oats and sweet clover are coming fine, and what mammoth clover there was, is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

We shall keep the stock from this field until the oats and mammoth clover have made considerable growth.

These short pasture crop years make me think of a neighbor who owned a four acre place. He said he would like a big farm of about 160 acres and would want 120 acres of it good swamp pasture!

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.)

Review and Album 1925 International. —Anyone interested in securing a copy of the "Review and Album" of the 1925 International Live Stock Exposition can do so by mailing \$1 to B. H. Heide, Union Stockyards, Chicago, Illinois. It is a very interesting little book, containing over 350 pages and is well illustrated.

We think there is nothing like your paper.—M. E. Thomas, Kent County.

When my father took the paper over 2 years ago I said "What's the use, we don't want it," but before the year was up, I said "I will take that paper again," so I have taken it since my father died.—Mrs. Menzo Conklin, Wayne County.



The Man With The Hoe

A NON-SECTARIAN SERMON BY

Rev. David T. Warner

(If there is any question 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: "While the earth remaineth, seedtime and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease." Genesis 8:22.

YOU have seen the painting, "The man with the hoe." A newspaper editor once said to the writer that the man with the hoe can be the happiest man in the world. But the man in the picture is not. He is but a solitary dejected slave; and just filling out miserable, hopeless days. Why? A companion painting tells. And "The Angelus" should be on the walls of your home. In it is another man with the hoe. He is the soul of contentment and happiness. Ah, he has the companionship of a woman (love) and is envired by God (the church). The bell of prayer rings and labor ceases while the heads are bowed. Indeed, this farmer and his wife are interested in something more than the making of a living, even the making of a life.

To live is a wonderful, a tremendous thing. It is to make the ideal the real. "It is no longer I that live but Christ that liveth in me," is the Pauline conception of life. With our feet planted on mother earth and our hearts engaged day-by-day in reaching out for God, is to live in the faith of the Son of God. God's book has the whole earth praising him and man panting after him as the hart panteth after the water brooks. So, the making of a living is but a parenthetical avocation in its relationship to the whole vocation of life. This life is but a tenting experience, and as long as it remains it has its fitting occasion to Godliness. Our text is God's promise that he will not again smite the earth and thus cut off man's opportunity to use the seasons in a praiseworthy way. But this is to hear God's call to repentance and stewardship. Luke testifies, "He left not himself without witness, in that he did good and gave you from heaven rains and fruitful seasons, filling your hearts with food and gladness." In recognition of this, the peasant and his wife take God along to the fields and pray while the Angelus rings. We recommend this high companionship to every farmer and farmer's household during this recurring season.

Harvest shall not cease. This promise is big with meaning. It has in it judgment or life. The kind of harvest depends upon the seed-bed and the seed. The good farmer counts as vital the right preparation of his fields for the seed. This is a parable of the heart. The heart must have preparation for a likely harvest. This is brought about not so much by what we can do, but by what God does. Man is not good by trying but by being. Our relationship to God is determined not by works, but by the way we react when he plows and harrows the heart with trials, sickness, and temptations. How our Lord would break, crush and fine the soil of the heart in preparation for the good seed. Forms of religion have no self-redeeming merit. "Jehovah is nigh unto them that are of a broken heart." The Savior pronounces his blessings upon "the poor in spirit."

And then comes the sowing. The heart never lies fallow. "Be not deceived, God is not mocked; whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." And Mr. Business Farmer, you know this proves true in your fields; but know, also, that it is true in the field of the soul. This is a law of continuity that is irrevocable in the realm of life. A certain harvest-effect follows a given seed-sowing in human character. Man's future depends upon present seed-choices. And every day of one's natural life-time is a seed-sowing occasion.

This has an analogy in the recurring seasons. Spring comes on with its freshness, its young life and its buoyant energy. In youth we think and dream. We clothe our visions

in garments of hope. It is believed that youth is life's fittest and greatest seed-time, tho the seed may not germinate until in later years. Therefore, "Remember thy creator in the days of thy youth."

Summer comes on, and the man with the hoe is anxiously noting the vigor of his crops. The results of his spring seeding begin to show up. But the vigor of his manhood also discloses whether as a youth he sowed "wild oats" or good. Many a man is condemned in middle age by a certain hand-writing on the wall. And while every farmer should be making hay while the sun-shines, we are glad to know that under Grace, even at noon-tide there is time to reseed. To get ready for the final harvest is yet the supreme problem of life.

But the summer wanes and mel-low and ripening autumn is here. Then the farmer joys in the reaping or mourns. Similarly, in the autumn of life when the years be-

gin to slacken and the steps to falter, if we are compelled to taste of corrupt fruit, we are haunted by memories of an unbroken heart and wasted opportunities. What shall the harvest be? Even as we sow. There is yet time for an eleventh hour sowing.

Winter presses down upon us. It comes with seeming death and burial. All is silent. Is it? No, there is wonderful life in bud and crevice waiting the vernal spring again. O, Man, do you feel that stirring and expectation of life in the breast of your wintry years? You don't? Then plant as you can. God will bless any sowing that has been inoculated in the culture of repentance. Verily, all of life as compared with eternity is but a childhood's existence; it is our vernal season; our sowing time. Here we are but tenants on God's earth, but there we shall have sure foundations if we have wisely sowed before Death blights with his nipping frosts.

The kind of harvest will depend upon the kind of sowing. Here like produces like. So, the business farmer tests his seeds. But this has its moral counter-part. Let us test our seed in the soil of prayer, of worship, of the search for Truth, and of a consecrated life. Heaven is but a multiplication of the good we do in life. Hell is but the multiplied end of sowing the seeds of sin. Says the psalmist, "Their sorrows

shall be multiplied that give gifts for another god."

"He that soweth to the flesh," and you know the rest. Who is he? He that is dominated by a selfish and personal interest; who forgets his neighbor; who has no idea of stewardship; and he to whom every worldly prospect pleases. Know that every act of pleasure untouched by noble aims toward one's fellows and toward God, lowers one deeper into the pit. Verily, minding of the flesh is death. It overthrows nature's laws; brings disease, and alienates from God.

God is the connection between seed and harvest, both natural and spiritual. And tho crops may fall temporarily, the spiritual harvest is certain. But death need not be shrouded in tragedy and loss if one sows to the Spirit.

BIBLE THOUGHTS

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PIONEERING in MICHIGAN

By ED. C. ALLEN



(Continued from May 22nd Issue)

ANOTHER place of 160 acres of the finest hardwood timber I ever knew, some of the maple trees were five feet in diameter, and it grew thick, was slashed down by the owner fifty years ago, after it lay a year or so and was very dry, it was set on fire and burned up clean. The soil was also burned under this great heat and a good crop has never been raised since. The place is now given to the commons.

A part of our farm suffered the same treatment, but was checked when we learned it was more profitable to cut this fine timber into railroad wood and saw logs.

No More Timber Wasted

In 1880 we bought a second-hand saw mill and set it up on the back end of our place to cut lumber for out own buildings, and do general custom work. After this no more good timber was wasted on this place, or any other place in this neighborhood.

New houses and barns were needed, and as we took hemlock logs for

WANTS MISSING ISSUE

Please find enclosed \$1.00 to pay for two years subscription and please send the April 24th issue so I can have the whole of the Pioneer story. That is the best ever, and my father knows the author; he has hauled many a load to his mill. I want to keep all the papers for my children to read. We are not exactly pioneers but we have lived here for the last 44 years and have seen some changes. My father is 86 years old this fall and is still working his farm with what help I can give him. That Pioneer story sure made you one new subscriber and I don't doubt many more.—Mrs. A. E., LeRoy, Michigan.

sawing every farmer could get lumber and good, new houses and barns were soon taking the place of the old cabins and shacks, but there was no sale for hemlock lumber outside until we got sale for one carload of 4x4s to A. D. Doubleday of Kalamazoo, who said he would try them for stringers under sidewalks in the Doubleday Addition to Kalamazoo. This was in 1882 and is, I believe, the first carload of hemlock lumber ever shipped from this section. We now got the railroad to put a switch in so we could ship out lumber, bark, wood, etc., and business increased.

In 1884 we built our barn and in the same year built a new and larger mill at our railroad siding, to which we added shingle machinery. This was another step in saving timber as shingles could be made of logs not suitable for lumber and we later added a lathe mill and I have sawed thousands of logs that were salvaged from burned slashing.

The G. R. & I. railroad coming when it did gave us an opportunity to save this material and ship it where it could be used, and as there are only two men living at this time that I know of who had charge of this great work, I am pleased to quote the following facts from a letter just received from one of those men who has just completed fifty years of service with this railroad company. W. R. Shelby of Grand Rapids. "Only 20 miles of the railroad from Grand Rapids to Cedar Springs were completed up to 1869, and unless another 20 was finished by July 1st, 1869, the G. R. & I. would forfeit the land grant. Less than 60 days were left in which to build this 20 miles from Cedar Springs to Morley, a huge undertaking at the time, and the iron rails of the English type brought from Detroit, and labor imported. The construction contract with the Continental Improvement Company was

THE STORY TO DATE



Ed. C. Allen

as this work was done they returned to their farming but later on the building of the railroad continued and the Allens helped. At the conclusion of the last installment Mr. Allen was discussing the wasting of Michigan's lumber in those days.

signed May 1st, 1869, and the C. I. Co., through its treasurer, W. R. Shelby, furnished the money to be disbursed by M. M. Stimson, engineer, as the work progressed, which did go on so rapidly that the last rail on this 20 miles was laid on the 21st day of June, 1869, and the Governor of Michigan certified its completion on June 30th, 1869, giving clear title to the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Co. of its land grant, there being no settlements north of Big Rapids. The C. I. Co. engaged Rev. Dr. Tustin to go to Sweden for a colony. He brought back a number of people who settled the lands around Ashton, LeRoy and Tustin. Construction work was pushed rapidly by the C. I. Co., and by July 1st, 1876, rails were laid from Fort Wayne, Indiana to Menton, Michigan, and by October the same year they were complete to Grand Rapids and north of Grand Rapids had been laid to Clam Lake at the same time, October 1871, and the G. R. & I. railroad was finished to Petoskey December 1st, 1878."

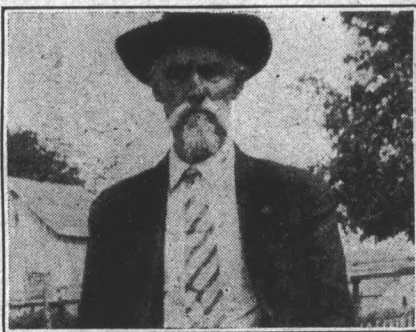
Neither Law Nor Order

Owing to father's occupation I was always at the front where everything was very active, especially as there were no restrictions regarding the amount of liquor consumed. At the beginning, near Kalamazoo, many Irish were employed who, under the influence of liquor, were not content except when fighting, and my memory of those days will never be forgotten. A year later when the Swedes came they seemed to like the liquor fully as well as the Irish, especially about

Christmas time, but they were very seldom quarrelsome, generally jolly and generous. With the new towns springing up every few miles as soon as the rails were laid, there was neither law nor order, and the first enterprise was often a saloon, and in many cases there would be more saloons than stores. Wild times were indulged in, especially when the lumber camps joined in.

At Fife Lake our camp was built near the bank of the lake about a half mile south of where the town is now located. It was a beautiful place and speculation ran high for a large town. A saw mill was built, the land around our camp laid out for town lots and sold at \$100.00 per lot; a general store, two saloons and a hotel were built all at once and all seemed well patronized.

One day the wife of one of the bridge timber men who had a camp a few miles north, came for goods but as a day or two passed and she did not return a committee came to investigate and found her in a room over one of the saloons in a dazed condition. The saloon keeper explained he was trying to get her sober so she could go home, she was sent home and all was quiet until Saturday night, the town was filled with bridge timber men, and lumber jacks, and the saloons doing a good business, but soon after midnight loud yells and crashes were heard as of some orgy, the next morning one of the saloons had disappeared as if by a mighty cyclone, the owner looked as though he had been used for a battering ram and soon left for parts unknown. Such scenes were not uncommon in the new towns, and for years after when the lum-



Philo M. Newberry as he looks today. Mr. Newberry was born January 11, 1849, in Calhoun county, and as a young man acted as a cruiser helping people locate homesteads. He now lives in the State of Washington.

MEET DEAN G. W. BISSELL, OF M. S. C. FOLKS



Prof. G. W. Bissell

DEAN G. W. BISSELL is at the head of the Division of Engineering at the Michigan State College. He was born in 1866 at Poughkeepsie, New York, where he received his early education in the public schools. In 1885 he entered Cornell University and graduated three years later with the degree of mechanical engineer following which he served his Alma Mater as instructor in experimental engineering for three years. He was called to the Iowa State College in 1891 to act as assistant professor in mechanical engineering and the following year was promoted to professorship. Later he was made vice-dean of the department. In the year 1907 he came to Michigan to fill the position he now holds, and in 1924 he was made director of the Engineering Experiment Station of the College in addition to his duties of deanship.

bermen would come to town to spend their monthly pay. Business continued good, but the cutting of the timber seemed to change our climate and in winter the snow was blown in drifts in place of lying where it fell as in former years.

Leaves Michigan

In 1892 I decided to go down South in search of something better, leaving my brothers to look after the farm and mill. I had a friend who had charge of a big Cypress logging outfit 70 miles west of New Orleans, Louisiana. Here I was given charge of a steam skidder, and soon after my friend and I took the contract to stock the mill (one of the finest in the South) with cypress logs, our outfit to consist of a well equipped railroad with two locomotives, about 30 cars and two large steam skidders complete.

We made a success and the company wanted us to remain with them and not return to Michigan, as were our plans when our contract was finished. They offered us a beautiful tract of the rich alluvial lands at the price of \$10.00 per acre as an inducement, while all the rich sugar and rice lands surrounding us were valued at more than \$100.00 per acre. We were tempted to stay, and might have done so if the old Mississippi river had not got her back up about the last of June.

One day our main line engine did not return with empty cars, so I ordered the switch engine to take out a loaded train, and went with it to learn the cause of the delay, there being no telephones. I learned on reaching the office at the mill that not only our train but thousands of men were engaged in building a board wall along the top of the levee, all the plantation forces assisted by the lumber companies, had been on duty for 36 hours without rest.

On reaching the levee I was met by Mr. Bowie, who was vice-president of the White Castle Lumber & Shingle Company, and had been on the levee for 40 hours. He was smiling, and his first words were "We are safe."

The levee had broken on the opposite side about six miles below, but it was over a foot above the levee on our side and was being held by the board wall just constructed.

SHALL WE DO THIS?

I just wish to say that the story "Pioneering in Michigan" is the best thing in the story line I have seen in The Business Farmer. I love history like that. Why couldn't it be printed in book form and sold by The Business Farmer for a moderate price? Give us more of such stories.—Mrs. E. C., Mendon, Michigan.

which was three feet high and extended for miles up and down the levee, the surface of the river then being more than nineteen feet above the surrounding country.

We had heard so much of this flood that we wished to see it and on July 4th we hired a boat, and two of our hands, young men who were natives and knew the country well, offered to go with us and row the boat, which they said would not be hard as they would follow the currents.

We started early in the morning, taking with us a good lunch and a cake of ice, as the thermometer stood at 115 degrees in the shade all day. The river being six miles wide we crossed it, angling down stream only a few yards above the break, which was over a thousand feet wide, through which the water was rushing with the roar of Niagara. It had flooded a section forty miles each way from the break.

(Continued in Issue of June 19)

FRUIT and ORCHARD

Edited by HERBERT NAFZIGER

(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 letter by early mail.)

TO SET OUT ORCHARD

I have forty acres I wish to set to seventy-five Delicious, twenty-five Cortland apple trees each year. Would set apples trees forty feet apart using Montmorency cherry as



Herbert Nafziger

filler. Is this too close? I have the best of land for an orchard. When could I expect to get some returns from trees? Can you tell me if Stark's Golden Delicious and the Delicious that the Celery City Nurseries sell is the same? One says it is a golden color and the other says red. I want a red apple and a good size one. I understand from the papers and bulletins I have that you get more and better apples where these are set together, otherwise I would set all Delicious apples. Any other information you can give me will be appreciated.—R. P., Harrisville, Mich.

