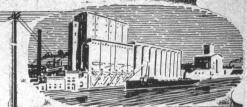
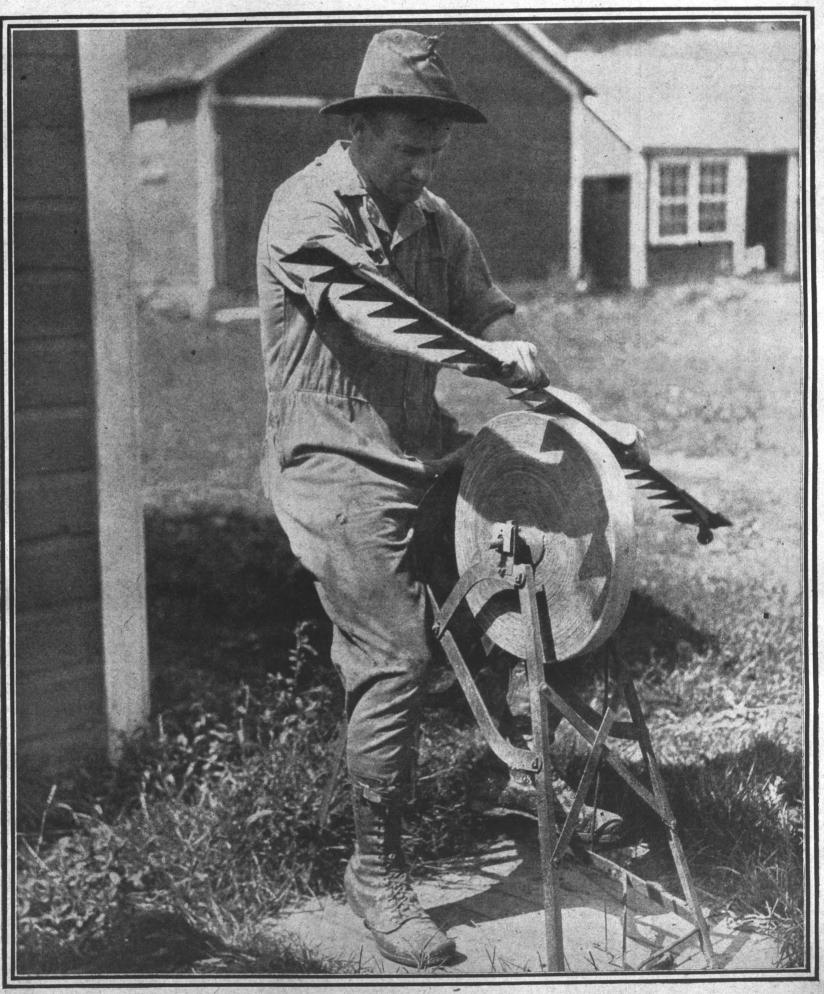
JUNE 19, 1926

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An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan





PREPARING TO HARVEST MICHIGAN'S MOST VALUABLE CROP

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CLEVELAND NAVIGATION CO

Organize Michigan Roadside Markets

RESPONDING to a request of the Berrien County Horticulture Society, Mr. J. I. Berck, Director of the Bureau of Foods and Standards, State Department of Agriculture, has caused to be made an investigation relative to the advisability of satndardizing the present road-side markets. It is not generally known to what great proportions this channel of distribution has grown in the past two or three years. This investigation was carried on by Wm. H. Esslinger, Superried on by Wm. H. Esslinger, Supervising Inspector for the State Department, the outcome of which culminated in the calling of a meeting in St. Joseph Thursday evening, June 3rd.

The men responsible for this movement to improve the conditions of this fast growing enterprise, gathered and discussed plans for the purpose. Behind this movement are found the Commissioner of Ag-riculture, Mr. George Friday, of Coloma, Berrien county, president of the State Horticultural Society, Mr. D. Hootman, Secretary of the State Horticultural Society, Mr. H. Gowdy, of Union Pier, Berrien coun-ty, member of the State Agricultural Board, Mr. F. L. Granger, Benton Harbor, Manager of the Michigan Fruit Growers, Incorporated, Mr. H. Lurkins, of Paw Paw, Manager of the St. Joseph Michigan Fruit Association, and the Secretaries of the Twin Cities Chambers of Commerce. Each of these men realize and appreciate the great influence the roadside markets have through their personal contract and business transaction with the thousands of touraction with the thousands of tour-ists who enter this State every sea-son. These tourists return to their respective homes, after being our guests, and are consequently either favorably or unfavorably impressed according to the treatment they have received, the quality of fruits and vegetables sold by them through the road-side markets causes them either to boost or knock Michigan's production.

This mode of distribution, if standardized and conducted so that last-ing friends are made, can be turned into an appreciable advertising asset, and must therefore go a long way toward putting Michigan on the map as a quality producing state. A satisfied tourist, be he from Illinois or New York, is an asset and we cannot afford to have him other than satisfied.

The following officers were elected to officiate in the new organization, to be known as the Michigan Road-Side Market Organization:

President, Mr. Chris Henderson, Paw Paw; Secretary, Mr. Martin Dwan, St. Joseph, President of Berrien County Horticultural Society. Four members were elected to the Advisory Board: D. Hootman, Lan-Advisory Board: D. Hootman, Lansing, Secretary State Horticultural Society; H. Gowdy, Union Pier, Member State Board of Agriculture; H. Lurkins, Paw Paw, Manager St. Joseph Michigan Fruit Association, and Mr. House, Saugatuck.

Discussions brought out the many advantages that an organization of

advantages that an organization of this nature would eventually develop. These facts were very ably produced by Mr. George Friday, who is a very extensive grower and distributor. He has had varied experiences and explained to the market operators who were present the advantages the grower, the market operator, and the trade in general would receive if a thorough understanding was arrived at. It was pointed out that the markets could dispose of fruit that was just right for immediate consumption, highly colored and flavored; whereas, fruit advanced to this stage was not desirable for transportation purposes. The sale of wormy fruit or fruit in any stage of decay wa sdiscussed and will be absolutely prohibited. The State Department of Agricul-

The State Department of Agriculture will enforce the regulations which were adopted under the general Food Law, the Dairy Law and the Fruit and Vegetable Laws now in existence. It was clearly stated that no new laws were necessary and that no new officers or jobs were to be created by this movement. ment.

Plans were made to call a meeting in Benton Harbor in the near future and it is possible that this may be called before this issue reaches you. It is hoped that every operator

of a road-side market in Michigan will be able to attend as many of the state are to be there and explain to the market operators how important to the trade they are and why they are Michigan's best advertising me-

MARKET GRADING OF BEEF ESTABLISHED

CECRETARY W. M. Jardine of the Department of Agriculture an-nounces that, effective July 1, the Department will be prepared to inspect and grade all carcasses of beef passing through packing-houses operating under Federal license. The top grades will be known as "prime" and "choice," and it is un-derstood that the marking will be done with a ribbon stamp extending all the way down the sides of the carcass, so that it will be possible for buyers to contract for the best finished beef, and be sure of obtaining it.

This prompt action on the part of the Secretary renders it unnecessary, in the opinion of Mr. Oakleigh Thorne, chairman of the Better Beef Committee, appointed at the recent Chicago conference, to spend any time making a general preliminary survey of the situation as had previously been deemed advisable. Mr. Sanders, chairman of the general conference, considers the time is now ripe for the perfecting of a second control of preeders. permanent organization of breeders and feeders of prime cattle of beef types, and expects to call a meeting of the committee on permanent or-ganization at an early date.