YOUR plan of setting apple trees forty feet apart and using cherries as fillers is O. K., but do not forget to remove the fillers when they begin to crowd your apple trees. The length of time it takes to get returns from fruit trees depends a great deal on what kind of care they get and on the varieties, but five years for cherries and seven years for apples will about hit it.

When a nursery lists Delicious it means red Delicious unless otherwise stated.

We would advise you to get some other kind with your Delicious as a pollinizer. McIntosh would be good for this purpose and is itself a very good variety.

SPRAYING RED RASPBERRIES

Could you please give me information relative to time of spraying of red raspberries, also proper formulas for same?—V. K., Plainwell, Michigan.

As a rule red raspberries do not require any spraying as they are far less subject to disease than the black raspberries. However if the red raspberries should happen to be infected with anthracnose the following sprays should be made.

1. Just as the leaves are beginning to come out, with 5 gallons of lime sulphur in water to make 50 gallons.
2. About a week before the blossoms open spray with bordeaux mixture. M. S. C. recommends a 4-8-100 mixture which is 4 pounds copper sulphate, 8 pounds lime and 100 gallons of water.

SPRAY FOR SCALE

I would like to get information as to what is the best spray to use to control scale in an apple orchard. I would appreciate advice on when to spray and what to use.—F. H., Traverse City, Michigan.

TO control scale spray when the tree are dormant using liquid lime-sulphur 12½ gallons to 100 gallons of water. This spray can also be applied just as the tips of the apple branches begin to show green at which time one pint of nicotine sulphate can be added to control plant lice, thus killing two birds with one stone.

TAKING THE WIND OUT OF THEIR SAILS

WESTERN fruit associations are said to be installing fruit wiping machines which will be used to remove all spray residue from apples. This move is being made to remove any excuse that foreign countries may have to discriminate against American apples because of traces of spray materials adhering to the packed fruit. The westerners are to be complimented for their enterprise and shrewdness.

I am very much pleased with THE BUSINESS FARMER. Hoping this will be a successful year, I remain.—W. D., Fowlerville, Michigan.

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OVERSIZE CORDS • BALLOONS
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OVERSIZE
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FOR FORDS
Inner Tubes \$2.38
All sizes at equally low prices

**A definite mileage Guarantee
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Take concrete into partnership. Use it to modernize old buildings. Use it to construct new buildings. Use it to increase the value of your farm, increase production, cut repair bills, save labor and to make the business of farming yield greater satisfaction.

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Concrete gives fire protection. It protects people in houses, cattle in barns, and feed in silos. It is fireproof.

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"Plans for Concrete Farm Buildings"

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

MARSHALL VINEYARD, Paw Paw, Michigan.

"TUNE IN!" Make your radio pay for itself. The M. B. F. markets broadcast through WGHP are what you need to keep up to date on prices.



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Jackson, Michigan

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE
PLEASE MENTION THE BUSINESS FARMER.

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1926

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

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RELIABLE ADVERTISERS

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

"The Farm Paper of Service"

"A FARMER'S FAIR—SECOND TO NONE"

THE slogan of the 1926 Michigan State Fair indicates that what we have talked of and dreamed about is coming true at last. "A farmer's fair—second to none in the country"—that's the slogan, and indications are that those connected with the State Fair are doing their utmost to make it just that. The state departments, the Michigan State College, and various farmers' organizations about the state are taking part, something that has been absent to a marked degree at the fair during recent years. Everything is being done to encourage the patronage of the farmers. Apparently there is a feeling that the city man will be interested in an agricultural fair, just as much as he would be in an industrial exposition, and the farmer is the man the fair officials must cater to. And it is true. A new building especially for agriculture and horticulture is being constructed and special awards will be made in many departments to encourage our farmers to enter their best at Detroit.

This year's fair is September 5th to 11th, which is quite a long ways off, but we hope that you are planning on getting in at least one day and make your plans far enough head so that, barring sickness or death, you will be there.

WAS IT A VICTORY?

IF we are to believe all that we read the wets appear to be very happy over the fact that their candidate recently won the Republican nomination for United States Senator from the state of Pennsylvania. But if one reads the details about the vote they wonder if it was a victory after all.

The only place where the wet candidate ran ahead of the other two, one a bone dry man and the other the Administration's candidate, was in Philadelphia. Out in the state he ran a poor third. This indicates that it was only where the organization of the wets functioned 100 per cent and their misleading propaganda was circulated extensively, especially among the foreign workmen, were they able to win a hearing. Among the people who think for themselves the wet candidate fared mighty slim because the people appreciated that the country is better off, a hundred times over, without liquor in any form than it would be to have it back.

Manufacturers are very short sighted that they are not educating their workers to appreciate the Eighteenth Amendment and if liquor was brought back and distributed to their men legally as in the days before prohibition they would soon realize their mistake. The money that in the old days went for beer and other intoxicating liquors is now going into automobiles, homes, stocks, bonds, savings banks, schools, churches, theatres, and a higher scale of living than the laborers of any other country know. Compare the living scale of the middle class in the United States to the same class in any of the European countries where liquor flows freely. There is no comparison, they are as different as the North Pole and the equator.

Manufacturers express alarm over a radical coming into this country for fear that their workmen will listen to his ideas and cause trouble, yet they let something many times worse than a radical, the wet interests, poison the minds of

their workers. Henry Ford is the only one so far to apparently realize this and we hope other manufacturers will wake up in the near future.

The farmer is doing his own thinking so we do not have to worry about him. And most of the women folks, both country and city, have made up their minds on this question, to the regret of the wets.

The cause of the wets is dead and nobody knows it more than they do but they are going to put up a stiff fight before they admit it.

REWARDING COUPLES MARRIED 50 YEARS

IT used to be a custom in the northern part of Germany for the government to pay fifty marks to each couple that had been married fifty years and over. A fine custom, but the fifty marks was the smallest reward they received for this fine record. Their real reward was the fact that their's was a partnership that had stood the test of time, that during those years they had travelled life's highway side by side. Yes, they had had their little difficulties but their love was strong enough to survive and they were now approaching the evening of life, happy in the fact that they had each other to share their remaining days together and prepare for the future when they would cross the Great Divide, hand in hand, they hoped.

It would be interesting to know how many couples in the world would be entitled to a special reward if all of the countries established a custom similar to the old German one. We know of over eighty couples right here in Michigan that would be eligible as we had that many entered in our recent contest to find Michigan's longest married couples. Our reward was restricted to three and these were awarded as stated in our last issue.

Although we could not give a prize to all couples we did publish pictures of many of them and we are going to publish the others, just as we have previously stated. As a starter we have a full page of them in this issue, in place of our regular picture page. Other pages like this one will appear as time goes on, so if your picture hasn't appeared yet, just be patient with us, because it will be published.

MILK PRODUCING RATIONS

WELL folks, your worries about what kind of a ration to feed your cows to get the most milk are all over. No longer will you have to write us or anyone else for advice along that line. All you will have to do is install a phonograph in the cow barn and while you milk put on a record of instrumental music of "My Old Kentucky Home". It's supposed to increase production per cow about one quart. Of course we can not guarantee results, but a well known manufacturer and retailer living in Tennessee says he has tried it out on his farm for four years and it never fails. Now he has decided he can increase production still more and is building a large pool which is to be stocked with gold fish for his cows to look into. Also he has ordered 50 pairs of canary birds and will hang a cage containing two birds between the stalls of every two cows.

While he is at it we suggest that he build a

CHIEF FIRE MARSHAL COMMENTS

Dear Editor:

After reading the May 8th number of the Michigan Business Farmer we feel it our duty to thank you and commend you on the action taken through the columns of your paper, in the Fire Prevention Campaign you have recently started.

In the past twelve years in the Fire Prevention field the writer has often wondered why in our work through municipalities, public schools and the large amount of instruction work being done by our department and the Michigan Fire Prevention Association, Fire Chiefs and various other fire prevention organizations we have been unable to reach the rural districts as all such campaigns are carried on in cities. Due to the fact that fire prevention is a thankless job and one that brings little compensation for our immediate efforts, it has been exceptionally hard to interest others in this particular field.

However, we are sure that the work being done by you, although you may not reap the harvest direct is bound to earn ten-fold if continued. Again thanking you for your cooperation, I am,

Very truly yours,

CHAS. V. LANE,
Chief Fire Marshal Division
Department of Public Safety

moving picture theater for them and run films of places known for their scenic beauty. Also he should install over-stuffed lounges for them to recline on while watching the pictures.

We would like to have him answer one question for us. He says soothing music causes them to give more milk. Would jazz cause each cow to give butter instead of milk? Or would it be buttermilk? We would like to know.

EAT MORE APPLES

HERE is some information that Michigan apple growers should feel real good over and do everything possible to get it before the consumers and keep it before them through publicity, both paid advertising and news stories.

A few days ago Dr. Harvey Kellogg, internationally known dietitian of Battle Creek, said, "If people would eat six apples a day it is probable a good many doctors would have to abandon their profession. An apple between breakfast and dinner, another in the afternoon and another at bedtime are an excellent remedy for constipation and render material assistance to badly crippled colons which require more vigorous colon stimulants, such as bran, roughage, mineral oils, etc. Most headaches are due to intestinal toxemia, the result of an inactive colon. Apples at mealtime, between meal times and at bedtime serve in many cases as an excellent laxative, this making an end to the headaches by removing the cause."

Information like this, put out by the organized fruit growers of Michigan, would do considerable toward increasing the consumption of Michigan's choice apples. Give the California orange growers a statement recommending their product as highly as this and you would read it in colored advertisements in all of the leading magazines for months to come. The same would apply to a number of other growers' organizations. When will Michigan fruit growers begin to "cash in" on what they have?

WATCH OUT FOR THESE CATTLE

THE State Department of Agriculture has issued a warning to the farmers of Michigan about buying dairy cattle on the Chicago market at this time because of the number of "on the edge" cattle for sale. Due to the great amount of testing in the past few months in northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin to comply with the new Chicago ordinance the Chicago stockyards are flooded with dairy cattle. Many of these are reactors, properly branded and slaughtered under federal inspection and regulations, but there are others that passed the test but came from badly infected herds, and these are the ones you must look out for. Owners of such animals know that they have been exposed and will no doubt react when the next test is made so they unload them right away.

Do not accept cattle from the Illinois-Wisconsin area unless credentials to show the herd is free from tuberculosis accompanies the shipment, urges the department, and it is mighty good advice to follow.

MICHIGAN'S ALFALFA ACREAGE

IT took between thirty and forty years to get the farmers of this state interested enough in alfalfa to plant 74,000 acres, but since 1919 this has increased to around 500,000 acres, bringing Michigan into the lead of all states east of the Mississippi, and inquiries we are receiving indicate the increase will continue rapidly in the future.

Much interest is shown at this time particularly in the production of alfalfa seed and we are publishing an article on this subject elsewhere in this issue. The author is H. C. Rather, extension specialist in farm crops at the Michigan State College, a young man well known to farmers in nearly every section of the state and we are sure you will find his article most instructive.

STILL AT WORK

THUS far four states have ratified the twentieth amendment to the Constitution of the United States and 36 states have rejected it. This is the child labor amendment, which is still being promoted in the face of so decisive a defeat. The farm organizations have done good work in helping to beat this measure, but since efforts will be continued to swing around states, one by one, future vigilance is essential. Let us leave child labor to the states, which are most competent to deal with it.

COMING EVENTS

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

State Fair Grounds, Detroit, Mich.

September 5 to 11.—Michigan State Fair, October 6 to 13.—National Dairy Show, State Fair Grounds, Detroit, Mich.

PUBLISHERS' DESK

(We are always glad to do all we can to protect our subscribers from fraudulent deals or unfair treatment from concerns at a distance. We advise on stocks and bonds, and investigate different concerns for our subscribers. This service, including a personal letter, is free when subscription is paid in advance.)

CLIPPING NEWSPAPERS

"Ladies—Earn extra money addressing cards at home. Experience unnecessary. 2c stamp brings full particulars. No canvassing. Interstate Co., 304 W. 63rd St., Room F-211, Chicago."

A HURON county subscriber advises that she read the above advertisement several weeks ago in The Detroit Free Press and answered it. They urged her to send a dollar for their plan of clipping papers and addressing cards and a supply of cards. She sent the dollar and received the instructions and five cards, and now she is in doubt if she should do the work or not. Their work-at-home scheme is one that is being worked by several other companies we have had occasion to investigate. It is about like this: When a person answers their ad they are asked to send in \$1 for instructions and supplies. The

TWO IN THIRTY DAYS

The settled very promptly after you took this claim up with them. This is two claims you have caused a quick settlement for me inside of thirty days. I figure this service department alone worth more than the price of your paper.—Sherman Angel, Standish, Michigan.

instructions consist of detailed directions on clipping personal items from newspapers, which you are to get by writing different publishers about the country and asking for sample copies. Then you are to address a postal card to persons mentioned in these personal items advising them that you have a clipping about them which you will be pleased to mail on receipt of 25c.

Few will pay any attention to the card they receive and those that do and send their quarter will receive a clipping containing information of slight, if any, value; something that they would not clip even if they had a marked copy of the newspaper sent to them by the publisher. It is needless to say they become angry at the one sending out the cards.

While it cannot be termed a genuine fraud, yet it is far from an upright and honorable way of earning a living. Leave it alone, is our advice.

LITTLE WONDER STOVE

I own some stock in the Little Wonder Stove Company, of Detroit, and as I have heard nothing from the company for some time I am wondering what has happened and would like to know the value of my stock.—Reader, Wayne County.

FROM what we are able to learn the value of your stock has gone down some compared to the price you must have paid for it, because at present it is worth between two and three cents a pound, quoting junk dealers prices on old paper.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed against this company on April 27, 1922, and Edward G. Wasey, 2040 Penobscot Building, Detroit, was appointed permanent trustee. The company was liquidated, but there were not sufficient assets to pay the costs of the receivership, to say

The Collection Box

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

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

- 1.—The claim is made by a paid-up subscriber to The Business Farmer.
 - 2.—The claim is not more than 6 mos. old.
 - 3.—The claim is not local or between people within easy distance of one another. These should be settled at first hand and not attempted by mail.
- Address all letters, giving full particulars, amounts, dates, etc., enclosing also your address label from the front cover of any issue to prove that you are a paid-up subscriber.

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

Report ending May 28, 1926
Total number of claims filed..... 2817
Amount involved..... \$28,983.80
Total number of claims settled..... 2341
Amount secured..... \$26,808.84

nothing of taking care of creditors' claims.

Just put your stock certificates away some place and then when you are tempted to invest in some company that you know nothing about take them out and look them over. They may save you some money in this way.

TRADERS BROKERAGE COMPANY

WE have had some inquiries regarding the Traders Brokerage Company, of Kansas City, Missouri, and wish to advise all who are interested that a fraud order has been issued against this company and its manager, J. L. Hurst. The post office officials received information that indicated this company was using the mails to defraud and issued the order. All mail to the company is being returned to the senders by the post office and no money orders in favor of them are issued or paid.

O. W. BIRBERICK

AN East Jordan subscriber ordered by mail some stationery from O. W. Birberick, at that time located at 1004 Townsend St., Lansing, and enclosed personal check to pay in full. A few days later she received an undated letter from him advising that the order was delayed as he had moved to 603 Barlum Building, Detroit, but he said nothing about when it would be sent. Our subscriber received her cancelled check and wrote twice to Birberick without receiving an answer before she took it up with us. We wrote him several letters, sending the last one registered to be certain that he received it, and he fails to reply in any way. It is plainly evident that he doesn't intend to treat our subscriber fair and we wish to warn others who might be solicited to purchase something from him.

LANSING LOOM WORKS

I am writing you to learn if you know anything about the Lansing Loom Works, Utica, N. Y. What do you think of their proposition?—G. B., Eaton County.

WE understand the Lansing Loom Works is promoted by the former proprietor of the Steber Machine Company of the same city, and the sales plan is very similar to the one used to sell the knitting machines.

Rather elaborate claims as to the possible income are made and the company is to purchase all the rugs woven. If a large number of people purchase these looms and devote much time to the weaving of rugs, it seems to us, it would not be long before the market would be flooded. Rug weavers estimate that a woman working ten hours a day would not be able to make more than five rugs for which the company agrees to pay 25 cents each. So the total income for one day's work would be \$1.25, out of which the worker must pay postage. And the company reserves the right to reject any rugs that do not come up to qualifications, of which they are the sole judge.

We understand that the loom is similar to others now on the market at a price considerable under that quoted by the company.

FOX FARM INVESTORS LOSE

THE Gordon Silver Fox Farms, Bangor, Maine, is now in bankruptcy. It is said that more than 3,000 investors put \$3,000,000 into this scheme. Foxes were offered at \$2,000 a pair, although "interests" in a pair were sold for a lesser amount. The company agreed to ranch the foxes and to produce each year one litter of pups. It also agreed to purchase two of these pups at \$1,500. The assets of the concern, it is alleged, now consist of about 2,000 foxes, valued at \$250 each, or \$500,000. Investors are losers to the extent of two and a half million dollars.

First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds



Current issue now being offered

—Industrial Bank Building
Detroit, Michigan

Investments combining exceptional earning power with absolute safety are offered in the First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds we recommend.

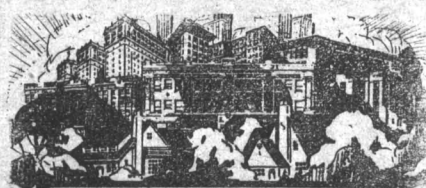
6% & 6½%

Normal Federal Income Tax Up to 1½%
Paid by Borrower

Federal Bond & Mortgage Company

(1697)

Federal Bond & Mortgage Building in Detroit, Michigan

Homes—Apartments
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In Detroit are the Security Back
of United First Mortgage Bonds

Carefully selected as to location and income producing value, these properties are the highest type of investment.

Additional factors of safety are behind United Bonds, a company with resources of over twelve million, the oldest and strongest of its kind organized under the laws of the State of Michigan and operating under the supervision of the Michigan State Banking Department.

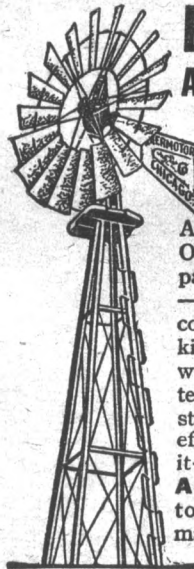
Write for detailed information about investment opportunities in United Bonds.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE BOND CO., LTD.
Howard C. Wade, President

832 U. S. Mortgage Bond Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
Capital \$1,000,000 Resources more than \$12,000,000
In Canada, United Bond Co., Limited
Toronto and Windsor, Ontario

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UNITED
FIRST MORTGAGE
BONDS

Oryon can buy "United Bonds" doubly safeguarded—guaranteed as to principal and interest. Ask us about United guaranteed bonds.



BETTER
AND BETTER
ALWAYS
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After TEN YEARS OF USE in every part of the world—in all climatic conditions—in all kinds of wind and weather—after ten years of constant study and effort to improve it—the Auto oiled Aermotor is today a proven machine, tried and tested.

MORE
WATER
WITH
LESS
WIND

When you buy the Aermotor you buy a machine that has been subjected to every test of service and wear.

Completely and perfectly self-oiling and self-regulating with the most simple and effective furling device, the Aermotor gives more service with less attention than any other farm machine.

Whether you are in the market for a windmill now or will be later, write for circular.

AERMOTOR CO.
Chicago Dallas Des Moines
Kansas City Minneapolis Oakland
Backed by greatest experience
in building steel windmills.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS MENTION THE M. B. F.

MARTIN Corn Saver CRIBS
Rat—Mouse—Fire—Proof

Owners Make 20% to 30%
EXTRA PROFIT

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

MARTIN STEEL PRODUCTS CO.,
12 Longview Ave., Mansfield, Ohio.
Please send description and prices.

Name.....

P. O.

State.....

THE BUGGY RIDE

By Anne Campbell

On Sunday quite the proper thing,
When we two roamed the meadows wide,
Especially in the balmy spring—
Was going for a buggy ride.

The reins across the horse's back
Were always very loosely tied.
He drove himself when night dropped black,
When going for a buggy ride.

Sometimes to meeting we would go,
A sitting happy, side by side,
And, coming back, we'd drive so slow,
A going for a buggy ride.

You always wore a sash of blue,
And lace your reddened hands would hide.
Your face no paint or powder knew
A going for a buggy ride.

It was in May, one cherished year,
I asked you if you'd be my bride.
I bent your whispered "Yes" to hear,
A going for a buggy ride.

Now in a flivver, with our boys,
On Sundays we, so dignified,
Recall those days of simple joys,
A going for a buggy ride.

Remembering the thrill we had,
Sometimes we to the kids confide
The happiness of lass and lad
A going for a buggy ride.

And if it's car, balloon or train,
If you are near, I'm satisfied
To feel the love that you made plain
A going for a buggy ride!

(Copyright, 1926.)

CAN A FEW JARS OF RHUBARB

A FEW jars of rhubarb on the shelves for use next fall and winter will add a little variety and good food to a few meals. Rhubarb is the best in the spring when it is young and tender and when the spring rains have made it juicy. It may be canned alone or combined with pineapples or raisins in sauce and preserves. For canning it alone or cooking for immediate use, make a heavy sugar syrup of a cup of sugar and a half cup of water, cut the rhubarb stalks into half-inch lengths and put them into the syrup while it is hot. Cook them until tender in this syrup. The rhubarb may be baked and then canned or used. Cut the stalks into half inch pieces, add one-fourth as much sugar as rhubarb by measure, and bake in a covered baking dish about five minutes or until the rhubarb is tender.

Four pounds of peeled rhubarb, 3½ pounds of sugar, 1 pound of raisins, 1 orange and 1 lemon make a good conserve. Cut the rhubarb into inch lengths. Add the sugar and grated rind and juice of the orange and lemon. Let it stand about a half hour. Simmer 45 minutes or until the mixture thickens. Add the raisins the last ten minutes. Remove and seal, if canned, while boiling hot.

METHOD GIVEN TO REMOVE GRASS STAINS

SINCE nature has donned her dress of green, the problem of removing grass stains from clothing again faces the busy housewife. The following methods are recommended.

Wash the fresh stain in cold water without soap. Soap sets the stain and therefore should not be used.

Alcohol or ether will dissolve the green coloring matter when the material cannot be washed.

Apply Javelle water and follow immediately with boiling water. Thorough rinsing will prevent Javelle from effecting the fiber.

WHY MORE VEGETABLES?

1. They are a natural tonic.
2. They furnish bulk, stimulate intestinal action, thus preventing constipation.

3. They give us minerals necessary in the building of good blood, strong bones, and teeth.

4. They give us vitamins and thus good health.

5. They give us variety and attractiveness in diet.

Leafy vegetables are best. Spinach, turnip greens, celery, lettuce, and green cabbage are our own best leaves.

Other vegetables are also healthful: Tomatoes, string beans, carrots, beets, parsnips, turnips, eggplant, squash, are in this list of dependables easy to grow, easy to cook, and easy to eat. Peas and beans add vegetable protein. Onions and cauli-

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS: Many of our national magazines carry advertisements which are works of art and the editor of the American Magazine spoke both wisely and well when he said that true works of art needed no excuse for being what they were.

There is a class of people who find delight in spending their time and talent on works which appeal to our baser natures and label them "Art." Those of us who refuse to accept this trash are classed as ignorant by the artist, but a reproduction of a beautiful child, a view of the Rocky Mountains or a vase of roses needs no apology, neither does a real work of art.

Our national advertisers in various lines of merchandise realize the power of suggestion, broadcasted by their bill boards as well as magazines and more and more they are depending upon the beauty of the picture—not the message in words!

Now if we apply this same reasoning to the pictures on our home walls, wouldn't a little time and money in this way be well spent?

It is our daily surroundings which cheer or depress us, so it is very necessary that we keep them as interesting and bright as possible. It is not necessary to invest large sums of money in oil paintings, not many of us are able to do that, but by a little thought and work we can all put a few new pictures in our home.

Prints of the works by famous artists can be purchased at popular prices, already framed. Then the covers of many magazines are well worth either mounting or framing. Really pretty calendars are not as plentiful as they used to be in former years, but we find one occasionally that deserves a permanent place upon our walls. The color of the mat or mounting board should harmonize with the colors in the picture.

Thus you see it takes a little time and effort to place these pictures which we find from time to time, where we may enjoy them each day instead of burying them away among a lot of discarded reading material.

To the lovers of nature the mountain views, rivers, flowers and animals are always interesting, but there is a picture of something beautiful and interesting for each one of us.

If any of our girls are interested in learning how to mount pictures by the passe partout method I will be glad to tell you more about it if you will write me.

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

flower are gas-forming foods and prevent constipation.

Always use the cooking water with the vegetables, or in making milk sauces or soups.

Cooking Vegetables

1. Baking and steaming are excellent methods.

2. Cook as many as possible in skins. This saves flavor and food value.

3. To boil fresh vegetables use enough water to cover. Salt while cooking. Keep covered until tender. Use water with vegetable or in milk sauces or soups.

4. Cook cabbage only until tender. More cooking makes these harder to digest.

5. Soak dried vegetables, peas, or beans, before cooking.

Above all—cook vegetables just enough to make them tender.

WHEN COOKING DRIED FRUIT

WHEN cooking dried fruit, add the sugar just before the fruit is done. The skins will be tough if the fruit is cooked in a sugar syrup. All dried fruit should be cooked in the water in which it is soaked for some length of time. This water will contain some flavor and mineral which dissolve from the

fruit while it soaks. When baking apples, cut the skin around the center of the apples to prevent the skin from bursting and spoiling the shape of the apples.

Personal Column

Wants Recipe.—Will you please give me a recipe for canning string beans and green peas? Thanks.—Mrs. F., Tuscola County.

Select and grade product, shell, scald 5 minutes. Pack in jars, not tightly. Add one teaspoonful of salt to each quart and boiling water to within ½ inch of the top. Place rubber and top in position. Process: (a) Hot water bath—180 minutes. (b) Steam pressure (5 lbs.)—60 minutes. (c) Steam pressure (10-15 lbs.)—40 minutes. Remove jars from canner and tighten tops. It is best to can peas and lima beans in pint jars.

Possibly some of our readers have other ways and if they will send them in we will gladly publish them.

Hot Pack Canning.—Can you give me any information regarding hot pack canning?—Reader.

Hot pack canning is the feature of a bulletin by Dr. Louise Stanley just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture telling how to can fruit and vegetables in the home. The hot pack is a quick and easy method which

Rid House of Ants By Destroying Nest

WARM weather brings out the ants and unless the housewife takes precautions she will find them infesting the house. Temporary relief may be obtained by the use of poisoned tape, a syrup made of sugar and borax dissolved in water, or kerosene, but to get rid of ants permanently it is necessary to locate the nests and treat them so that the queen will be destroyed.

The most effective method for the control of ants is a weakly poisoned syrup which the workers will carry to the nest and feed to the young. This gradually kills all the individuals and exterminates the colony. Such a syrup must be used with care, especially where there are children or pet animals about. Care should be taken to avoid any possibility of poisoning human food with it and to put it where none but the insects for which it is intended may get at it.

To make a syrup of this kind a

pound of sugar is dissolved in one quart of water, and one hundred and twenty-five grains of arsenate of soda is added. The mixture is then boiled and strained. It is more attractive to the ants if a little honey is added. Sponges soaked in this syrup and placed where the ants can of the syrup.

Sponges soaked in sweetened water may be used as a temporary measure and sometimes are so effective that the ants are discouraged and keep away. When the sponges are put in an infested place the ants crawl into the pores in large numbers. The sponges may be dropped in boiling water to kill the insects and then used over again.

Ordinary ants are prevented from reaching tables or refrigerators if the legs of the table or refrigerator are set in cups containing a little water with kerosene oil on the surface. As soon as the oil evaporates, however, it must be renewed.

combines all the good points of the other popular methods and has some additional advantages of its own.

Briefly, the hot pack method is to wash and otherwise prepare the vegetable or fruit for canning, cook it for 10 or 15 minutes in water or sirup in a kettle, pack it boiling hot into the glass jars or tin cans, and process in the water bath or pressure canner according to the time and temperature recommended. This short precooking of the fruit or vegetable wilts and shrinks it so that it can be packed more easily. It drives out the air and makes exhausting unnecessary. Most important of all, the food packed boiling hot into jars or cans and put at once into the hot canner reaches the temperature required for processing far sooner than if it were packed cold, and makes possible shorter processing periods. Moreover, heat penetrates more uniformly during canning and the food in the center of the jar is more likely to be properly processed. This cuts down the chances of spoilage, for it is proper processing more than all else that determines whether canned foods keep or spoil.

The directions given throughout the bulletin are concise. Wherever possible, the scientific reasons behind them are stated so that the homemaker will understand why she must follow directions if she wants to put up foods that will keep. Types of water-bath canners for use with fruits and tomatoes and pressure canners for use with all other vegetables are described and illustrated. A series of pictures and brief statements give the steps in canning in glass jars and tin cans. Directions and time-tables for handling the various fruits and vegetables from apples to strawberries and from asparagus to sweet potatoes are included. Request should be made to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin 1471-F, "Canning Fruits and Vegetables at Home."

For the Movie Fan

Kiki.—Be sure to see Norma Talmadge in Kiki (pronounced "kicky" we are told) because it is unusually good. She is supported by Ronald Coleman. It has been quite some time since I have seen a picture that I enjoyed as much as I did this one. Miss Talmadge plays the part of a waif selling newspapers on the streets of Paris. Her efforts to get a position as a chorus girl with a revue managed by Ronald Coleman are very humorous. On the opening night she does everything wrong and is discharged but the next day she is back trying to get Mr. Coleman to reconsider his decision. His sweetheart comes in and they quarrel. To show he doesn't care he invites Miss Talmadge to go to dinner with him. When they are ready to leave the night club he asks her where he shall take her and she replies she has no home. He takes her to his home temporarily and she refuses to leave when he orders her out. From then on, to the time they become engaged, there is much humor. This picture played one full month at a Detroit theater, which is an unusual record as the average picture is good for only one week.

—if you are well bred!

The Forms of Greeting.—There are the actual forms of greeting, for instance, for people when meeting one another in public. Some, perhaps, take them too seriously, because, beyond a few set forms, there is the widest latitude of expression. The test which determines the exact form or wording of your street greeting is the degree of friendship, acquaintanceship or intimacy existing between yourself and the person greeted.

The bow of acknowledgement on a woman's part—gentlemen "tip" their hats—is the current courtesy of acquaintances passing each other in the street. For the woman the bow takes the place of tipping the hat on a man's part. A woman bows to other women or to gentlemen when she encounters them in public; she bows to anyone whom she knows well enough to recognize, to her friends, her servants, the clerk who waits on her. Common sense and custom unite in dispensing with her bowing when, in the company of an escort, she meets entire strangers, or when she meets the same person again and again within a short space of time. The "cut direct" is something every lady tries to avoid; only the most valid reasons justify it. It is comparatively easy not to see the person whom you do not wish to recognize, without doing so in a conspicuous way. Do this a few times and you will find that the hint has been taken.

In European countries men are far more strict about waiting for the lady to bow—receiving her permission to greet her, as it were—before they raise their hats. In the United States, in general, unless they are meeting for the first time since being introduced, a gentleman greets a woman at once. Just as the bow is accorded everyone by a woman, so the raised hat is a universal courtesy from a man to a woman. No matter who the woman may be, his own debutante daughter, the second housemaid, or a woman unknown to him in company with a friend, he "tips" his hat. He cannot evade this duty of courtesy. A woman may be his bitterest enemy—if she choose to bow to him good form compels him to acknowledge her bow.

The Runner's Bible

(Copyright by Houghton Mifflin Co.)

Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good.—Rom. 12:12.

Look for God in your neighbor, and not for that which is not God. If you see a fault, think of the corresponding virtue and act accordingly. If he is what the world calls stingy, imagine him as the embodiment of generosity, and in turn show him generosity and gratitude. Remember that you cannot let your mind dwell upon your neighbor's faults without harm to yourself. There is only one way: obey the command, overcome evil with good.