TO PREVENT LIVESTOCK LOSSES

N organization which has for its A purpose the launching of a vigorous campaign against the losses of livestock in transit, came into being at Lansing Tuesday, June 1st when representatives of about a Ist when representatives of about a dozen interests met and formed the Michigan Livestock Loss Prevention Association. Mr. J. H. O'Mealey was elected President, Mr. H. R. Davison, American Institute of Meat Packers, Vice President, and Mr. E. J. Leenhouts, New York Central Lines, Secretary. Inasmuch as no one agency is to blame for all of losses in transit but each one is at losses in transit but each one is at different times responsible, it is proposed that this organization will

function as a mutual benefit asso-ciation which it is, at the same time, collecting data which will assist in reducing losses. Bulletins and post-ers will be issued from time to time covering the various methods for re

ducing losses.

Prof. G. A. Brown of the Michigan State College pointed out that any reduction in losses would result in benefit to the producer and for that reason the College would support this movement in every possible way possible.

ORCHARD TOUR IN JULY

THE annual orchard tour of the Michigan State Horticultural Michigan State Horticultural Society will be held July 23rd and 24th, 1926, H. D. Hootman, secretary of the organization, has announced. The tour will be held in the vicinity of Manistee and Traverse City. Fruit growers will have many things of interest to see on this tour which is the first to be conducted in the Grand Traverse region while cherries are still on the trees.

The tour will have an added interest to those but mildly interested in commercial fruit growing because of the scenic beauty that abounds in this part of our state. The good roads and numberless lakes of the Grand Traverse Region attract thousands of tourists each year.

The red raspberry section of Onekama will be visited the morning of the first day. The "Thrushwood Orchards" of A. J. Rogers hear Beulah will be visited. Other orchard stops of the day will be at the 400 acre orchard of the Manistee Orchard Co., the "Crystal Lake Orch-

Orchard Co., the "Crystal Lake Orchard" of A. L. Hopkins at Bear Lake.

ard" of A. L. Hopkins at Bear Lake.
Mr. Hopkins is a strong advocate of
thinning apples and judiciously
practices it each year.
The tour of the second day will
start with an inspection of the
Grand Traverse Packing Co. plant
which will be canning cherries at
that time. Titus Brothers 7,000
tree apple and cherry orchard will
be the first orchard stop of the day. tree apple and cherry orchard will be the first orchard stop of the day. The orchards of Roy H. Hooper, K. O. Ladd, Walter LaBatt and G. L. Burnham will be others on the Old Mission peninsula that will be visited. A stop at Golden Tower has been arranged. From this Tower 250,000 fruit trees can be seen.

Circulars giving details of the orchard tour can be obtained from H. D. Hootman, secretary of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, East Lansing, Mich.

OUNTY CROP REPORTS

Tuscola (W).—The wheat seems to look more promising since last report. Meadows picking up with light crop expected from old ones. Corn all planted with fair stand coming up. Some beans planted but many waiting for warm weather. Frost on June 4th did some damage to gardens but not to fruit. Pastures fairly good considering cold spring. Quotations at Vassar are: Hay, \$16.00 per ton; corn, 57c per bu; oats, \$7c per bu; wheat, \$1.48 per bu; beans, \$3.75 per cwt.; potatoes \$2.00 per bu; eggs, 30c per doz.; butter, 45c per lb.—J. T., 6-7-26.

St. Joseph (NW).—Wheat looking bet-

butter, 45c per lb.—J. T., 6-7-26.

St. Joseph (NW).—Wheat looking better after rain of last week but very little coming up. Some corn to plant yet. Oats looking fair. Hay not much growth as yet. Alfalfa about one foot high with plenty of Michigan clover present. Red clover very scarce with prospects of poor catch. Quotations at Marcellus are:

Hay, \$20.00@25.00 per ton; corn, 55c per bu; oats, 40c per bu; rye, 75c per bu; Wheat, \$1.40 per bu; eggs, 27c per dox; butterfat, 39c per lb.—C. J. W., 6-7-26.

St. Joseph.—All crops doing fine except.

St. Joseph.—All crops doing fine except corn, it is backward owing to cold rains and high winds of late. Sand storms both and high winds of late. Sand storms both buried and broke off small leaves. Some gardens also buried alive by sand drifting. Others coming fine. Winds blew off considerable fruit, but good yield still promised. Quotations at Sturgis are: Hay, \$30.00 per ton; corn, 60c per bu.; cats, 40c per bu.; rye, 72c per bu.; wheat, \$1.40 per bu.; potatoes, \$2.00 per cwt.; eggs, 28c per doz.; butter, \$6c per lb.—Carolyn Hyde, 6-5-26.

Oakland.—Wheat price lowest since 1924. Potatoes, store trade, no regular market. Wheat and rye will not make over 50 per cent of full crop. Timothy and clover 50 per cent of full crop and alfalfa 75 per cent. Oats and barley looking good. Light rain helped farmers to fit ground for corn and beans. We need more for crops. Quotations at Holly are: Hay, \$18.00 per ton; corn, 55c per bu.; oats, 45c per bu.; rye, 70c per bu.; wheat, \$1.40 per bu.; rye, 70c per bu.; wheat, \$1.40 per bu.; beans, \$3.65 per cwt.; potatoes, \$3.00 per cwt.; eggs, 25c per doz.; butter, 40c per lb.—John DeCou, 6-9-26. Oakland.—Wheat price lowest

Midland.—Cold and rain. Corn spoiling in ground. Oats looking good, also hay. Not much ground fitted for beans. Water standing in places. Sugar beets drowning out in spots and some will be replaced by beans. Quotations at Midland are: Hay, \$16.00 per ton; corn, 56c per bu; oats \$7c per bu; rye, 64c per bu; wheat \$1.48 per bu; beans, \$3.75 per cwt; potatoes, \$2.00 per bu; eggs, 250 per doz; butter, 40c per lb.—B. V. Chase, 6-9-26.

Monroe (6).—Farmers making alfales.

Chase, 6-9-26.

Monroe (8).—Farmers making alfalfa hay. Corn not all planted. Reactors among cattle retested. Hay will be short crop. Berry crop also short on account of dry weather. A lot of high, cold winds. Wheat and oats not looking good. Worms and flies working in it. Corn acreage very small. Fruit crop reported good. Weather very cool and dry. Business Farmer filling bill, Radio Service very satisfactory. Quotations at Temperance are: Hay, \$20.00 per ton; corn, 85e per bu.; oats, 40c per bu; rye, \$1.45 per bu.; wheat, \$1.50 per bu.; beans, \$6.75 per cwt.; potatoes, \$2.75 per cwt.; eggs, 30c per doz.; butter, 45c per ub.—C. W. Elsenmann, 6-10-26.

Wexford.—At last we are getting some

Wexford.—At last we are getting some warm weather. Lots of rain. Gardens beginning to grow. Corn and potatoes up. Cucumbers planted. There will be a good cherry crop though frost hurt some orchards. Strawberries are blossomed again. Quotations at Cadillas are: Hay, \$25.00 per ton; corn, 80c per bu; cats, 45c per bu; rye, 66c per bu; wheat, 51.52 per bu; beans, \$3.25 per cwt.; eggs, 24c per doz; butterfat, 40c per lb.— 240 per doz.; bu E. D. H., 6-10-26.