Recipes

Three Minute Salad Dressing.—2 eggs, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 heaping tablespoon butter, softened, 1 teaspoon mustard, 1 can Eagle Brand Condensed Milk, 1 cup good strong cider. This requires no cooking, simply beat all ingredients together. After standing 15 minutes it becomes thick. Thin as you use with milk or cream. It is always the same and delicious. Will keep two or three weeks.

Vegetable Loaf.—½ cup green peas, ½ cup cooked green beans, ½ cup chopped boiled carrots, ½ small onion, 1½ cups milk, 1 cup soft bread crumbs, ½ teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon pepper, ½ teaspoon paprika, 1 egg. Press peas through sieve, cut beans in small pieces and combine with other vegetables. Add milk, eggs beaten, crumbs and seasoning. Turn into greased baking dish and bake in a moderate oven 350 degrees until firm.

Egg and Asparagus Loaf.—1 can of asparagus tips, 2 hard cooked eggs, 1 cup liquid from can, 2 cups cooked cream of wheat, 1 egg, 1 cup milk—salt and pepper. Line a mold with asparagus tips. Mix beaten egg with cream of wheat, milk, asparagus liquid and seasoning. Pour into a mold and cook twenty to thirty minutes. Serve with egg sauce. Garnish with parsley.

"Now You'll Eat" Pudding.—This recipe came from an elderly lady whose children had always refused to eat boiled rice until she hit upon the following tasty method of preparation: Boil rice very slowly. When well done, take one egg well beaten, half the quantity of sugar, and grated rind and juice of one orange—all of which are stirred thoroughly into the rice. Cut another orange up in small pieces and place on saucers or pudding dishes. Cover with the rice preparation. The children, who always crave fruit, will then not only get the healthful minerals, salts and vitamins of the orange, but also the valuable rice as well.

Orange Cream Pie.—1 large seedless orange, ½ lemon, 1 cup sugar, butter size of walnut, 2 tablespoons cornstarch, 3 eggs, ½ cup milk, 1 cup boiling water. Beat yolks of eggs. Mix sugar, butter and cornstarch together. Add pinch of salt. Add the juice and rind of the orange and lemon (rinds grated). Then pour this mixture into the boiling milk and water, stirring all the time until well cooked. Have the crust baked, then pour in the mixture. Make a meringue of the whites of the eggs beaten stiff, three tablespoons sugar and a little flavoring. Place on pie and brown in the oven.

Homespun Yarn

A coat of varnish saves the pattern on printed linoleum rug.

If the kitchen needs to be done over, consider washable paint for the walls.

Aunt Ada's Axioms: Ideals are meant to be used, but it's something just to have them.

Attractive and inexpensive table runners can be made of crash toweling. They give a summer touch to the luncheon or supper table.

Acid foods, such as tomatoes or rhubarb, cooked in discolored aluminum pans will brighten the utensils while the dinner is being cooked.

Butter cakes should not be beaten much. After all the ingredients are in, one minute's beating is enough, as every additional minute makes the cake tougher and dryer.

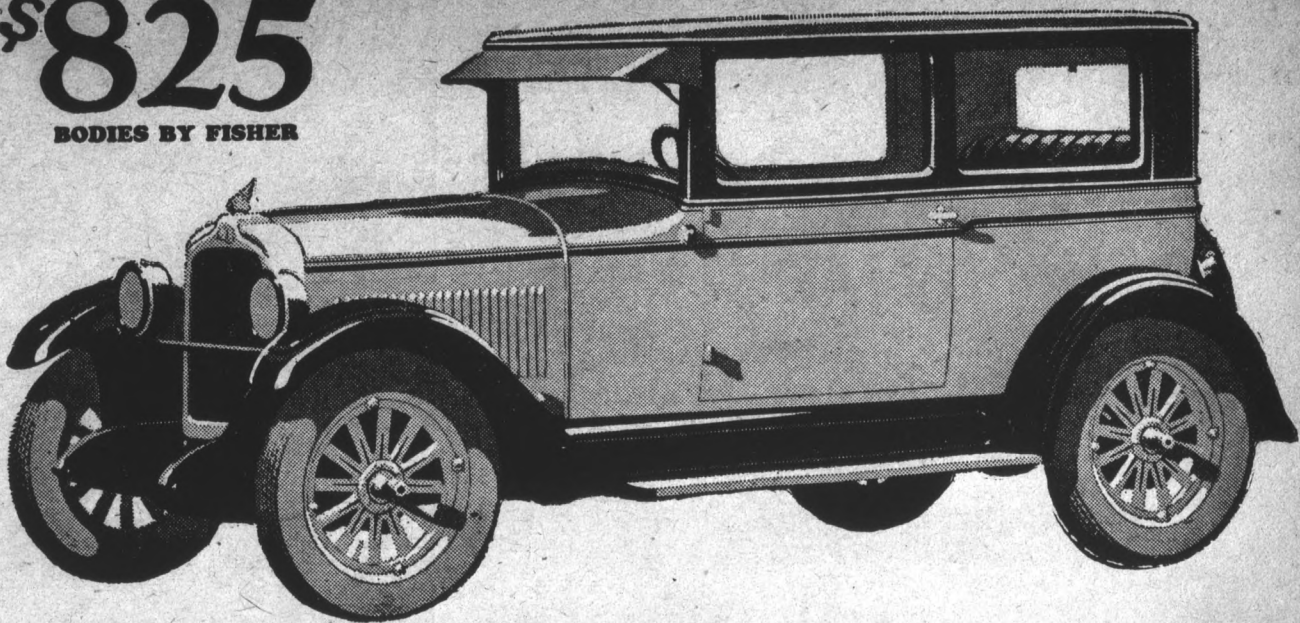
WOMEN'S EXCHANGE

If you have something to exchange, we will print it FREE under this heading providing: First—it appeals to women and is a bonifide exchange, no cash involved. Second—it will go in three lines. Third—you are a paid-up subscriber to The Business Farmer and attach your address label from a recent issue to prove it. Exchange offers will be numbered and inserted in the order received as we have room.

—MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR, Editor.

135.—Geranium slips, any color, for Sweet William seeds.—Mrs. M. E. Helan, Box 4, Mt. Forest, Mich.

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5452. Ladies' Bathing Suit.—Cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 3½ yards of 36 inch material.

5461. Ladies' Dress with Slender Hips.—Cut in 8 Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. A 42 inch size requires 4¼ yards of 40 inch material, together with ¾ yard of contrasting material for the jabot collar, and facings at the sleeve edges, if made as illustrated. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 2 yards, with plaits extended.



5442. Girl's Dress.—Cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 3¼ yards of 40 inch material, with ¾ yard of contrasting for the tie collar, if made as illustrated in the large view. If made with short sleeves and without contrasting material for the collar, 3¼ yards will be required.

5413. Model Apron.—Figured percale, cretonne, chintz, linen or cambric may be used for this design. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 3¼ yards of 36 inch material.



5469. Frock for Tiny Girl.—Dimity, nainsook, voile, or china silk could be used for this model. Cut in 5 Sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 3 year size requires 1½ yard of 40-inch material.

5469. Suit for a Small Boy.—Rep, gingham, chambray, linen, flannel or jersey may be employed in the making of this design. Cut in 3 Sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4 year size will require 2 yards of 36 inch material, with ¼ yard of contrasting material for pocket, collar and cuff's facing.



5450. Ladies' Slip.—Cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size if made with shadow panel and shaped shoulders, will require 4¼ yards of 36 inch material. If made with cambric top and shadow panel 3¼ yards are required. If the panel is omitted one yard less material is required. The width of the slip at the lower edge with plaits extended is 1½ yard.

5453. Ladies' Morning Frock.—Cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48. A Medium size requires 3¼ yards of material 36 inches, and ¼ yard of contrasting for pockets and pocket facings also 3 yards of bias binding if made as illustrated.

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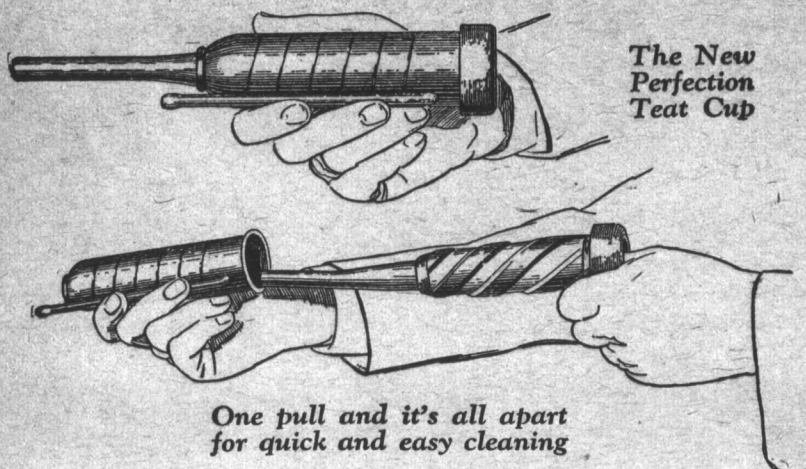
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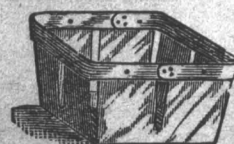
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE
MENTION THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER



Motto: DO YOUR BEST
Colors: BLUE AND GOLD

DEAR girls and boys: I have something very sad to tell you this time. You will remember a letter from Marie Suderman about writing to Laura May Rodgers, Menonite Children's Home, Millersville, Pennsylvania, which appeared in our January 16th issue. Also you will remember that in our April 24th issue I published a letter from Laura thanking all of you for your letters and gifts. Perhaps some of you have written to her and are now waiting for a reply. If so you are to be disappointed because Laura will write no more letters. God has taken her home to Heaven.

Laura suffered from heart trouble all of her short life on this earth, but she had a sunny disposition, never complained during all of her suffering and always had a smile for everyone. She died April 22nd, apparently falling asleep but when they attempted to awaken her they found life had departed. Wasn't it nice that God took her while she slept, without pain or suffering?

I learned of Laura's death through Mrs. G. W. Gugel, of Evart. To many of you that name will recall several letters that appeared in this department back in 1920 and 1921, while others were too young at that time to remember or have become members of our circle since that time.

In our issue of December 25, 1920 there was a letter from a small boy who was lonesome. He had loving parents but no brothers or sisters and he wanted to receive letters from some of the girls and boys. He made many friends in this way. Then one day I received another letter from him, but it was not complete, and a letter from his mother accompanied it, explaining that the boy had died, that he had started the letter, then becoming tired had laid it one side to finish later when he was rested, but that time never came, so she sent the uncompleted letter on to me. I published the letter, just as it was, in our issue dated April 23, 1921, and I also published a picture of the boy, Levi P. Gugel, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Gugel, of Evart.

Isn't it unusual that she should be the first one to tell me about the death of Laura? Later on I heard from Marie Suderman also.

Those of you who wrote to Laura must be very happy that you did something to give her some pleasure during the last days of her life on this earth, and I am mighty proud of every one of you. If there are any who wrote to Laura that have not received one of our buttons I wish you would write and let me know because I want every one of you to have one.—UNCLE NED.

Our Boys and Girls

Dear Uncle Ned:—As I have written before and am a member of your merry circle I will write again. Last summer I pressed some flowers and put them in a book. I have them yet. Shall I send you some, Uncle Ned? Yesterday a friend of mine and I went after wintergreen berries and we got all scratched up, so we just got a few berries and came home. I guess I will describe myself. I am four feet, three inches tall. I have dark brown hair, bobbed, and dark complexion. I am ten years old and in the fourth grade at school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Benson and I like her real well. I am going to put in some flowers and take care of them myself this summer. I live on a forty acre farm. We have three cows and three calves, also two horses. I have done some crocheting this year. Your loving niece,—Grace A. Schram, Route 1, Box 6, Omer, Mich.

—Yes, I would be pleased to receive some of your pressed flowers, if you have any to spare and care to send them, but I do not want you to rob yourself for me.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I will tell you about our spring trip. One spring morning, April 19, 1925, Blanche and Virginia Johnson came over to our place and we went to the lake to get arbutus. We did not find any there so we went to Basptism Lake, then to Conover Lake just across the road, then to a little lake called Mud Lake three miles from home. We found a lot of flowers and wintergreen berries. Then we started for home. When we

got about a half a mile from home a car stopped and asked us if we knew if there was any arbutus by the north end of Conover Lake and Blanche said, "I don't know but that's where we got ours." We went a little farther and Blanche's and my brother came with the car and met us. When we got home it was after six o'clock and we were tired as we had walked about six miles. This is the end of our spring trip. We are going to take a trip this year but Blanche will not be with us. I will tell you about it.

I received my button and was glad to get it.—Your niece, Thelma Woodman, Route 2, Sand Lake, Michigan.

—That was rather a long walk and I do not wonder at your being tired. However, long walks out in the open are good for one if they do not overdo it, and you wouldn't if you picked flowers along the way. I enjoy walks.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I wrote once but never saw my letter in print, so I will write again. I will tell you of a trip I went on myself. I was coming home from school and one of my friends brought home a wild deer. I got acquainted with it. One day it got out and I went after it. I went down into the woods a little. I thought I was lost but I was not afraid and kept on going and got my feet soaked, and by tracking it I found it in a water puddle. Then I carried it home and have it yet.

I hope the old waste paper basket is asleep when this arrives. Your friend.—Annabell Anderson, Drummond, Mich.

—Can you tell us more about your deer, and maybe send us a picture of it to publish so all can see how it looks?

Dear Uncle Ned:—I would like to join your circle. Would you please send me a button? I hope Mr. Waste Basket is asleep when my letter arrives for I would like to see it in print. I will now describe myself. I am five feet, one inch tall. I have brown hair and brown eyes. My hair is bobbed like all of the other girls. I am eleven years of age.

For a pet I have a dog, his name is Jackie. He can play ball and get the cows for us. I love to spend my time writing stories of past life and of others. We live on a 120-acre farm, we have fun riding horses and we go swimming in a lake nearby. We have taken the M. B. F. for four years and like it. I will close for this time and will tell you more next time. Your want-to-be niece,—Madonna Morhofer, Route 2, Weidman, Michigan.

Yes Madonna, I will send you a button if you will write an interesting story for our page. Is that a bargain? I will make this same offer to the other girls and boys who read this.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I think it is about time for me to write to you, isn't it? We are having our vacation now, as school was out Friday. We had a potluck dinner and then we had a small program. After the program we had apples, oranges, bananas, and peanuts. I do not want to forget to tell you that we also had lemonade. Does that make your mouth water? I passed into the 7th grade.

Well, we have had a very long and cold winter and I surely will be glad when spring is here. It acted like spring but it started to snow again this morning.

Well, I will close now as I have to help get supper now. From your niece, Florence Gilbert, Route 5, Box 90, Fennville, Michigan.

—You are right, it is time you wrote to me, and I'm glad to hear from you. As for lemonade, well next to water and milk that is my favorite drink. The weather man tells me he believes we may have spring this year but it may be summer before it comes. Just so we have it, eh?

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I wrote a letter before but did not see it in print, so I think Mr. Waste Basket had his mouth wide open to catch it. I hope he is asleep or filled before this one reaches you. As I have not described myself yet, I will do so now. I was fifteen years old last Monday, May 3rd, have brown hair and have it bobbed. I don't know my weight because I haven't weighed myself for quite a while.

We do not live on a farm, but it is in the country and we work on the farm, even if we haven't any farm. For pets I have a dog whose name is Curly. The reason why we call her Curly is because she had curly hair when she was a pup. Curly has two little puppies now that are very cute. One is black and the other one is brown.

Well, I must quit to leave the others some room to write. Your want-to-be niece,—Elsie Kipfmiller, Route 5, Bay City, Michigan.

—So you are a farmer and still you're not a farmer. Quite a complication, but we are glad to welcome you to our circle.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

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

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL CALVES for sale. Six and ten months old. Milking strain from high producers. Color, red and roan. Write WM. BOONSTRA, Route 2, McBain, Michigan.

HEREFORDS

REGISTERED BABY BEEF TYPE HERFORD bulls for sale. Several who came for young bulls last year were disappointed. We now have five fine young bulls that will surely suit you. Sired by Sheet Anchor 1191000, rated the best baby-beef type bull in Michigan.
WATKINS FARMS, Manchester, Michigan.
L. Whitney Watkins, Proprietor.

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

88 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.

HOLSTEINS

Special Sale of Pure-Bred
Holstein Cows and Heifers

ALL are bred by, or bred to, one of the great bulls of the breed—Count Veeman Segis Piebe. ALL have good advanced registry records and are out of record cows.

ALL are from fully accredited herd and free from disease. SEVERAL have show records. Write for information. We have some real herd bull prospects at \$100.

LAKEFIELD FARMS, Clarkston, Michigan.

BROWN SWISS

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

JERSEYS

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

SWINE

REGISTERED O. I. C. PIGS, FARROWED April 12, both sex. Write
WM. BOONSTRA, Route 2, McBain, Michigan

BIG SAVINGS
On Your Magazines

The Business Farmer, 1 yr.\$.60
People's Home Journal, 1 yr. 1.00
Total cost.....\$1.60

Both magazines with all renewal subscriptions to The Business Farmer.....\$1
THE BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Sept. H.

DAIRY AND LIVESTOCK

(Questions answered free of charge)

CASTRATING YOUNG LAMBS

We are new in the sheep business and would like to ask for information as to the best methods in castrating young lambs and how old they should be. We have books on sheep and one says they should be a week and other say they should be older. Which is right? Which method is the most in use by sheep men?—F. W., Lake Ann, Michigan.

THERE are several methods of castrating young lambs, any one of which is very satisfactory when performed by a careful operator.

The best time to do this is when the lambs are from one to two weeks of age. The method most commonly used is to cut off the end of the scrotum and then pull out the testicle with a small pair of pinchers or some do it with their teeth. Personally, I never recommended this method, preferring to slit the small membrane which covers the testicles and remove only the testicles, allowing the white thin covering of the testicles to be drawn back. This thin covering is part of the peritoneal lining of the abdominal cavity and I have always felt that there was some danger of injuring the lamb when pulling this covering out with the testicles, although with real young lambs the danger of injuring is extremely slight and a man who is an extremely careful operator would have better luck to simply cut the end of the scrotum and pull out the testicles taking the covering and all.—Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Michigan State College.

PASTURE FOR COWS

I have twenty acres of rye and I want to put ten cows in the field. Would you advise fencing the field in half and pasturing one field at a time? How long would it last, as this ground is sandy?—F. K., Irons, Mich.

IT would seem to me that twenty acres of rye should pasture ten cows quite a while; if the pasture does not grow very rapidly then it would be best to separate and pasture half of the field at one time and give the balance of the field a rest. No one can tell you how much pasture will grow on this land.—Dr. G. H. Conn.

THE "BETTER BEEF" CAMPAIGN
COMMITTEES

MR. OAKLEIGH THORNE, Milbrook, N. Y., the third of an historic generation heavily interested in farming and cattle breeding, who has become enthusiastically active in the "better beef" movement, has accepted the chairmanship of the committee of three called for by the Chicago conference of April 27 to make an immediate study and survey of the facts surrounding the marketing and distribution of quality beef, and of the possibilities of extending its consumption. Mr. John W. Van Natta of Indiana and Mr. Hay Brown of Illinois have been appointed to serve with Mr. Thorne in this connection. The three leading beef breeds thus find representation. No time is to be lost in getting down to business.

The committee of five on permanent organization consists of Messrs. B. H. Heide and Judge W. W. Wright (of the International Live Stock Exposition's Better Beef Committee), Frank W. Harding, General Executive of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, R. J. Kinzer, Secretary of the American Herford Cattle Breeders' Association, and W. H. Tomhave, Secretary of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association.

BARRY GUERNSEY BREEDERS
TO ORGANIZE

RECENTLY twelve Barry county Guernsey breeders visited the southeastern part of the state and purchased some fine animals from choice herds. They invested slightly over \$2,000 in 13 registered Guernseys. The breeders of this county are planning to organize a Barry County Guernsey Breeders Association in the near future.

Good Reasons For Feeding
Corn Gluten Feed

Millions of cows are now on pasture. They like it and it is good for them, but it does not supply enough feed to make their capacity flow of milk.

Prof. E. S. Savage, the famous dairy expert of New York, says: "The feeding of grain on pasture is so important that a mixed grain feed containing 17.5% to 20% protein should be fed on pasture."

Why Grass
Is Not Enough

Prof. A. R. Merrill, of the Connecticut Experiment Station, says: "Average pasture grass—per 100 pounds—contains 3.7 lbs. of digestible crude protein, but only 15.9 lbs. total digestible nutrients. There is enough protein if the cow actually could eat 100 pounds of grass, but this does not supply enough total digestible nutrients."

It takes four large gunny sacks to hold 100 lbs. of grass. A cow's stomach will hold only 60 quarts. The stomach of a cow would have to be four times as large as it is to hold as much grass as she needs.

These are reasons enough for feeding Corn Gluten Feed on pasture. The most successful dairymen throughout the U. S. are doing it. Their cows stay fresh longer and keep in better condition.

Corn Gluten Feed is the best feeding part of corn. A single ton contains the protein, mineral matter, and vitamins of nearly four tons of whole grain.

Write today for a free copy of "The Gospel of Good Feeding," our new 64-page book. It tells you how to make more milk or meat on less feed.

Ask for Bulletin 5-M. B.

Associated Corn Products Manufacturers

Feed Research Department

Hugh G. Van Felt, Director
208 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

No. 45

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE
MENTION THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

Run your
skimmilk
through
a new
De LavalGuaranteed to
skim cleaner

The new De Laval has the wonderful "floating bowl"—the greatest separator improvement in 25 years. It is guaranteed to skim cleaner. It also runs easier with milk going through the bowl, and lasts longer.

YOUR old separator may be running all right and you may think it is doing good work, but is it? Here is an easy way to satisfy yourself. Ask your De Laval Agent to bring out a new De Laval and try this simple test:

After separating with your old separator, wash its bowl and tinware in the skim-milk. Hold the skim-milk at normal room temperature and run it through a new De Laval. Have the cream thus recovered weighed and tested. Then you can tell exactly if your old machine is wasting cream, and what a new De Laval will save.

Thousands have tried this plan and many have found a new De Laval would increase their cream money from \$25 to \$200 a year.

7
SIZES
Hand-Electric-Belt
660 to 1440 DOWN
Balance in 15
Easy Monthly
Payments

Trade allowance made on old separators of any make as partial payment on a new De Laval. See your De Laval Agent or write nearest office below.

The De Laval Separator Company

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MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED HATCHERIES

LOW Prices NOW on Reliable Chicks

FOR JUNE DELIVERIES
ALL FLOCKS MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED.

We hatch only improved English White Leghorns, the large bodied birds with full lopped combs. Also Anconas and White Wyandottes.

For Delivery	For Delivery
June 1, 7, 14, 21	June 28 and July
Per 100	Per 100
\$10.00	\$9.00
14.00	12.00
8.00	7.00

Care in selection, culling, breeding and the introduction of high blood lines from other high-record stock has made possible this year the finest breeding birds we have ever had. Reliable Chicks Live, Lay and produce Egg Profits. Order direct from this ad. Instructive Catalog Free.

Reference: Zeeland State Bank.

RELIABLE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, R. 1, Box 41, ZEELAND, 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.

For Delivery June 1st and after	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White and Br. Leghorns	\$3.00	\$5.25	\$10.00	\$47.50	\$90.00
Barred Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds	\$3.50	6.25	12.00	57.50	110.00
Mixed Chicks	\$7.00	per 100	Heavy Mixed, \$11.	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.

SPECIAL SALE OF JUNE CHICKS

Due to the fact that we hatch several of the more profitable breeds together with the fact that hatcheries 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 \$5.00 500 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 APPELDORN BROS., HOLLAND HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, R7-B, Holland Michigan.



RELIABLE CHICKS

LOW PRICES FOR JUNE CHICKS

There is still plenty of time to get chicks that will make winter layers. Order from the prices given below. These chicks are strong, healthy and pure-bred. We guarantee 100% live delivery and satisfaction.

S. C. White Leghorns 8c, Anconas 9c, Barred Rocks 11c, Assorted 7c. Reliable chicks have proved satisfactory for years. You can depend on them. Order today at above prices. Orders less than 100, 1c more. Bank reference.

RELIABLE HATCHERY, 92 East 17th Street, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.



EGG LINE WHITE LEGHORNS

STATE CERTIFIED AND ACCREDITED

Egg-bred for many generations. Carefully selected eggs incubated in modern machines insure strong, sturdy chicks that will live, grow and produce profitably. Order now at these low prices.

25	50	100	500	1000
STANDARD MATING (State Certified)	\$2.75	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$42.50
SUPER MATING (State Certified)	\$3.50	\$6.50	\$12.00	\$57.50

The fact that there are only three other farms in Michigan qualified to sell State Certified Baby Chicks defines the high quality of our breeding stock.

Catalog FREE.

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

BABY CHICKS THAT LIVE AND LAY

FROM MICHIGAN ACCREDITED FLOCKS

Our careful selection and breeding, combined with the close culling of the Inspectors of the Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association and the Michigan State College, places our birds in the front rank of the high egg line, production bred Accredited flocks. Our S. C. White Leghorns are from blood tested flocks.

WE HATCH WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORNS AND ANCONAS.

Send at once for copy of our new 1926 Catalog fully describing our matings, and giving some interesting and valuable information on the care of Chicks and how to raise poultry for profit.

CITY LIMITS HATCHERY, Route 5, Box B, HOLLAND MICHIGAN



HA! HA! LOOK

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.



Michigan Accredited Class A Chicks

S. C. English White and Brown Leghorns, 8c; Sheppards Anconas, 10c; Barred Rocks and Wyandottes, 12c; Assorted chicks, 8c. No money down. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Catalogue free. Pay 10 days before the chicks are shipped.

THE BOS HATCHERY, R2, B. Zeeland, Mich.

SPECIAL PRICES

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

Member of I. B. C. Association.

FAIRVIEW HATCHERY & FARMS, R. 2, B. Zeeland, Mich.

BARGAINS

In S. C. W. Leghorns, the world's greatest egg machine, 25,000 chicks for May and June delivery at greatly reduced prices. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 50 for \$5.25; 100 for \$10.00; 500 for \$46.50 postpaid. For June 1st and thereafter 1c less per chicks. All chicks are from Michigan Accredited flocks.

DRENTH HATCHERY, Zeeland, Michigan. Rt. 3, Box 75.

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

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

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.

	50	100	500
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Heavy Mixed	\$8.50	\$12.50	\$60.00
Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas, R. I. Reds, (both combs)	7.75	15.00	72.50
White-Buff Rocks and Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	77.50
White Orpingtons, Silver Wyandottes, White and Black Langshans	9.00	17.00	82.50
Light Weight Mixed \$5.50 per 50, \$10.00 per 100; Light Brahmas \$12.00 per 50, \$22.00 per 100.			
Sheppards 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 85c extra. Bank reference: Grand Rapids National Bank. Hatching eggs. Free catalog.			

LAWRENCE HATCHERY, R. 7, Phone 76761 GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

"WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD"

HENLEY'S TWENTIETH CENTURY BOOK OF RECIPES
FORMULAS AND PROCESSESContains over 10,000 practical processes, recipes and formulas especially prepared for daily use in the home and on the farm.
Bound in Turkey Red English cloth, stamped in gold, printed in large type, contains 800 pages, and is 6 inches by 9 inches.

SENT PREPAID TO ANY ADDRESS ON RECEIPT OF \$4.00

THE BUSINESS FARMER :: :: MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

Fires Caused Through Neglect or Carelessness

(Continued from Page 3)

out safe fastenings, permitting fire-brands to fall on unprotected floors. Building big fires before leaving home that the house may be warm on your return. Drying kindling and wood in the cook stove oven. starting the oil, gasoline or cook stove in the morning, before the rest of the family is up, opening the drafts wide, then leaving for the barn to do the chores. Housing automobiles, trucks and tractors on barn floors in straw or hay knee deep, where the first back-fire or short circuit will burn the barn. Operating gasoline engines for power purposes in barns, not being in a fireproof compartment. Smoking in or around any of the barn buildings. The most dangerous of all, cigarette smoking anywhere on the farm. Rags soaked with oil, paint and varnish will cause spontaneous combustion. Incubators and brooders in farm buildings are dangerous. Burning leaves and rubbish around the buildings. Setting fires and not watching them. Children playing with matches. Dropping matches from pockets in or around barn buildings. Gasoline lanterns are extremely dangerous and should not be used. Lanterns should always be hung on hooks or wires put up for that purpose.

Filing gasoline lamps, stoves and tanks will cause explosions if a fire or light is near. Storing gasoline in buildings. Smoking meats in buildings. Steam traction engines are dangerous and should not be allowed on the farm unless equipped with spark arresters as required by state laws. Radio aerial wires running into dwellings without lightning cut-out switches. Running grass fires, and I might mention a half hundred more causes which destroy farm buildings all of which care and caution will prevent. * * *

Roof Fires Greatest Cause

Again I will refer to dwelling roof fires, which is the greatest single cause for destruction of farm homes. The general impression is that these fires are caused by sparks from the firebox of stoves and furnaces which pass through the stove pipe, up and out of the chimney, landing upon the roof, setting it on fire. This is not the case. Burning soft coal is causing these fires. The smoke and soot from the firebox clings to the interior of the chimney, forming a

thick coating of creosote and sooty substance, which clings to the interior of the chimney, constantly increasing in thickness, until the draft is retarded. When there is a very hot fire burning in the stove or furnace, particles of this accumulation become red hot, break loose, and by the intense heat arising in the chimney, are carried out of the chimney, are carried out of the composed of shingles, these burning embers will set fire to and, if not discovered in time, will cause the destruction of the home.

Every chimney extending over a shingle roof should be equipped with a spark arrester, fire proof roofs are not endangered by this fire menace. If you have occasion to place new roofing on your buildings, use only that which is fire-proof. It is an insurance against roof fires.

Most farm properties are insured in co-operative mutual companies. In some section of Michigan, fire losses on farm property have increased to such an extent that some insurance companies are withdrawing from that territory entirely, and unless losses are materially reduced, the securing of insurance will become a difficult problem, therefore it behooves every farmer to so safeguard his property, that he may enjoy adequate insurance protection and he should keep in mind that it is his duty to exercise every possible precaution to save his property from fire destruction, not only for his own good, but to save the brother members of his co-operative insurance organization from contributing monies to him for losses which could and should have been prevented. In conclusion I will say that in the limited time which has been allotted to me, I am able to only briefly touch the situation of fire prevention as applied to the farming sections of Michigan, but I am hopeful that all who listen in may profit by the suggestions made which have come to me through the years of co-operative farm fire insurance experience with the farmers of Michigan, and I urge all to aid and assist THE BUSINESS FARMER in making this, their fire prevention campaign, a wonderful success, thus reducing the awful unnecessary fire waste which the farmers of Michigan are suffering with its apparent great increase in number and volume.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

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

(Any questions 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 far 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.

KEEP DUST AWAY

THERE is much about the action of a radio set that cannot be seen and much radio theory at the present time is based on the action of invisible particles of electrical matter that probably never will be isolated and placed in a glass case for exhibition.

In many cases of trouble with radio receiving sets the cause is some trivial thing that escapes the eye, and on account of its minuteness is hard to believe responsible for disrupting the orderly scheme of things. It is a well known fact among radio engineers, for example, that sets in service will become noisy and lack selectivity and volume from one cause alone—the accumulation of dust and dirt particles on the plates of variable condensers.

Radio currents do not like to make quick turns or go around corners and will always attempt to escape from sharp points on the surface of conductors. Particles of dust on condenser plates provide sharp points for the energy to leak across to the other plate and cause

the set to become noisy. Some manufacturers have provided a transparent dust proof shield of celluloid to cover their new condenser and have had reports that much better results are obtained than with the open type, unless, of course, a careful cleaning is given the old-style condensers with a pipe cleaner at frequent intervals.

A shield of celluloid prevents absorption of energy and therefore does not cut down the working efficiency of the set in the least. The front and back of the shield are composed of metal, thereby shielding the condenser against body capacity effects noted when tuning.