Genesee.—Large percent of farmers have beans planted. Not many late po-tatoes in yet. Corn looking good. Some alfalfa cut but more is about ready and alfalfa cut but more is about ready and will be cut the coming week or two. Early potatoes looking fine and promise good yield. Quotations at Filmt are: Hay, \$17.00 per ton; corn, 75c per bu.; cats, 42c per bu.; rye 75c per bu.; wheat, \$1.41 per bu.; beans, \$3.80 per cwt.; potatods, \$6.75 150 lbs.; eggs, 33c per doz.; butter 45c per lb.—H. S., 6-8-26.

(Continued on page 23.)

The Michigan SINESS FARM

The Only Farm Magazine Owned and Edited in Michigan

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1926

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Michigan State College and the "Back Roads"

Engineering Department of College Now in Position to Help Townships With Highway Problems

By PROF. C. L .ALLEN

HERE is an article that should interest every farmer in Michigan and particularly those living on the "back roads". It has to do

office long enough to get a full understanding of his work, then an-

other election comes along and the people fail to see that he has made

much progress so they elect a new man, and chances are he knows nothing, or little, about the work. The College is in a position to

help these "green" road officials as Prof. Allen explains in his article.

with the improvement of these "back roads", something that has been sadly neglected. The main reason for this neglect is due to untrained officials. The average county or township official is only in

Head of Civil Engineering Department, Michigan State College.

THE Agricultural Division of the Michigan State College has rendered service to the people on the farms of Michigan for a number of years. The value of this service is hard to evaluate in dollars and is hard to evaluate in dollars and cents, but it has been very valuable to the people which ever way you compute it. The service was rendered thru its extension department, which consists of a number of experts who take direct to the people the results of studies in agriculture, whether the studies were made at the College or elsewhere.

College or elsewhere.

Due to the generosity and farsighted policy of the board of Agriculture in appropriating a sum of
money, it has recently been made
possible for the Engineering Division
to offer similar services along engineering lines to the people of Michigan. Lest the man on the farm,
who is reading this article, should
at this point turn over the page
thinking that this subject has no
further interest to him let me hasten
to explain that the problem does
affect him right where he lives, that
is, on the so called "back road" that
runs past his own farm yard.

The word "back road" is certainly
a misleading term, because it would

a misleading term, because it would lead anyone to suppose that being a back road it is of very little import-ance. Let us see whether or not it is of importance. During the last year the townships of Michigan spent three and one half million dollars on the repair and ten millions on the improvement of their own roads alone. That is about thirteen and one half million dollars paid in taxes by the people outside of the cities of Michigan for township roads alone. Bear in mind this doesn't include the State road or the County road either, just the so called "back road." When you think that the State intends to put on what is considered to be a big construction program this year at an estimated cost of civil million dellars and realize of eight million dollars, and realize that every year the townships spend over fifty percent more on their own roads are of extreme importance to roads you will realize that township the rural population of Michigan.
Add to what I have already said,
that the township roads of Michigan
have about four times the mileage
of the state and county trunk lines combined, and you will begin to appreciate the importance of the lowly "back road."

According to the latest statistics at hand there are about eighteen million automobiles in the United States, fully one third of which are owned outside of the cities and large towns. This means that of all the mileage run up on these automobiles a great many million miles must be on the "back roads."

"Back Roads" Most Important

When the Engineering Division of your State College looked over the field of extension work these facts and figures stood out in such a way as to make it clear that this subject of "back roads" was one of the most important in the whole state. If this enormous yearly expenditure of this enormous yearly expenditure of thirteen and one half million dollars was always spent in such a way to get the best value for ever dollar there would have been no field for the College to enter, the best policy would have been to "let well enough alone". But after careful enough alone". But after careful and impartial examination it seemed that there were many ways the technical staff of the College could be of assistance in making this amount of money go farther, or to put it another way, accomplish the same results with less expenditure of the earned tax money of the

It is not to be thought from this that the money was wasted, or that there were not townships in which the money was wisely spent, but there were numerous examples where our trained experts could help was desired. This last point is important, so let me repeat it "if the help was desired". It is not the purpose of desired". It is not the purpose of the College to try to interfere with suggestions or help where it is not desired, but to stand ready to offer it when it is called for. It was first thought that there would be no call for our services, and that the town-ship officials would prefer to go on as they have always done. Yet in talking to the officials of the townships of the twenty counties that have been visited so far, it was found that our offer to help was welcomed and the more up to date we found an official the more ready he was to accept the service extended by the College. Perhaps this is just another great law of human nature, the better the man the more apt he is to listen to the other fellow and to use without any hesitation whatever part of the other man's suggestions seems

Here, then, is the situation. At your State College there is a staff of men some of whom are expert in the subject of construction and main-tenance of "back roads". You through taxes are paying their salaries, why not make use of their knowledge to help reduce your road tax and to make it go farther than it does now. Could anything be fairer? There are nearly 1300 townships in the State of Michigan, and if we can give only \$5 worth of ser-vice per township the cost of the project will be more than met. cidentally it's a poor expert who can't do at least \$5 worth of good

to most anybody.

Assistance Is Welcomed

During April and the first week in May we have had a man out in the field presenting the question to the township officials. This man, whose name is Lee J. Rothgery, is a grad-uate some years ago from our De-partment of Civil Engineering. Since his graduation he has been connected with highway work, both as an engineer and as a foreman for a con-

tractor. He knows and has practiced both the theoretical and practical side of highway work and under-stands the building and maintaining of earth roads. In his field trips he has visited the following twenty counties: Huron, Sanilac, Tuscola, Lapeer, Shiawassee, Clinton, Ionia, Muskegon, Ottawa, Allegan, Van Muskegon, Ottawa, Allegan, Van Buren, Cass, St. Joseph, Kalamazoo, Barry, Eaton, Calhoun, Hillsdale, Jackson and Ingham, and has ad-dressed the township officials at meetings held at the county seats. He has met with great success and has had every assurance from the officials that the help of the College would be welcomed. would be welcomed.

We have confined our first trip to the counties just named, as it was not possible at first to cover the whole state and since these counties are fairly close to the College it seemed wise to confine our efforts at first to counties near home. to the publicity given these meetings we have had requests from several other counties for a similar meeting and the project seem to be filling a real need in the State. Also nearly every mail has brought requests for advice or help on some problem that has been bothering some township commissioner. Judging from this we believe that the proposition is finding favor.

Ways of Helping You may ask at this point, "In what particular way can the College help us with our back road". Let me mention some of the ways. One way is advice on the grading up of a new road. As you know the town-ship commissioners are elected for a term of one year, and a great many of them are never reelected or never even run for office again. This means probably that most of the men who are elected just begin to learn their job thoroughly and then have to step out after the next election. If the College can help out the new man, so that it doesn't take him a whole year to learn his job we believe that we have put money into the pockets of the tax payers.

Again in maintaining those road systems that heve already been graded the College can offer a ser-Besides giving the benefit of

our experience to anyone who asks for it we can help out in the general planning of road systems of the townships, so that after a while they will form a well connected system acting as a feeder to the more expensive roads that are built and maintained by the county and the state. If a system like this is organized then there won't be as many examples as we have now of roads that are well built and surfaced for some distance and then continue as a poor and almost impassable road.

In the construction of any kind of roads there are often legal questions arise which can be settled only by calling on somebody who knows the law. The members of the Civil Engineering Department are not law-yers and so wouldn't undertake to answer questions involving legal problems, but if the township officials have legal questions concerning their work we can get good legal advice

Also there arise questions about the kind of equipment to be used in some particular case. The College is able to give the benefit of its advice to townships on this subject although it cannot recommend any particular make of equipment to the exclusion of some other kind. We shall have to remain impartial and give advice that will not affect either for good for bad the business of any in-

from those who do know the law.

dividual company.

These are some of the things that we stand ready to do. After the towiships have made use of this serwe can do for the township and that we can do for the township and that vice for a while there will no doubt be found other things in which we can help, and we stand ready to help to our capacity. The State Highway Department has its staff of experts who cover the whole subject for them also the counties at least most them also the counties, at least most of them, have their own advisers on their problems, but the township has had, up to the present at least, no similar staff of its own. It is the intention and hope of the College that we can act in this capacity to the road complexioners and other the road commissioners and other officials of the townships of Michigan.

No Politics

There is one point which I have not mentioned yet and upon which I would like to make myself clear, and that is that there is no politics in any way shape or form mixed up with We have no political afthis affair. We are simply carrying out the modern idea of what a State College should be, and to fill what seems to us to be a real need. The idea of a college that used to be prevalent was that the college was there to educate those who could leave their work to come to the College. The modern notion is that a tax supported institution should not only be of service to those who enter its classes, but should take its service out to those who for good and sufficient reasons cannot leave their own affairs to come to college. The fulfilling of this idea and the wish to be the whore help may be preded to help where help may be needed are the only motives which are behind this movement.

The foregoing is what we hope to accomplish. We believe that we can do our bits towards putting the farmer in closer touch with the cities and markets by carrying this project thru. Do the officials and people of the townships want this service? We believe they do. What do my readers think about it? In what other ways than those mentioned can the "back roads" of Michigan be improved? We would welcome suggestions, for we aim to supply the needs in this respect of the rural population of Michigan.

"PIONEERING IN MICHIGAN" is concluded in this issue and we have a new story that will begin in our July third issue. The name of it is "Homestead Country" and the author is N. Gre-It is a tale of corn belt folks on a Colorado ranch and it holds your interest right from the first paragraph on. The main characters are the Muir family, Doug Summers, and a man by the name of Kord. You will like them all except Kord who is the villian of the the story, and a mean cuss he is. The author is familiar with both the corn belt and range country from personal experience; the background is as accurate as the yarn itself is exciting. Also it is not a long story but will be completed in a few issues. It starts in the next issue so watch for it.

From Insurance Salesman To Successful Farmer

Fred C. Holbeck Makes His Farm in Iosco County a Fine Example of Farming on Business-Like Basis

IN 1913 Fred C. Holbeck, together with a party of business men went to Long Lake, Iosco county, on a fishing trip. While there he became greatly impressed with the fact that there were thousands of acrs of the finest farming land lying idle; true this land was covered with logs, stumps and brush. It also was covered with clover, which seemed to grow everywhere without any attention on the part of men.

tention on the part of men.

When a year later Mr. Holbeck was ordered to the country by his physician, his mind turned to this wonderful part of Michigan and after spending a couple of months on the shores of Long Lake he conceived the idea of building a farm out of som of this wild land. At first two hundred and fifty acres were purchased, later another hundred was added and work immediately started. Ninety acres were brushed off the first fall. Buildings were started and by the efall of 1915 farming operations were in full swing.

At first the farming was carried

At first the farming was carried on much the same as was done on the farm when Mr. Holbeck was a boy on his father's farm and much the same as is being done today on a great many farms in the northern part of lower Michigan. A few beans, potatoes, oats and corn were planted in the spring, some hay and rye were harvested during the summer ,a-half dozen scrub cows were secured and milked but when the books ere balanced at the end of the first year's operation a considerable loss was evident.

A second year was passed in much the same manner with the exception that the loss was even greater, caused partly by the loss of the bean crop.

Made Two Decisions

It was at this time or in other words ten years ago that Mr. Holbeck made two decisions that had a very far reaching effect on his future success and the success of many of his friends and neighbors in the farming business.

First, he decided that dairy farming was the only thing that would show a profit in this northern part of the state, and second, he decided that on account of the fact that it was almost impossible to market anything but cream that the Guernsey cow was best fitted to his needs.

sey cow was best fitted to his needs.
It was at this time, or in other words the fall of 1916, that Mr. Hol-

THERE is \$150,000,000 of real

United States in 1924.

and personal property destroyed

each year on American farms. This amount is equal to one-sixth of the income of all the farmers in the



Fred C. Holbeck

FROM a life insurance salesman living in a city to a successful farmer and breeder of Guernsey cattle is quite a step but it was taken by Fred C. Holbeck, of Long Lake, Iosco county. Twelve years ago when Mr. Holbeck was selling life insurance in Bay City he suffered a nervous breakdown and the doctor ordered him to get out of the city. A year before he had spent a vacation at Long Lake where he noticed much valuable farming land lying idle and his thoughts turned to this. Why not buy some of it and try farming? He did and this is a story of how he has succeeded so far.

beck bought his first Guernsey cattle, two heifers and a bull, and from this start he has developed one of the finest herds not only in the state of Michigan but in the United States. A calf from one of the first heifers purchased is now the Grand Champion Cow of Michigan. Another cow raised on the farm is the present champion three year old Guernsey

of the state.

During the time this herd has been building up, Mr. Holbeck continued to clear and develop his farm, until today Nordland Farms has become not only one of the most productive but one of the prettiest farms in the northern part of the state.

In the past six years the cream sales from Nordland Farms have exceeded twenty-five thousand dollars and the sale of surplus registered Guernsey cattle has exceeded the above amount.

Carries on Testing

In making the Grand Champion State Record for Guernsey cows, now held by Princess Polly of Nordland No. 65939, this cow was milked three and four times daily. She produced 17,240 pounds of milk containing 877 pounds fat.

Knowing that it was not practical for the average farmer to milk his cows more than twice daily and feeling that only records made under average conditions were much good to the general run of farmers, Mr. Holbeck started out to see what could be done on a strictly two milking daily basis.

One of his cows has just finished what appears to be a State Champion record over all breeds on a strictly two milking daily official record. Holbeck's Arcadia Rose No. 87333, gave 13,481 pounds of milk containing 690 pounds of butterfat in one year. This test was supervised by the Michigan State College and the American Guernsey Cattle Club. A careful examination of all known records in the state fails to disclose any cow of any breed equaling this record on a strictly official two milking basis.

Mr. Holbeck has carried on testing work on both the official and county cow testing basis and is very strong for the work, especially he recommend that every farmer whether he has purebreds or grades or both join his county cow testing association. The work of the association not only tests his cows but goes into many of the other prob-

lems that enter into successful dairy farming.

His Rules for Success

When Mr. Holbeck was asked to what he attributed his success on the farm he replied first, the dairy business, second the fact that all his farm operations are kept on a strictly business basis, and third to the fact that he selected Guernsey cattle as the breed he was to specialize in.