COMMENTS

This is to let you know how much we enjoy your radio program. We have always liked the M. B. F. as it stands to help the farmer and gives good advice on everything. I always turn to Mr. Meek's letter first and the story after that. I read it all over. Please send us a pad for taking notes down on the radio. I think it would be a good plan if you could print some of the talks on agriculture. We sure appreciate the market reports.—Mrs. James Sloan, Shiawassee County.

Please send me one of your market pads so I can copy the markets as you read them. I tune in on WGHP every night at seven. This station comes in so clear. I get every word you say.—A. Schaefer, Waterville, Ohio.

Please send your market report pad. We listen in every evening to the market reports and also the musical programs. We enjoy them very much. Your announcer gives the prices slow and plain which is fine.—F. A. Rimler, Tuscaloosa County.



You know this famous bottle—Keep it handy—Good for humans, too

Save 95 to 99% of Baby Chicks

White Diarrhea Positively Controlled

Millions of chicks are hatched each year to live only a few hours. White diarrhea germs cause losses that B-K will stop in 9 cases out of 10—yes—99 out of 100—if the incubator is thoroughly disinfected with B-K and also the brooder, before the hatch goes in, and B-K is fed in the drinking water right from the first drink. B-K is effective also in prevention and treatment of cholera, dysentery and other germ diseases. B-K is clean, clear and non-poisonous. Chicks don't notice it in the water, but it means life instead of death to them. B-K is concentrated and very cheap. Costs only about 1c per gallon of dilution ready to use. Get a jug from your dealer today. Money back if not satisfied.

Tells how to save your chicks

Write today for this bulletin on prevention and treatment of poultry diseases.
General Laboratories
Dept. 134F
Madison, Wis.



ABSORBINE

Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Boils, Swellings; Stops Lameness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is a **SAFE ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE**

Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.50 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Strains, Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. Price \$1.25 per bottle at dealers or delivered.

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



CHICKS WHITE LEGHORN—BLACK MINORCA—ANCONA

6½c and Up for JUNE and JULY

Before ordering your 1926 chicks send for our CATALOG. OUR LOW PRICES will astonish you. Over 20 years' experience assures you satisfaction.

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

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

Edited by DR. GEO. H. CONN

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

LOSES APPETITE

I have a cow that every year eight or ten days after she comes fresh loses her appetite entirely. I feed ensilage, hay, potatoes and corn and oats ground together, but she doesn't even eat the grain. The only thing she will eat is old grass that she can pick up out doors. I expect her to come fresh soon, what can I feed her to keep her appetite up?—A. A., LeRoy, Michigan.

THE last two or three weeks give her but two or three pounds of ground oats and bran night and morning. Give her a laxative of a pound of epsom salts about a week before freshening. Then for 24 hours after calving give her nothing at all; then a bran mash for the next 24 hours. Feed lightly for a week. Salt the bran mash.

TO BRING HEIFER IN HEAT

Will you please give me a remedy to make heifers of about sixteen months of age come in heat because I would like to breed them now if possible?—J. G. S., Coopersville, Mich.

IT is not possible to insure you results in trying to make these heifers breed; the best thing I know of is to give them a good ration of corn, oats, bran and oilmeal; start them off just as if you were going to fatten them for market; then when they begin gaining they will probably come in heat and breed. This is known as flushing and is very successfully practiced with sheep and swine. Would also suggest giving each heifer ¼ pound of steamed bone meal each day on this feed and alfalfa or clover hay. There is no medicine you can give that would help them at all.

The Experience Pool

Bring your everyday problems in and get the experience of other farmers. Questions addressed to this department are published here and answered by you, our readers, who are graduates of the School of Hard Knocks and who have their diplomas from the College of Experience. If you don't want our editor's advice or an expert's advice, but just plain, everyday business farmers' advice, send in your question here. If you can answer the other fellow's question, please do so, he may answer one of yours some day! Address Experience Pool, care The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

BEST BREED OF TURKEYS

TO the Editor: I noticed in the M. B. F. where a woman wanted to know about turkeys, which weighed the most and how to fatten. We have found the Bronze about the best, and we have raised most all



Some of Boyd Dean's Turkeys.

kinds. We let them run and fed them. Some that we hatched last spring weighed 18 pounds in the fall. I am enclosing a picture of some of our turkeys. The largest one weighed 81½ pounds a week ago.—Boyd Dean, Bay County.

ADVICE FOR TWO READERS

DEAR EDITOR: If Mrs. C. J. of Armada will keep bran before her laying hens, in the dry state, she will have no further trouble with soft shelled eggs.

If Mrs. F. G. of Bay City will use one tablespoonful of soda in her separator water and also for washing strainers she will not be troubled with that slimy effect caused by the combination of soap with the casein.—Mrs. L. S., Pierson, Michigan.

Dear Sir:—Am writing you of our change in address as we have purchased a farm and our new address is Stanwood. Surely do appreciate the paper and don't want to miss any copies.—W. B., Stanwood, Michigan.

SALE OF JUNE CHICKS

TREMENDOUS PRICE REDUCTION FOR IMMEDIATE ORDERS.

Your Choice	50	100	500	1000
S. O. English White Leghorns.....	\$4.25	\$8.00	\$27.50	\$75.00
S. O. Brown Leghorns or Anconas.....	4.75	9.00	42.50	85.00
Assorted Chicks.....	4.00	7.00	34.00	67.00

Also White Leghorn Pullets, 10 weeks old, when taken in lots of 25 at the low price of each, \$1.00. Terms are 20% with order, Balance C. O. D. References—Peoples State Bank of Holland. All chicks from this sale have been carefully culled, range fed, and bred and from high record matings. Order direct from this ad, but write or wire your order at once. Wire orders given immediate attention.

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed—Postage Prepaid.

SHADY GROVE CHICKERY, BOX B, HOLLAND, MICH.

GRANDVIEW SUPREME LAYERS



Winner of First Prize in Production Class Chicago 1925. Member of our 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.

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.

Prices postpaid on:	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. C. & R. O. Reds, 4.00	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, Sil. Spangled Hamburgs.....	7.00	13.00	25.00	115.00	220.00
Mixed Chicks (Heavy) 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., Box 32,

GIBSONBURG, OHIO.

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 & Single & R. O. Brown Leghorns.....	\$2.75	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$45.00	\$88.00
Buff and Black Leghorns.....	2.75	5.50	10.00	45.00	88.00
Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds.....	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Black Minorcas, Mottled Anconas.....	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Rocks.....	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00

Heavy Mixed, \$10 per 100. Light Mixed, \$8 per 100. 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



Diligent Chicks Did It & Will Do It For You

Ideal weather is with us now, and look at our prices. Our stock culled by the very best experts. Do not pay fancy prices for chicks that are not better. We guarantee safe delivery. Ten years of honest dealing behind us. Send us your order today. Pullets after May first.

	500	100	50	25
S. C. White Leghorns.....	\$42.50	\$9.00	\$4.75	\$2.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks.....	52.50	11.00	5.75	3.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds.....	52.50	11.00	5.75	3.00
S. C. Mottled Anconas.....	45.00	9.50	5.00	2.75
Mixed Chicks.....	32.50	7.00	3.75	2.00

DILIGENT HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Harm J. Knoll
Route No. 11. HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

"NO MORE ASTHMA" THESE FOLKS SAY

Results from This Method Show that Many Old Chronic Cases Have No Further Attacks

"I have suffered with asthma for 25 years and tried everything that I ever heard of but nothing helped me. I finally wrote to you and after taking your treatment felt healed. That was over two years ago. I have not had an attack since then."

Send today for our free trial of the method that brings letters like this from persons whose cases have been given up as hopeless, who had tried all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparation, fumes, "patent smokes" and so on without results.

"You cannot imagine the change in my condition," says another. "From being an almost hopeless invalid I am working every day and enjoying it." Again—"I took the treatment and am proud to say it has rid me of asthma. I have waited a long time to see if it would come back on me but I find no symptoms of it."

Naturally these folks want to pass the word along. "I will be only too glad," says one of them, "to reply to any letter I may receive regarding the results my daughter has received through your treatment

As you mention, it is about three years ago since she received the last treatment from you and from then to the present she is in perfect health in every way."

What a relief to get rid of that gasping torture! As one farmer's wife says, "as this is the last day of this month and soon to be fall, I thought of how I dreaded to see fall and winter. Now it's no more dread than summer. I haven't had asthma since taking your treatment over four years ago and can scrub my floors, do my washing, anything I want to."

Every sufferer, chronic or beginning, should act promptly to try this method. Mail the coupon below—today.

FREE TRIAL COUPON

Frontier Asthma Co.,
Room 1455-D
Niagara and Hudson Sts.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Send free trial of your method to

MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED HATCHERIES

REDUCED PRICES TO JUNE 30th



FROM MICH. STATE ACCREDITED FLOCKS.

S. C. W. Leg-horns, AA Grade	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. & Brown Leghorns, Standard Grade	2.75	6.00	11.00	51.50	100.00
Wotted Anconas	3.75	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, Black Minorcas	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.00	117.00
Mixed Chicks (Not Accredited)	2.50	4.50	8.00	38.00	72.00



Before you order elsewhere write for Catalog, or order direct from this ad. Orders are coming in now for delivery as late as May. Early orders mean better service. Send them now. We Guarantee 100% Safe Arrival In Good Health. Do not order elsewhere until you get our new 1926 Catalog, now ready. Write for FREE Copy. **AMERICAN CHICK FARM, Box B, Zeeland, Mich.**

LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARMS

Reduced Prices for June Delivery

White Leghorns (Tanned)	25	50	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks (Park's Strain)	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.00	Special
S. C. & R. C. Rhode Island Reds	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.00	Prices
Heavy Broilers	100	300	500	1000	
Light Broilers	\$9.00	\$26.00	\$42.00		
	8.00		37.50	70.00	

All chicks Michigan State Accredited, Smith hatched. Every breeder passed by representative of Michigan State College. At egg laying contests Lakeview stock has made good. Order from this ad. Free catalog.

LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, R. R. 8, Box 3, Holland, Mich.

Reduced Prices on Michigan Accredited Chicks
Delivery June 14th and After

White Leghorns, S. C. Anconas	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks	\$9.00	\$40.00	\$90.00
Mixed or Broilers	7.00	35.00	70.00

SPECIAL MATINGS AT SLIGHTLY HIGHER PRICES.

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.

WASHTENAW Baby Chicks

Michigan State Accredited Baby Chicks

JUNE PRICES—Effective May 31st

English White Leghorns	25	50	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$47.50	\$95.00
Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	115.00
Assorted \$9.00 per 100 straight	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	125.00

For quick service send full amount. One fifth down books order. Balance five days before shipment. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

WASHTENAW HATCHERY, 2500 Geddes Road, ANN ARBOR, 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 TANGRED STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS, S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, SHEPPARD ANCONAS, BARRED ROCKS, RHODE ISLAND REDS and Assorted Mixed Chicks.** Post-paid 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.**

LEGHORNS
THAT PAYExtra Ordinary Low Prices on
Superior S. C. White Leghorns

During the weeks of May 31, June 7, 14, 21 or 28 we will deliver to you, prepaid, and 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed, Superior S. C. White Leghorns at the following remarkably low prices. Just fill in the coupon below for the number you desire, and mail it today. We will ship your order when you designate.

These Chicks are Michigan Accredited

These chicks, even at the low prices indicated, are Michigan accredited and will pass the exacting requirements to be classed as such. Superior Chicks are those chicks that, under practical farm conditions, make good. Order yours today and avoid disappointment. Beautiful catalog showing in pictures all about Superior Leghorns and special matings at higher prices, sent on request.

**SUPERIOR POULTRY FARMS, (Inc.)
ZEELAND, Box 401, MICHIGAN**

GOOD MARKET FOR PULLETS
THIS FALL

THERE is an excellent market in prospect for pullets next fall, according to Prof. J. A. Hannah, of the Poultry Improvement Association, and he is advising the hatcherymen of the state to brood late chicks for the fall pullet trade.

As you all know we have had a very backward spring this year and this has effected the hatcherymen as well as the average farmer. The wet cold weather made normal hatches impossible and it was a real task to fill all the orders received, but with the coming of warm days production picked up until it reached normal a few weeks ago and they are now going full blast. Orders are receiving prompt attention and early shipment made. The buying season this year will be a little longer than usual and hatcherymen are going to do some late hatching to handle the wants of their customers, so do not hesitate to order even though you may feel that you are a little late.

BREAK UP BROODY HENS

BROODINESS is a natural tendency in hens, therefore hens that want to set should not be "jailed" and starved and mistreated. As soon as they stay on the nest at night they should be shut up in a coop with a slat bottom and well fed and watered there for two or three days. Ordinarily, they will be ready to lay again then. If a colored leg band is slipped on the hen's leg every time she gets broody during the season, those hens that spend most of their time trying to set can be culled out and sold. If eggs from these persistent hens are not set, and the hens themselves are sold at the end of the spring laying season, the broodiness of the flock as a whole can be reduced regardless of the breed or variety of chickens. This is one of the many methods used by poultry breeders in building up the average egg production of their flocks.

A MISTAKE IN AD

WE have learned of a mistake that appeared in the advertisement of Holland Hatchery and Poultry Farm in our May 22nd issue and we wish to call our readers' attention to it. The heading of the ad read "New Low Prices No Michigan Accredited Chicks" and it should have read "New Low Prices On Michigan Accredited Chicks." In other words, the letters in the word

"On" were turned about by mistake so that it read "No."

The Holland Hatchery is known as one of Michigan's oldest and most reliable hatcheries, with 18 years of experience back of it, and we are very sorry if this error has caused any loss of business. We feel sure our readers felt that this was a typographical error because everyone knows that Van Appledorn Bros., proprietors of the hatchery, have been leaders in building up the Michigan Poultry Improvement Association which is putting the state accredited idea over in this state.

RATIONS FOR YOUNG TURKEYS

GIVE first feed when poults are from 24 to 36 hours old. This should be dry bread ground fine, mixed with hard boiled egg. Feed four times daily first and second days.

Third day, give one feed of rolled oats and three of bread and egg.

Fourth to seventh day, give the bread and egg and rolled oats alternately, two feeds each.

Then, start feeding chick grain, one feed each day at first, taking the place of one feed of bread and egg.

About this time also, for the morning feed, give a mash made as follows: finely chopped greens (onions, lettuce, or dandelions) mixed with bread and egg, or rolled oats. Some granulated charcoal may also be added. Gradually discontinue the bread and egg and use more of the rolled oats with greens. Never more than they will clean up quickly.

By the end of the second week you are feeding green mash in the morning, chick grain for the second feed, rolled oats for the third, and chick grain for the fourth or last feed.

When poults are about three weeks old, a dry mash is added to the ration. This is composed of one-half ground oats and one-half bran (by weight), with charcoal added, proportion, of one pint to six quarts. This is fed in trays and boxes and placed before them for one or two hours between regular feeds, and then removed until they become accustomed to it, and then it is given for the evening meal, sometimes feeding also a light feed of chick grain or cracked wheat.

At four weeks, or as soon as they are ready to go away on range, they are given but three feeds daily. Green mash in the morning, and a light feed of rolled oats or chick grain is carried to them on range. This induces them to stay on a given range waiting for the noon day lunch. Select a permanent feeding place and the flock will soon learn to meet you there at feeding time.

At night, when they return, the trays or boxes containing dry mash are waiting for them and if the supply of food on range is scant, they are also given a light feed of cracked wheat or chick grain. As they grow older, cracked grain or commercial scratch grain may take the place of chick grain.

Continue feeding in this way until three months old or old enough to eat whole grain.

Oats and wheat are the principal grains given. More oats than wheat. A very little corn is fed in latter September and October. It should be cracked corn at first, and later when whole corn is fed, it should never be more than one fourth of the ration, until the time comes to fatten them for market. Feed old corn if possible, and if new corn is fed, care should be taken that it is dry and well matured.

We surely want you to keep right on coming to our house. We enjoy every feature, and look forward to every visit. —Mrs. J. M. St. Amant, Oakland 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.)

Gentlemen: 401

Enclosed please find \$.....for

which please ship me.....S. C.

White Leghorns as advertised this week

of

(Signed)

P. O. State

MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED HATCHERIES

WOLVERINE S.C. WHITE LEGHORN 100% BLOOD SAFE ARRIVAL WILL GUARANTEED TELL BABY CHICKS MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED

June Deliveries---Immediate Shipment

Order Direct from This Ad to Save Time,
or Send for Catalog.

	50	100	500
Grade A Mating, Our Very Best	\$7.50	\$14.00	\$67.50
Grade B Mating, from Selected Stock	6.00	11.00	52.50

Send \$1.00 for Each 100 Chicks Ordered. Pay Postmaster Balance When Delivered.

100% Safe Arrival Guaranteed. We Pay the Postage.

Have You Tried Wolverine Leghorns?



Wolverine Leghorns have large lopped combs; big, deep bodies; are uniform in size and type; and produce quantities of large, white eggs in winter when egg prices are high. Satisfied customers everywhere endorse Wolverine Baby Chicks.

Bred for Size, Type and Egg
Production Since 1910

All breeders accredited by Michigan State College and Michigan Poultry Improvement Association. Don't buy any chicks until you have our new 1926 catalog explaining our matings in detail and how you can have greatest success with poultry.

Write for Copy---It's FREE

WOLVERINE HATCHERY AND FARMS
H. P. WIERSMA, Owner ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.

Rural Chicks Satisfy *First Choice* White Leghorn CHICKS

Buy NOW for JUNE Delivery

BIG PRICE REDUCTION --- ORDER QUICK

For Delivery June 8th, 15th and 22nd

HOLLYWOOD AND TANCRED MATINGS. 260-290 Egg Foundation.
Rural Pure-Bred Quality Chicks Cost Less to Raise and Pay Big Profits

	50	100	500
Rural White Leghorns	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$47.50
S. C. Brown Leghorns or Anconas	6.00	11.00	52.50
Assorted Chicks	4.00	7.00	35.00

We also have other grades in all three breeds. For full particulars get our Special Summer Sales Circular.

Prompt Delivery --- Immediate Shipment

Every Bird in Our Flock is
MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED

FREE Catalog---fully descriptive and informative shows how you can have big success with RURAL Chicks. Send for copy today.

100 Per Cent Live Delivery Guaranteed

RURAL POULTRY FARM, Route 2, Box M, Zeeland, Mich.

Reduced Prices---Best Chicks

Michigan State Accredited
BETTER CHICKS AT LESS COST

S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Real Money-Makers---lively, strong, large healthy chicks from best selected stock.

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed

TANCRED STRAINS			
50, \$6.50	100, \$12.00	500, \$57.50	1000, \$110.00
ENGLISH TOM BARRON STRAINS			
50, \$5.50	100, \$10.00	500, \$47.50	1000, \$90.00

All our flocks are individually inspected by the Michigan State College of Agriculture---individually leg-banded with State sealed and numbered leg band. Insures highest quality.

150 Finest Tancred Males and Finest Large Tom Barron Males now head our flocks. Best blood lines in the country.

Order now! Satisfaction guaranteed.

KNOLL'S HATCHERY

R. R. 12, Box B Holland, Mich.



Wyngarden Strain

Tancred Hollywood Barron White Leghorn
BABY CHICKS
MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED

THREE
BREDS
TO
CHOOSE
FROM

Your success with poultry depends largely upon the quality of stock you select. Wyngarden 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 Wyngarden Strain Chicks. Send for copy.

Order Direct at These Low June Prices

	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
S. C. W. Leghorns, A Mating	\$7.25	\$14.00	\$66.00	\$125.00
S. C. W. Leghorns, B Mating	6.00	11.50	53.00	100.00
S. C. W. Leghorns, C Mating	5.00	9.70	44.00	85.00
Mottled Anconas and Brown Leghorns....	6.00	11.50	53.00	100.00
Broiler Chicks (Not Accredited)	4.00	7.50	35.00	70.00

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

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)

S. C. R. I. REDS
BARRED ROCKS

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

ROYAL EGG BRED CHICKS

75% OF OUR SALES EACH YEAR ARE TO OLD CUSTOMERS

HANSON---TANCRED---ENGLISH

Michigan Accredited S. C. White Leghorns

Our White Leghorns won the 1925 Michigan Egg Contest with pen average of 241 eggs per bird. 1000 birds in contest averaged 176 eggs. 50 sisters of these contest winners averaged 200 eggs per bird at home. Brothers and sons of these birds head my matings this year.

Special Low Prices For June

	50	100	500	1000
A Mating	\$6.00	\$11.50	\$55.00	\$105.00
B Mating	5.00	9.50	45.00	85.00

Order from this ad at above prices. I guarantee 100% live delivery in good condition. Will book your order for earliest date possible and if not satisfactory you can cancel. Circular fully describing these winning blood lines sent free. Reference---Zeeland State Commercial & Savings Bank.

ROYAL HATCHERY & FARMS, S. P. Wiersma, Prop., R2, Box B, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

Chicks a Specialty!

Michigan Accredited chicks from flocks which have stood careful inspection. Our White Leghorn Cock bird won first at Eastern Michigan Poultry Show, 1926 in both production and exhibition classes. We won first in pullet class. Catalog free.

Prices effective June 1st (Postpaid On: 25)	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	\$2.75	\$5.25	\$10.00	\$47.50 \$90.00
Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas	3.25	6.25	12.00	57.50 110.00
White Rocks, White & Sil. Wyandottes	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50 120.00

Assorted Chicks, \$9.00 per 100.

DEAN EGG FARM & HATCHERY, BOX D BIRMINGHAM, MICHIGAN



HIGHLAND LEGHORNS

BRED-TO-LAY

TANCRED---HOLLYWOOD---BARRON STRAINS.

Highland Leghorns are sturdy, Northern Bred, and have many enviable winter egg-laying records. Our breeding methods assure strong, vigorous chicks that grow rapidly and mature early. Highland Chicks will establish new production records for you.

Michigan State Accredited---100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

FOR DELIVERY ANY DATE IN JUNE.

Selected Matings	Star A Matings	Special Matings
100 \$9.50 500 \$45.00 1000 \$85.00	100 \$13.00 500 \$62.50 1000 \$120.00	100 \$22.00

Order from this Ad to save time. Instructive catalog FREE.

HIGHLAND POULTRY FARM, Box X, Holland, Mich.

SILVERWARD ACCREDITED CHICKS NEW LOW REDUCED PRICES

Now you can get chicks from high record foundation stock at surprisingly low prices. Back of these chicks are high production birds of world-famous heavy laying ancestry, selected and endorsed by Michigan State College experts. Yet they cost you no more than the ordinary kind. Shipped C. O. D. if desired.

ORDER AT THESE LOW PRICES

FOR JUNE AND JULY DELIVERY

100% alive, postpaid.	25	50	100	500	1000
Extra Selected Barron or Tancred White Leghorns	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$45.00	\$90.00
Barron S. C. White Leghorns	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00
Extra Selected Sheppard's Famous Anconas	3.00	5.50	10.00	50.00	95.00
S. C. Anconas, Quality Matings	2.75	5.00	9.00	45.00	85.00
Selected Park's Bred to Lay Barred Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
Assorted Chicks	2.15	4.00	7.00	35.00	70.00

Every Silver Ward Accredited Chick carries the breeding and ancestry necessary for poultry success. Reports received show customers raising 90 to 95% of their chicks; pullets laying at 4 to 6 months of age; 73% flock production by customer's pullets (raised from Silver Ward Chicks) in September as compared with 30% flock production expected of good standard layer. Prizes won in hot competition at shows. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Send your order now to be sure of getting your chicks exactly when wanted. Catalog Free.

SILVER WARD HATCHERY-BOX. 30 ZEELAND, MICH.

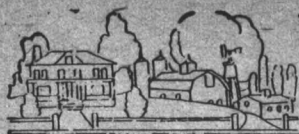
PROFIT PRODUCING CHICKS

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.

GET OUR SPECIAL SALE PRICE LIST.

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.

Brimmer & Frankel's Poultry Farm, Box 28, Holland, Michigan.



MARKET FLASHES



Good Demand For Hogs and Cattle

Farmers Warned Against Buying Dairy Cows on Chicago Market

By W. W. FOOTE, Market Editor.

EVER since farmers in southern districts began to sow their oats seeding and planting have been moving northward, and of late corn planting has been especially large, although up to quite recently it was kept back by cold and stormy weather in some places and by too much dry weather in others. In parts of Iowa and other states corn is above the ground and looking well, while in other places plowing has been going on. In some districts corn is not looking well, however, and around Fayette, Iowa, farmers report the stand so poor that they are going to replant and desire to know where they can buy tested seed corn. Some has been bought. Alfalfa in that region is reported as looking fine. It may be added that alfalfa is all the time growing in popularity in the middle west, and most farmers regard silos a necessity in cattle feeding sections. Around Independence, Iowa, the agricultural college extension force is encouraging the use of limestone in growing alfalfa. A report from that farming district says: "Liming is necessary on most farms, as tests for acidity at the various meetings plainly indicate. Buchanan county is fortunate in having good limestone deposits, and at present have three crushers which are working to capacity. Buchanan county is a strong dairy county and the dairy-men appreciate the value of alfalfa as a dairy cow feed. Butter production is increasing, and more is going into storage, with weakening prices."

Doings in Grain Trade

Getting up bullish enthusiasm in the wheat market most of the time is almost impossible, and bad crop reports are required to put prices on a permanently higher level, the small and rapidly diminishing supply in sight being practically ignored by operators on the Chicago Board of Trade. A short time ago prices broke sharply on reports of rains in parts of Oklahoma, Kansas and South Dakota. Late sales were made of July wheat at \$1.38, comparing with \$1.65 a year ago and \$1.06 two years ago. Repeatedly have new low prices for the season been made in corn, with large offerings, although shrewd farmers are planning on storing their sound corn to meet the emergency in the event that this year's corn crop fails to show up well in quantity and quality. Much will depend upon the kind of seed corn used this spring. Within a short time corn for July delivery sold for 72 cents, comparing with \$1.18 a year ago, while at the same time July oats sold at 41 cents, which compared with 49 cents last year. Rye for July delivery sold at the same time at 89 cents, comparing with \$1.19 a year ago.

Warning to Dairy Farmers

Warning against buying dairy cows on the Chicago market at this time because of the number of "on the edge" cattle for sale due to extended tuberculin testing is being broadcast to Michigan farmers by the state department of agriculture.

Dairy cows offered in the Chicago stock yards are in fair demand on the basis of \$75 @ 80 per head for good ones, with a few of the best Holstein springers bringing \$90. Less desirable cows can be bought for \$60 @ \$70, and light weight are selling at \$50 or less.

Government Helps Farmers

According to advices from Washington, the government will spend nearly \$140,000,00 during the next fiscal year, beginning July 1, in an effort to relieve the depression of the agriculture industry and to place farmers on a plane with other business. Secretary Jardine has announced that live stock industries will receive \$1,100,000 in federal aid for tubercular eradication work among cattle. About \$200,000 will be spent in printing and distributing books on diseases of horses and cattle.

Good roads—a necessity to farmers—will get \$80,000,000 from the government next year.

Hogs Great Money Makers

Undoubtedly, if the farmers of the corn belt states were asked to give their testimony as to how they made their largest profits for this year, the overwhelming answer would be that far the greatest returns were made by converting their corn crops into lard and meats, and they would place far more stress on the profits made on hogs than on cattle or sheep, although farmers in many instances came out satisfactorily in the cattle and sheep business. Unfortunately, there are many farmers in Iowa and other states who failed to stock up with hogs and other live stock, trusting on marketing the corn, and this turned out to be a losing game, as the large corn crop caused unusually low prices. Because of the extreme scarcity of hogs

Michigan farmers are great believers in the sheep business, and Wisconsin farmers are greater dairymen than ever. Soy beans are great favorites with many farmers of Illinois and Missouri, and they are a big item in live stock feeding, especially in places where the corn planting is later than usual. Late sales of hogs were made in Chicago at \$12.00 @ 14.35; the best light selling 5 cents above the best butcher lots. A year ago hogs sold at \$10.35 @ 12.60 and three years ago at \$5.90 @ 7.40.

Good Demand for Cattle

Plenty of cattle are grazing on farms, grass being luxuriant, and normal supplies are moving to market, the receipts in seven western packing points so far this year showing a good fair gain over last year. Recent sales of steers in Chicago were largely at \$8.50 @ 9.85, with common to prime lots at \$7.75 @ 10.35, comparing with \$7.75 @ 11.65 a year ago and \$6.75 @ 11.50 two years ago. The best cattle sell unusually low, but other kinds sell well, with yearlings taken largely in preference to heavy steers, as is usual during the summer. Fat cows and heifers are good sellers at \$6.50 @

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.

everywhere, the packers could not hold prices down, but they kept rising most of the time, until prices reached the highest point seen in more than a year. Some farmers let their hogs go to market several weeks ago, as certain market prophets warned them that the usual yearly increased marketings and breaks in prices were at hand. But precedents failed in this case, for the hogs were not in the country. As for the future, raising corn for marketing may turn out all right, the result depending very much on the next crop, but successful farmers will hardly care to make the experiment. Sticking to the hog industry has always won in the end, and it will continue to be profitable where farmers raise the corn, although booms in prices like this year's are exceptional. It is safe to say that most farmers are averse to taking wholly unnecessary risks, and it is known that many farmers have been stocking up with cattle, hogs, sheep and hens.

10, and the stocker and feeder trade is only fair at \$7 @ 8.75, with the greater part at \$7.50 @ 8.25 and feeder and stock and heifers at \$5.75 @ 6.50

WHEAT

The wheat market is unsettled with prices for grain easy. At Detroit the price made a gain of several cents after our last issue went to press but last week a decline set in. There seems to be a general feeling that prices are going to downward and there are plenty of sellers and no holders. This year's crop is reported as in better condition than last year's. Harvesting is already under way in the southwest.

CORN

Illinois farmers are freely selling their corn and it can be bought at the lowest price in five years. And there is nothing in the future that indicates any change for the better.

OATS

Oats sympathize with the weakness in wheat and corn, and demand is quiet. Receipts are on the gain.

RYE

The rye market improved some during the month of May due to an increased foreign demand but at the close of the month it was easy again and prices were off. Local demand is very light.

BEANS

There seems to be little or no demand for beans right at present with buying continuing on the hand to mouth basis. Offerings are reported light. The prices are off considerable compared to two weeks ago.

POTATOES

Demand for new potatoes continues steady while old ones are hard to get rid of at present prices. A liberal prices supply of both kinds is reported.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

DETROIT, June 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 243; market active and steady. Good to choice yearlings, dry fed, \$9 @ 10; best heavy steers, dry fed, \$8.50 @ 9.25; best handy weight butcher steers, \$7.50 @ 8.50; mixed steers and heifers, \$7 @ 8.50; handy light butchers, \$6.50 @ 7; light butchers, \$6 @ 6.50; best cows, \$6.50 @ 7; butcher cows \$5.50 @ 6.50; common cows, \$4.50 @ 5; canners, \$4 @ 4.50; choice light bulls, \$6.50 @ 7; heavy bulls, \$6 @ 7; stock bulls, \$5.50 @ 5.75; feeders, \$6.50 @ 7.50; stockers, \$6 @ 7; milkers and springers, \$5 @ 10.00. Veal Calves—Receipts, 531; market strong and 50 cents higher; best, \$14 @ 14.50; others, \$4 @ 13.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 92; Market; Sheep steady; lambs 50 cents lower; quality common. Best lambs, \$16 @ 16.50; fair lambs, \$14 @ 14.50; light to common lambs, \$8.25 @ 11; fair to good sheep, \$7 @ 8; culls and commons, \$2 @ 4.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,256. Market prospects: Mixed hogs, \$14.60.

DETROIT LIVE POULTRY MARKET

Broilers, fancy heavy rocks and reds, 48 @ 50c; medium and white, 44 @ 45c; leg-horns, 38 @ 40c; stags, 18 @ 20c; extra large hens, 31c; medium hens, 32 @ 33c; leghorns and small, 30 @ 31c; large white ducks, 35 @ 36c per lb.



Week of June 6

WARM weather, thunder showers and some strong winds are to be expected at very beginning of the week of June 6th in most parts of Michigan. While there may be a break in this storm about Monday there will be renewed storminess during middle days of this week. General rains or at least local heavy downpours are scheduled for many sections of the state between Tuesday and Thursday.