Every dollar taken in on the farm as also every dollar paid out is carefully kept account of. Every pound of milk is carefully weighed. All feed is balanced, every cow being given attention as to her needs, based on her size and ability and willingness to produce. The poor cows are promptly weeded out and sent to the butcher and with only one or two exceptions the best cows have always been retained in the herd. Careful plans are made to grow all feed possible on the farm, leaving as little as possible to buy. When feed is bought it is generally by the carload and the market is carefully watched for the best time to buy.

to buy.

Mr. Holbeck does not believe in large farms. He says that small units of eighty to one hundred and sixty acres are the best, not too large a herd of cattle, from fifteen to twenty fine head. Never more than twenty-five head have been milked on Nordland Farms at any one time. The average has been considerably less. A few chickens and pigs should be kept to use up the skim milk and other material that otherwise might be wasted.

The owner of Nordland Farms has not confined his interests or activities entirely to farm problems but has found time and does interest himself in all the local activities of his community, both social, political, and otherwise. He has twice been elected president of the State Guernsey Breeders' Association. At present he is county Republican chairman and was recently elected county road commissioner. He is glad to have his neighbors and all other interested people call at his farm at Long Lake, Iosco county. Any advice or information asked for will be willingly given. He is especially interested in the development of the upper part of lower Michigan and believes that there is a great future for this part of the state.



Some of the cattle and buildings on Nordland Farms.

Rural Fire Losses Each Year Amount to One-Sixth of Farmers' Income

By HON. L. T. HANDS

Commissioner of State Department of Insurance.

THIS is the third and concluding talk that was broadcast through station WGHP during our rural fire prevention campaign in May. It is by Hon. L. T. Hands, State Insurance Commissioner, and was broadcast on the evening of May 28th. We are publishing it for the benefit of those who have no radios.

Farm property is not a good risk and less than 10 per cent of the old line, legal reserve fire insurance companies make any effort to secure liability on farms. Due to their isolation and the lack of modern, scientific methods of fire fighting, a farm fire is usually a total loss unless discovered in its incipiency. Then, too, such things as acetylene lights, automobiles, electricity, gasoline engines for power, milking machinery, grinders, food cookers and other modern machinery, although necessary, have all added their hazards to the farm.

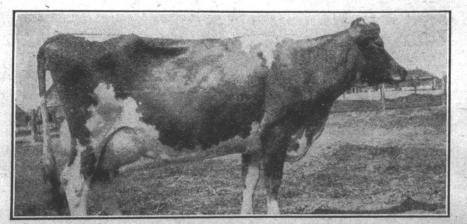
their hazards to the farm.

Twenty-five years ago the model farm consisted of several buildings such as horse barns, cow barns, implement sheds, grainery and a hay barn, all well spaced from each other, but today one large structure is built housing all of the above under one roof, and used too, for the garage, engine house, repair shop and milk processing shed. In some of these large barns containing hay, straw and grain, even a forge is kept for the repairing of implements and

Lightning Greatest Cause
The greatest cause of farm fires
is lightning. Eighteen per cent of
the total farm losses can be traced
to that source. This hazard is easily minmized by the use of efficient

and correctly installed lightning rods. The farmer of a generation ago is still prejudiced against rods due to the fact that years ago a swarm of glib tongued swindlers talked him into purchasing some-

thing that resembled and was purported to be a lightning rod system. This prejudice has gradually been worn down, due to the fact that after the first few years the manufacture of lightning rod equipment



Princess Polly of Nordland is the Grand Champion Guarnsey can of Michigan

came into the hands of reputable companies who experimented at their own expense. In one summer month in Ontario, 191 lightning fires were reported to the fire marshal and only two of these involved rodded buildings. The reliability of the rods is dependent entirely upon the strength of the wires or rods and the grounding. Be sure and have your ground wire reach permanent moisture as a good lightning rod system without proper ground is useless. The fire insurance companies have been quick to recognize the value of them by granting reduced rates for farms having an efficient rod system.

Defective chimneys causing 12 per cent of the loss are the second largest contributing factor. If safety is to be assured, the chimney should be built on a solid foundation from the ground and should never rest on brackets, beams, joists or floors. Bricks laid flat and lined with fire clay make the best and surest chimneys. Too, chimneys should be kept clean. The occasional application of a handful of ordinary table salt on the fire, with the dampers kept open for about thirty minutes, will reduce the accumulation of soot. Stoves, regardless of whether or not they have legs, should never be allowed to rest directly on a wood floor. Stoves having legs should be set on sheet asbestos, iron or tin, and the protection should extend 12 inches beyond the ash pit. Smoke pipes should never be allowed to (Continued on page 18.)

THRU OUR HOME FOLKS' KODAKS



JUST A COUPLE OF PALS.— This is Harry J. Stinser with his best friend, and we are indebted to J. R. Stinser, who lives near Bellaire, for the picture.



IT'S PICNICKING TIME AGAIN.—How one does enjoy a good old-fashioned picnic. With loads of home cooked food set out on a big tablecloth spread on the grass, and the necessary trimmings like ants, flies and bugs, one eats till they are ready to bust, and then eats some more. Wm. Wernette, of Remus, Mecosta county, sent us this interesting picture.



"DO YOU LIKE YOUR MASTER?"
—Mrs. Peter Kelley, of Capac, Saint
Clair county, favors us with this picture of her young son Earl with his
dog. Of course Earl's dog likes him.



HAVING HIS DAY.—"Every dog has his day" according to the old saying, and this dog feels sure he has his day whenever he can play with little Raymond, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leo. Wilcox, of Sunfield, Eaton county.



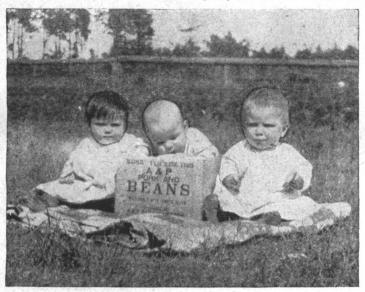
"LOOK THE OTHER WAY."—According to H. Sieplinga, of Newaygo, this youngster is saying, "Aw, say, why can't a feller take a bath 'thout everybody watchin'?"



A DUAL PURPOSE COW.—Not a horseback ride but a cowbock ride, and he seems to be enjoying himself while the cow is indifferent to it all. The picture is by Louis Swaney, Old Mission.



"ME AND MY DOGS."—That is the title Clarence Irish, of Mt. Pleasant, Isabella county, gave this picture of him and him two dogs, a Collie and a hound.



SOME BUGGS IN THE PORK AND BEANS.—Yes, that is right, but notice how the word "Bugg" is spelled. This is Phylis, James and Gerald Bugg, of McGinn, Alcona county. The picture was taken by Miss M. Bugg, of the same address.



LAWRENCE AND JACK.—"Our grandson, Lawrence Smith, and his dog, Jack," writes Mr. and Mrs. Mack Smith, of St. Louis, Gratiot county,



TAKING A RIDE.—Donald Brown, of Onekama, Manistee county, is taking his brother, Fred, and his sister, Vado, for a ride in his nice farm wagon. The picture was sent to us by the children's mother, Mrs. Dan Brown.



"COME PIGGIE."—Col. Smith, of Ashley, Gratiot county, sent us this picture of his granddaughter, Geneva Smith, with her pet pig.



"SOME COON."—That's what William and Eleanor Lombard, of Ithaea, Gratiot county, think, writes their mother Mrs. Walter Lombard when she sent the pic-

BLIGHT IN POTATOES

would like to know about the blight in potatoes and how to control it.—Subcsriber, Bay County.

THE term "blight" in potatoes is l usually considered to cover three distinct diseases, Late Blight, Early Blight and Hopperburn, a trouble which was formerly known as Tipburn.

Late Blight is present during cold wet seasons and becomes epidemic in seasons in which the month of July is cold and wet. Following such seasons much damage is caused by

rotting of tubers in storage.

Early Blight and Hopperburn are dry season troubles which reduce yields by a killing or burning of the leaves of the potato vines.

All three troubles can be combatted by granting with a 4.50 Post-

ted by spraying with a 4-4-50 Bordeaux Mixture. The first application should be made when hte vines from 3 to 6 inches tall and should be followed by succeeding applications made at ten-day or two-week intervals. For satisfactory control, potato vines should be sprayed at least four times during the season.—J. E. Kotila, Research Assistant in Plant Pathology, Mich-igan State College,

SCHOOL CLOSED

If a district school is closed for three weeks by the school board on account of a contagious disease, is the teacher required to make up the time in order that the district may draw its primary money? If so, can she draw extra money for that time?-Mrs. L., Lapeer, Michigan.

TO deduction shall be made in the salary paid the teacher for the time school is closed by the school board or the board of health because of conatgious diseases.

Where school is closed by contagious disease the school district is required to make up the time lost to entitle them to the regular appor-tionment of primary money, provid-ed it is possible so to do and still allow a reasonable period for the summer vacation.—G. N. Otwell, Dept. of Public Instruction.

WHO GETS CROPS

If A rents a farm of B for twothirds of the crops and then B sells the farm to C can C hold A's share of the crops left on the farm after March 1st? Is there any law in the state of Michigan that says that after March 1st all crops left on farm that has been rented on shares go back to the owner of said farm? -A. B. C., Springport, Michigan.

F the lease is for a definite period, the crops which are not harvest-ed at the expiration of the lease forfeited by the tenant and the landlord or person to whom he sells is entitled to them.—Legal Editor.

CHICORY FOR WINTER USE

Please send me directions as to the planting and cultivation of chicory for winter use.—S. D., By-ron Center, Michigan.

am assuming that you are thinking of forcing chicory. Chicory which is raised out of its nor-1 season is usually known as 'whitloof."

Roots for the cultivation of whitloof chicory are grown in the open. The soil should be deep, very fertile and well drained. The production of large roots are necessary for the growing of large heads. Any soil which will produce a good crop of parsnips should be satisfactory for the raising of whitloof. Seed from a good forcing strain should be ob-tained. If common chicory seed is used the results are likely to be disappointing. The seed should be sown about the first of June for the sown about the first of June for the best results. If sown too early the roots are likely to run to seed. The plants should be set about five to six inches apart in the rows, the distance between depends on the fertility of the soil and the method of cultivation used. Continuous cultivation throughout the season is necessary. The roots should be dugiust before the ground freezes: the just before the ground freezes; the tops cut back within one or two inches of the root and stored in a cool, moderately moist place where they can be kept dormant.

Whitloof chicory may be forced undergreenhouse benches, in cheap-

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.)

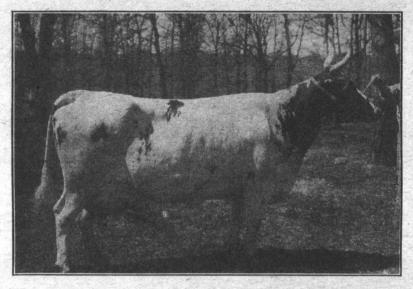
ly constructed houses, or outdoors. The roots should be graded according to size and length, three to four grades are commonly used. Per-haps, the roots four to five inches long will produce the best results. The roots are graded because it is necessary that all of the tops be level with each other when they are

placed in the forcing bed.

In the forcing bed the roots should be placed in an erect position sufficiently close so as to allow the sifting of fine soil or sand between In order to produce a good head, five to six inches of moist sand is placed on the top of the ground, the sand should be kept uniformly

muck and marl on sand land which has lost its fertility, if used with fertilizer and how much would you use? Is there a department of the government to which I could apply to find out how deep I would have to drill for water in any given locality and would they know if the water would be suitable for boiler feed?—W. V., Adrian, Mich.

T the muck soil to which you refer is strongly acid in reaction or less acid but containing certain toxic substances, concrete tile will be attacked by these substances and within a comparatively short time, the tile will crumble to pieces



MEET THIS CHARMING YOUNG LADY AT THE FAIR "Ypsiland Jean," one of the animals which will represent the Brown Rochester Farm Company, of Rochester, Michigan, at the Greater Michigan State Fair, Detroit, September 5 to 11. All roads this year lead to the State Fair and everyone is going. Promiums totalling \$75,000 are offered for prize winning cattle, sheep, swine, horses, poultry, and for Boys' and Girls' Club contests. Successful Michigan-owned cattle receive an extra 20% of the regular premiums.

moist at all times. The temperature of the air immediately above the forcing bed should be maintained between 50 and 60 degrees F. Excellent whitloof may be produced out of doors. Trenches about 12 inches deep and 15 inches wide are made the previous fall, covered with horse manure to prevent the sides from freezing and early in the spring filled with roots in the man-ner previously described. The temner previously described. The temperature may be maintained by covering the sand with a good layer of horse manure. Planted in this man-ner the heads will be ready for using in about a month.

Seed of forcing strains may be obtained from leading seed houses in the country.—Joseph B. Edmond, Instructor in Horticulture, M. S. C.

TILING MUCK

Are drain tile made of portland cement and sharp sand satisfactory when used in muck or do they when used in muck or do they crumble? Would you advise putting

If the muck is sweet and the tile are properly constructed they will prove very satisfactory. Because of the facts that different mucks vary to a great extent even in the same locality and that concrete tile are often made by inexperienced persons and are of faulty construction, I am inclined to recommend the use of unglazed clay tile on muck land, simply as a safeguard against possible breaking down of the drainage system in the future.

Replying to your second question I would recommend first of all that you have your muck and sandy land tested for acidity and your marl tested for purity. If the muck is strongly acid it would be unwise under any condition to apply it to your sandy soil. If your sandy soil is not acid, it would not require an application of marl. Unless the marl was fairly pure, it might not be worth the

hauling to the sandy land.

It the muck is well decomposed and sweet and the sandy land giving

low yields, considerable benefit may be secured with an application of 50 to 100 or more loads per acre of muck. This muck should not be considered as a fertilizer but rather considered as a fertilizer but rather as an improver of the physical condition of the soil—to bind the sand particles together and increase the water-holding capacity. The responses of different soil to applications of various mucks are so different, however, that I would suggest that you try this out in a small way before going to so great an expension way before going to so great an ex-pense as the treatment of a large

If the sandy land is acid, the application of good quality marl needed to sweeten it would range from two to six loads per acre depending on the degree of acidity. If a heavy application of sweet muck is applied,

application of sweet muck is applied, the marl might not be needed.

Regarding the depth to which you would have to drill to secure, the State Geological Survey has records secured from wells in your vicinity. The most accurate information you can obtain can be secured from the wells of your negrest neighbors. wells of your nearest neighbors.— Paul M. Harmer, Muck Specialist, Michigan State College.

ONION MAGGOTS

Could you give me any advise to stop maggots in onions? I grow onions every year and when the onion is about three or four inches high they get in them and just mow them right down. I would like to get some kind of dope to stop this.—J. M., Munger, Michigan.