Friday may see some clear weather in the state but more storms are due again either at end of this week or very beginning of next. Temperatures, also, will give way close to end of this week resulting in a sharp change to cooler and clearing.

Week of June 13

The first couple days of this week will be cool for the season in most parts of Michigan. During the days of sunshine will help keep the temperatures up but the nights will be unseasonably cool.

With a radical change to warmer about Tuesday there will be increasing storms, high winds and heavy rains are the main characteristics to expect during middle days of this week.

By Thursday the barometer will rise, the sky clear and temperatures fall to readings considerably below normal for this time of year. The balance of the week will have generally fair but cool weather.

Lenawee.—Cold and no rain in five weeks. Plowing and planting corn. Some potatoes up. Wheat not over one-half crop. Oats not all up as yet. Alfalfa just fair. No clover to amount to much. Timothy fair but in need of rain. Some frost but not much damage.—C. D., 5-27-26.

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S MARKET SUMMARY

and Comparison with Markets Two Weeks Ago and One Year Ago

	Detroit June 1	Chicago June 1	Detroit May 18	Detroit 1 yr. ago
WHEAT—				
No. 2 Red	\$1.58	\$1.65 1/2	\$1.64	\$1.89
No. 2 White	1.59		1.65	1.89
No. 2 Mixed	1.58		1.64	1.89
CORN—				
No. 2 Yellow	.76	70 1/4 @ 71	.75	
No. 3 Yellow	.73		.70	1.25
OATS—				
No. 2 White	.45 1/2	40 @ 41 1/4	.46	.55
No. 3 White	.44 1/2	40 1/2	.45	.52
RYE—				
Cash No. 2	.88	89 @ 89 1/4	.85	1.19
BEANS—				
C. H. P. Cwt.	4.25		4.40 @ 4.50	5.45 @ 5.55
POTATOES—				
New, Per Cwt.	2.83 @ 2.89	2.25 @ 2.90	3.65	1.52 @ 1.83
HAY—				
No. 1 Tim.	23.50 @ 24	24 @ 26	23.50 @ 24	16 @ 16.50
No. 2 Tim.	21 @ 22	21 @ 23	21 @ 22	14 @ 15
No. 1 Clover	20 @ 21	21 @ 23	20 @ 24	13 @ 14
Light Mixed	22 @ 23	23 @ 25	22 @ 23	15.50 @ 16

Tuesday, June 1.—Grains unchanged at Detroit and lower at Chicago. Old potatoes quiet and steady. Butter and eggs active.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS

Alpena.—We are all safe for the present. Just had a fine rain this morning which was very much needed. Fall grain is coming fine. Farmers are well along with their seeding and just starting to prepare their corn ground. Quotations at Alpena are: Hay, \$20 per ton; oats, 50c per bu.; wheat, \$1.65 per bu.; potatoes, \$1.25 and \$1.50 per cwt.; eggs, 25c per doz.; butter, 34c per lb.—5-20-26.

Isabella (NW).—Oats sown. Farmers are planting corn and potatoes. Most gardens have been planted. Two good rains in the last week. Too cold for seeds to grow much. Potatoes, \$1.00 per bu.; eggs, 28c per doz.; cream, 43c lb. Potatoes are about all shipped. Getting ground ready to plant beans.—5-20-26.

Lenawee.—Frequent showers the past week have greatly improved grain and hay crops. Corn planting is in full progress. Some are through and some are still ploughing. Quotations at Adrian are: Hay, \$12.00 per ton; oats, 37c per bu.; wheat, \$1.45 per bu.; beans, \$3.00 per cwt.; potatoes, \$2.50 per cwt.; eggs, 28c per doz.—H. B. Bryan, 5-26-26.

St. Joseph (SE).—Corn not planted yet in most parts owing to cold weather. Also potato planting late. Late frosts. Last week did not do much injury but many covered strawberries and tomatoes, etc. Fruit trees unharmed. Alfalfa and other early crops coming fine. Quotations at Sturgis are: Hay, \$30.00 per ton; corn, 55c per bu.; oats, 40c per bu.; rye, 70c per bu.; wheat, \$1.50 per bu.; eggs, 28c per doz.; butter, 42c per lb.—Carolyn Hyde, 5-25-26.

Kent.—Severe frost last night some damage to apples and cherries. Clover froze on our field. Early gardens suffered, but not entirely ruined. Too early to tell what other damage. Trees were very beautiful last week but do not appear to be very badly injured now. Will take a week to tell for sure. Corn plowing still being done. Oats were looking fine Sunday. Quotations at Lowell are: Hay, \$18.00 per ton; corn, 55c per bu.; eggs, 27c per doz.; butter, 35c per lb.—Sylvia Wellcome, 5-20-26.

Presque Isle.—Farmers through seeding and are at corn and potatoes now. We had a nice rain the 21st. The trees are breaking open. Rye doesn't seem to do very well. It is quite cool again. Have had a few auction sales this spring. Pigs seem to be scarce and beef also sells for a good price.—F. T., 5-25-26.

St. Joseph (E).—Wheat looks promising. Early potatoes are up nicely. Corn planting is in full swing. Oats look good. Hay good including alfalfa. Rye is heading out.—Alvin J. Yoder, 5-27-26.

Hillsdale (C).—Weather fine for horses in harness, also for grass and corn needs. Some warmer days. Corn planted May 10th is only half up and that is very yellow. Potatoes planted same date are not up yet. Clover sown in oats and wheat has made fine start, much different than last year. Seed corn is scarce and everyone wants an early sort. Quotations at Hillsdale are: Hay, \$16.00 per ton; corn, 30c per bu.; oats, 37c per bu.; wheat, \$1.47 per bu.; beans, \$3.50 per cwt.; potatoes, \$3.00 per cwt.; eggs, 28c per doz.; butterfat, 45c per lb.—L. W. M., 5-27-26.

Hillsdale (NW).—There is quite a good deal of corn to be planted yet. Have had so much wet weather the last two weeks that it has hindered the farmers working the ground. Early planted corn is coming up. Farmers are getting anxious to work cabbage ground. Cabbage is the main cash crop grown here, with cucumbers next. Had a hard frost the night of May 22, which did a lot of damage to strawberries and early garden truck, in some places cutting sweet corn and potatoes to the ground. Most gardens are looking fine in spite of cold.—Chas. Hunt, 5-27-26.

Oakland.—Local rains have relieved the drought. All crops are doing fine. Clover of all kinds killed in spots by last year's drought and ice. Corn planting two weeks later than usual. Not very big acreage of beans to be planted. Fruit of all kinds promises a big crop. Pasture fine. All stock going fine. Quotations at Holly are: Hay, \$18.00 per ton; corn, 70c per bu.; oats, 45c per bu.; rye, 75c per bu.; wheat, \$1.50 per bu.; beans, \$3.85 per cwt.; potatoes, \$3.50 per cwt.; eggs, 24c per doz.; butter, 40c per lb.—John DeCou, 5-26-26.

Genesee.—Only a few farmers have planted corn is yet, but most of them will plant within a week or ten days. Several fields have been sown to alfalfa. Oats are looking good. There has been considerable rain the last few days which has been badly needed. Nearly all of the spring plowing is done. Quotations at Flint are: Corn, 75c per bu.; oats, 42c per bu.; rye, 75c per bu.; wheat, \$1.53 per bu.; beans, \$3.85 per cwt.; old potatoes, \$1.85 per bu.; eggs, 33c per doz.; butter, 46c per lb.—H. S., 5-25-26.

Wexford.—Weather warm. Plenty of rain. Some gardens are up. Corn and potatoes being planted. Oats planted. Meadows in good condition. Pastures recovering from the drought. Strawberry crop probably injured by late frosts. Quotations at Cadillac are: Hay, \$25.00 per ton; corn, 80c per 56 lbs.; oats, 45c per bu.; rye, 66c per bu.; wheat, \$1.58

per bu.; beans, \$3.25 per cwt.; potatoes, \$2.60@2.85 per cwt.; eggs, 24c per doz.; butter, 40c per lb.—E. H. D., 5-24-26.

Cass.—Wheat is growing nicely but the straw will be short at best. The wheat in the hills is winter killed some. Farmers are planting corn and about 25% is planted. Early potatoes are up. Oats are late but with cool weather may make a crop yet. Strawberries and grapes were nipped by Sunday's frost, other fruit looks like a large crop. Tay looks good. Quotations at Marcellus are: Hay, \$22.00 per ton; corn, 65c per bu.; oats, 45c per bu.; rye, 50c per bu.; wheat, \$1.43 per bu.; potatoes, \$2.00 per cwt.; eggs, 26c per doz.; butter, 42c per lb.—Walter N. Hirsch, 5-26-26.

Emmett.—The past two weeks have been ideal for farm work. The rain of last week was badly needed but is bringing pasture on nicely. Oats are coming up and look good. Some corn planted, more will be planted next week. Trees just leafing out, no blossoms in sight yet. Quite a few outside cars on the road makes it look good for resort trade. Quotations at Petoskey are: Hay, \$18.00 per ton; oats, 50c per bu.; eggs, 25c per doz.; butter, 35c per lb.—R. D., 5-27-26.

Clare (NW).—Two heavy frosts, and a couple of frosts within the last ten days. Our first real rain came last week and was badly needed. Oats are doing well. The high priced clover seed is beginning to show up. Farmers are planting corn and potatoes and plowing or fitting bean ground. Young pigs are being contracted for at \$6.00 when four weeks old. Small litters and much loss makes them pretty scarce. There are quite a few calves being vealed. Cattle buyers can't understand present scarcity of cattle. A few farmers are still buying hay at \$25.00 per ton. Quotations at Harrison are: Hay, \$18@22.00 per ton; eggs, 24c per doz.; butterfat, 40c per lb.—Mrs. D., 5-26-26.

Berrien (N).—Fruit growers are putting the calyx spray on apples. Have had plenty of rain lately. The sour crop will be very short. Other fruit is unharmed. Canners are offering 6c per lb. for sour cherries plus the advance if market goes high; which it undoubtedly will. A normal acreage of melons is being planted.—H. F., 5-27-26.

Mason.—Oats coming fine. Grasses slow but new seedlings coming fine. Many are setting out raspberries and dewberry plants this year. Apple trees were slow in blooming. Early varieties good and plentiful. Many farmers absent for several years from their farms have returned this spring and glad to return from cities. Chickens hatching very poor. Quotations at Freesoil are: Hay, \$20.00 per ton; corn, 70c per bu.; oats, 50c per bu.; rye, 70c per bu.; wheat, \$1.50 per bu.; beans, \$4.00 per cwt.; potatoes, \$1.50 per cwt.; eggs, 25c per doz.; butter, 38c per lb.—G. Pearl Darr, 5-26-26.

Kalkaska.—During the past several warm days farmers have crowded their work to the fullest extent. Some corn and early potatoes planted but those crops in general still remain to be planted. It is believed that the last frosts have shortened the fruit crop in this section, especially cherries and early apples. Alfalfa and other hay making rapid growth. Pasture very good. Soil in excellent working condition. Roads fine and many tourists northward bound. Price now paid for eggs at Kalkaska, 23c per doz.; butter, 40c per lb.—H. S., 5-27-26.

Monroe (S).—Rural schools have closed on account of unseasonable weather conditions. Gardens and small fruits are backward. Cut worms are getting in their devastating among the truck farmers. A heavy white frost last night. Oats acreage not as large as last year. Corn not all planted. The corn borer epidemic has decreased the acreage. Farm bunco stealers at Washington, D. C. is becoming a stretch in the nostrils of thinking farmers. Quotations at Temperance are: Hay, \$18.00 per ton; corn, 35c per bu.; oats, 38c per bu.; rye, 70c per bu.; wheat, \$1.65 per bu.; potatoes, \$3.50 per bu.; eggs, 27c per doz.; butter, 45c per lb.—C. W. Eisenmann, 5-27-26.

Alpena.—Very dry for this time of year and growth very slow. Farmers about done with seeding and getting the corn ground ready to plant. Few have planted. Car of certified seed potatoes being loaded at McHarg station this week. Farmers have quit buying hay.—J. A. M., 5-26-26.

Defiance County, Ohio.—Been very dry spring; good rain past week. Frost Sunday. A. M. Cherries and plums as large as soy beans. Some safe. Grapes same. Corn planting nearly done. Veals, 11c; hogs, 11½@14c. Oats are growing fine and wheat best prospects for years. Acreage not large. Alfalfa and sweet clover 1 foot high. Young grass coming good. Great many have colds.—W. E. Brown, 5-28-26.

Saginaw (NW).—Ground wet and cold. Rained the 20th and 21st about two inches. Not much corn planted and what was planted is rotting, and will have to be put in again. Meadows are poor. June clover wintering good but the one and two year seedings of alfalfa all

dried up, about all killed. Not many spring pigs. The outlook for farmers is not very good. Quotations at Hemlock are: Hay, \$15.00 per ton; corn, 60c per bu.; oats, 36c per bu.; rye, 60c per bu.; wheat, \$1.53 per bu.; beans, \$3.85 per cwt.; potatoes, \$2.00 per cwt.; eggs, 28c per doz.; butter, 40c per lb.—F. Dungey, 5-26-26.

Clinton, Ionia, Eaton.—Oats, wheat, grass and pastures are in quite good shape following the rains of last week and this. Lots of corn planted and early potatoes are planted. Fruit doesn't seem to be much hurt from frost. We will have ripe strawberries in a week. There is very little plowing done for beans.

Most farmers discouraged over the bean crop of last year so will not plant so many this year. Quotations at Lansing are: Corn, 30c per bu.; oats, 45c per bu.; rye, 84c per bu.; wheat, \$1.55 per bu.; beans, \$3.85 per cwt.; new potatoes, \$6.50 per cwt.; eggs, 26c per doz.; butter, 44c per lb.—Bruce B. Douglas, 5-26-26.

Osceola and Clare.—Pasture relieving hay shortage some. Could stand more rain and warm weather. Some oats have been put in this week. Most farmers getting ready for corn planting. Quite an increase in sweet clover and alfalfa seeding this year. Seed corn scarce.—D. T. O., 5-27-26.



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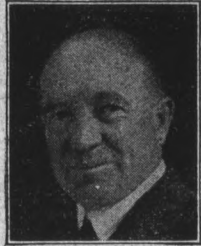
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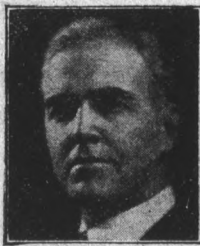
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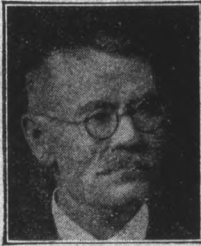
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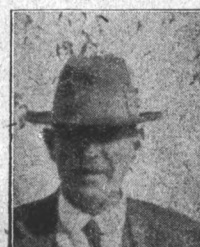
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L. A. Monks
Bay City



Chas. Touse
Bay City



Thos. J. Souly
Howell



Paul C. Braswell
Flint



Mrs. Paul C. Braswell
Flint



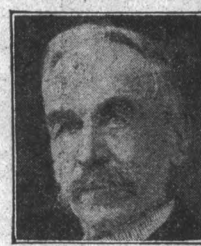
E. C. Wright
Sturgis



A. L. Tiffany
Monroe



J. B. Allen
Battle Creek



S. H. Watson
Montague



J. E. Comiskey
Detroit



Clarence J. Brainerd
Chesaning



M. C. Whittaker
Marlette



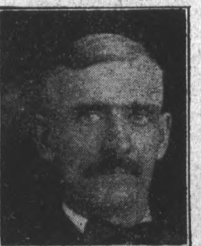
O. D. Henry
Albion



O. B. Herman
Carleton



Geo. D. King
Clarkston



H. J. Foster
Lansing



E. A. Parker
Hastings



Stanley A. Striffier
Cass City



S. M. McGeachy
Dearborn



Andrew W. Orr
Blanchard



H. B. Knowles
Adrian



Emil Newberg
Ludington



John P. Espie
Eagle



O. P. Calder
Soo



O. L. Finlan
Plymouth



John G. Diebold
West Branch