N regard to the onion maggot, I feel like recommending the use of bichloride of mercury or corrosive sublimate applied by means of a watering-pot as recommended for use on radishes and which is described as follows:

Recently several experiment sta-tions have reported almost complete success with a solution of corrosive sublimate poured about the plants so that the soil is well wetted. The application has to be repeated several times, but thus far it seems to be the most promising treatment discovered. Corrosive sublimate is a covered. Corrosive sublimate is a violet poison, dangerous to all who handle it. It is the bichloride of mercury used a a disinfectant, and it possesses the property of combining with metals when in solution, quickly ruining the metals and itself breaking down as a result. It is therefore, imperative that all storage or dissolving of the poison be done in wooden or glass vessels and done in wooden or glass vessels and that its contact with the metal of buckets, sprinking pots, or other metal containers be as brief as possible. It is applied by means of a sprinkling pot with the rose removed and preferably partly plugged, in order to provide for the pouring of a small stream in place of the full-sized stream of the spout. The writer also recommends that the prinkler he coated inside with way sible. It is applied by means of a sprinkler be coated inside with wax, asphaltum, or some other water-proof material to prevent contact between the solution and the metal of the sprinkler.

Dissolve one ounce of corrosive sublimate in eight gallons of water, using a wooden barrel or some similar container. The crystals may be dissolved in a smaller amount of hot water and the solution stirred into teh full amount of water, after which it is transferred to the sprinkling pot and poured along the rows so that the soil around each onion is fairly wetted. If a liftle gets on the plants they may be slightly burned, though such "burning" is not likely to be serious. The first application should be made when the plants show merely the first pair of leaves. The treatment should be repeated, at intervals of one week, once or twice or even for four or five times in cases of severe infestation. No solution of greater strength than one ounce to eight gallons should be used, and very favorable results have followed the use of one ounce to ten gallons. to be serious. The first application

to ten gallons.

We find that the corrosive sublimate is better than the poisoned bait although it is not entirely satisfactory, at that. It is rather likely that in the course of the coming summer, a mixture of Bandaux and cil mer. a mixture of Bordeaux and oil may be perfected and we hope this will be superior to any of the agents at present know. However, the use of Bordeaux and oil has not yet reached the point where we can recommend it.—R. H. Pettit, Prfoesser of Entomology, M. S. C.

OUR READERS LIVE HERE

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



WHERE MR. AND MRS. E. B. CLARK, OF GRAND BLANC, LIVE.
This is the farm home of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Clark, who live near Grand Blanc,

What the Neighbors Say

SATISFIED WITH FARMING

EAR EDITOR: I am a subscriber of your paper and read everything beginning on the front page, advertisements and all, and feel I receive as much or more real farm knowledge than anything I can get. I take several farm papers and receive a number of bulletins from the M. S. C. and I see so many articles of how the farmer is working for voting and wants laws enacted to insure him batter prices. to insure him better prices. Now, I may be wrong, but here is food for thought. Isn't there something

wrong with the farmer today?

As I look at it, it would make very little difference with the farmer if he got 25c for his hogs and 20c for cattle and four dollars for wheat. He would have a better car, a better radio, a finer victrola, electric lights bath and running water and

buy more gas.
The average man that starts farming buys a team, a few cows, a sow or two, a few chickens and such or two, a few chickens and such tools as a wagon rack, plow, drag, roller, cultivator, drill. Will say he invests \$1,500. That gives his a fairly good start. If he has the money to pay cash for all of this he is starting good, but the average is starting good, but the average man will be in debt \$1,200.

Now in all fairness do you know of any business with that amount of capital that a man can get rent, fuel, bring up a family, keep an auto, have a radio, go to a movie once or twice a week and I say this in all fairness, he does not work more than four days in a week. That would be 208 days in a year and I don't think there is a farmer

and I don't think there is a farmer that will average that.

Now I am not writing this to start any argument but I am nearly sick of reading in our papers how this farmer is getting nothing for his work. I am a farmer and have a hundred and twenty acres. I sold last year \$2,183.26. Now I had my house rent, my farm, my meat, potatoes, butter, lard, eggs, fuel, cream and garden, apples and winter vegetables. I keep an account and I know what I got for my cream and eggs, hogs, wheat, oats, corn, and eggs, hogs, wheat, oats, corn, a year ago, or for eight years as a matter of fact.

I am on a farm for two reasons. No. 1 is I like farming, I like stock, I like to take care of them and see them grow. Reason No. 2, all the qualifications a farmer needs is a weak mind and a strong back. I have both.—G. V. Gibbs, Calhoun County.

RIGHTS OF ABSENT VOTER

EAR EDITOR: It seems to me the absent voter is imposing on other people's rights when he registers and votes where he happens to be working or residing. Frequently from outward appearance he can legally vote, while his conscience will tell him that to vote legally he should observe the absent voter's law. voter's law.

Before we had the absent voter law there was some excuse for a voter claiming a residence, but now I can see none and it seems to me it should be discouraged and con-demned by the public.

I would like to hear from others on this question.—Ralph Dye, Emmet County.

WATER AND A PEACH TWIG

wanted to know if there was anything in searching for an underground vein of water peach branch. According to my experience there may be something in it if the one who holds the branch has faith enough. When we came it if the one who holds the branch has faith enough. When we came to Michigan, forty-four years ago, there was an old well near the house that was walled up with stone. It went dry sometimes. One day an old gentlemen who was staying in the neighborhood made us a visit. He told me about that way of finding water, and seemed to have great faith in it. If I remember correctly he had me take a forked apple branch (he was too feeble himself) and hold it with my thumbs up and out so that my little fingers were out so that my little fingers were next to the center, not like either

of the pictures your paper showed. As long as I was close to the old well the branch stood upright, but when I went about half way to the barn it turned straight down and I could not make it do otherwise. After passing that spot it turned upright again and remained that way until I turned around and came back to where it had turned down, and there it turned down again. The indications seemed to be that there was a vein of water under there running in a north-westerly and south-easterly direction. A few years after that I got a young man to help dig a new well. But before we commenced to dig we bored a hole in the bottom of the old well

and what little water there was in it about all ran down the hole. We dug the new well where the twig had turned down and found good water at a depth of less than 25 feet. It always looked to me as if the old man's faith helped me find the water.—E. W. Shumaker, Eaton

MISSES IT

EAR EDITOR: I didn't get the paper for last week and I think I am missing a lot of fine read-ing for it is the first paper I have time for when the mail comes and I always think at this time of the year there is the best reading mat-ter of what should be done on the farm and what is done by a great many. I sure enjoy the gospel message and the young people's page and their motto "Do your best." Well, I hope you will do your best ord good many page and their motto best with the state of the state and send me my paper.—Mrs. E. S. (Lewiston, Michigan.

Manager Michigan Business Farmer Piano Club,
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LIKES THE FARM

EAR EDITOR: We are very Delased with your magazine.
We lived on a farm last year
and after this year we want to live
there all the time. It sure takes some capital to start on a new farm. We live in the "Chemical City" now but we can hardly wait till we get back to the sod. It's an awful hard drop to come down from \$99.00 to \$120.00 every two weeks to just the cows and chickens but health sure helps to balance the scales in favor of the farm. Farm papers are the backbone of the farmers of today Farm papers are the and we sure like your paper.—A Farmer Now and Always, Mrs. G. M., Midland, Michigan.

We all like THE BUSINESS FARMER very much so we don't like to miss any number of it. Once more I want to thank you and assure you that we will always be Business Farmer friends and speak good words for it whenever we can.—Arthur Bayes, Emmet County.

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Are There Others?

In the last issue, this column contained a communication from Mrs. Chas. S., Dowagiac, in which the possibility of manufacturig alcohol from corn stalks was set

..It was forth. taken from encyclopedia and was so very logical that a few words of comment were given by me. In brief, it showed what an abundance of power could be developed from the alcohol which the wasted corn stalks

L. W. MEEKS Now comes a letter from Mrs. N. A. W. of Frankfort, who is much affected because the manufacture of alcohol from cornstalks finds such

favor with us. Her letter substantially is as follows: "There is an article in the M. B. F. in the 'Broadscope Farm News and Views' which affected me very much, and I want you to have my view of the question. I am, in favor of boosting my county, state and country, but I am not in favor of boosting it with alcohol, made either from corn stalks, grain or from other sources. It is a fact that alcohol can be made to run any kind of machinery, and man is the most delicate piece of machinery made and it can run man as well as tractors or engines, if he is addicted to the habit, and I can honestly and shamefully say that a goodly number of my own sex indulge. I say, feed the cornstalks to the cattle and sheep, and reap the benefit from them, and the grain into that which will sus-tain life, instead of inebriating our men and boys, as well as some of our women and girls, and making slouches of them. The world has fallen low enough. Let's lift it up. This may be a cry far or near but it up. This may be a cry far or near but it ought to be so far that it could never be landed. I am no friend to King Alcohol or any of his relation. It is certain that the world is moving fast and faster with every succeeding year, and soon it will run over itself—then what? Every knee shall bow and every tongue shall confess to God and perhaps the mak-

different. But appetite is strong, and it will get it's share."

There may be others who, like Mrs. N. A. W. are grieved to think we endorsed such a thing. But Mrs. N. A. W. is mistaken. Alcohol is N. A. W. is mistaken. Alcohol is being made in large quantities for industrial purposes all the time, and contains a certain per cent of wood alcohol which is a deadly poison. The alcohol which results from this mixture is known as denatured alcohol, and anyone using it as a beverage would do so at a risk of their

ing of alcohol will be one of the evils they will have to confess. If one

were sure that nothing but the ma-chinery would drink it, it would be

life. Every fall and winter vast quantities of it are sold to any one who will ask for it. It is used in auto radiators to make an anti-freeze solution. No one ever buys it to drink. If it was good as a bev-erage it would be a rather cheap one, as it only costs 75 or 80 cents

a gallon.

The manufacture of this industrial alcohol is under government regulation and restriction and there is no doubt but what it will be made in great quantities at no distant date to compete with gasoline as motor

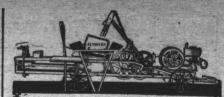
But this will have nothing to do with the alcohol as referred to by Mrs. N. A. W. Alcohol for beverage will get a black eye from the Broadscope man, as quickly as from any of the M. B. F. folks, and this leads up to the present agitation to have the 13th Amendment, or Volstead Act, modified. Away with such a backward step! Any man, and there are many of them who claims the are many of them, who claims the dry law is a failure, needs some enlightenment, if he has a capacity capable of it. Sure, the dry law is being violated and so are all laws, but that isn't the fault of the law. Just now a movement is on foot to have each state vote on it again, for its own endorsement. The wets are all in favor of this vote being taken, while most drys are against it. Why is it the drys are much against such a vote? Simply this: The drys have a chance to lose something, and surely can gain nothing; while the work have a possible them. wets have a possible, though a very remote chance of gaining something, and surely they can't lose any more

than they have. Then ,too, a vote on this matter is always rather unfair to the cause is always rather untair to the cause in question because all in favor of the wets will go and vote, while a large percent of the drys will stay away from the polls, not but what they are infavor of the drys winning, but they are not interested are not at the polls. When we have the good to go and help win. enough to go and help win. Many Straw votes are taken for this and that question, and invariably those who will gain a little, vote; and those who would gain nothing and lose nothing do not vote. The result is, straw votes are really straw votes, and do not amount to anything when facts are considered.

This all could be used in an ad-

dress to the public on their duty as citizens. Women have been given the ballot, and all men have had it, and yet what a small per cent go to the polls and use the privilege. It should be compulsory. And believe me, when every person in the United States will go and vote their honest heart felt conviction on this or that matter, we need have no fear as a nation for the good people outnumber the others by undreamed of numbers. The trouble is, the good people are too willing to let the other good fellow do it, and the fellow on the wrong never takes a chance on lefting some one else do his part. He does it for fear the his part. other fellow won't.

WHERE HER PIN MONEY COMES FROM. The question of how to get some pin money does not bother Mrs. A. G. Wilhelm, of Breckenridge, Gratlot county, as she raises a large flock of chickens.



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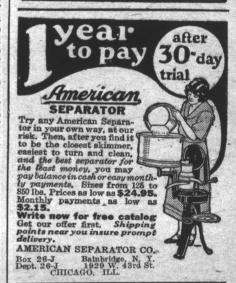
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(If there is any questions regarding religious matters you would like answered write to Rev. Warner and he will be pleased to serve you without charge. A personal reply will be sent to you if you are a paid-up subscriber.)

TEXT: "Being built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Christ Jesus himself being the chief corner stone; in whom each several building, fitly framed together, groweth into an holy temple in the Lord." Ephesians 2:20, 21.

A CHURCH equipped with rocking chairs thruout, is what a blue-print calls for in a Florida city. The production test of this church probably will be low. We need many high-producing plants to develop enough Christian faith to go around. The absence of vital and prolific churches goes far to account for the wide impression that Christianity is failing. To return to the rugged Christianity of Christ and the apostles is the challenge of the hour

The early apostle steered clear of that church hierarchy at Jerusalem that sat smug in their ceremonials rocking chairs. O, yes, this faction wanted felks to join the church, but they posed as the only God-appointed doorkeepers and kept God's grace under lock and key. They were the sole guardians of life and all erring mortals must conform. Do you have any such church around you? Another has well said, "His (Christ's) word was not—ye must be born alike; but, ye must be born again."

First of all, our blue-print calls

First of all, our blue-print calls for a solid foundation. Added specifications will be found in Acts, the fiftenth chapter. Is this foundation ceremonial? Not in the hard, legalistic sense. It needs no propping-up with a rigid formality in rites and creeds. All this is without commandment and is, therefore, sinful presumption. It is to encroach upon the foundation of Christ in religion. It is to close the door to the Builder. This is disastrous. The New Testament imprint of the church represents a Gospel unencumbered by the traditions of men, and condemns any attempt at setting it into a formalistic caste. Paul went out with a Gospel for the far-flung foreigner and adapted its privileges for race or color, and no distinction between slave and master. Each soul must build upon Christ. "For other foundation can no man lay than that which is laid, which is Jesus Christ." And this is yet the unadulterated Gospel. How pitiable that in modern times we have so cluttered up the gateway to life with sectarian demands as to make trial of God! Nicodemus, with le ad ers hip and power; and the young ruler with wealth and influence, were rejected because they put church above Christ. How unlike the poor, despised woman at the well who gladly forsook the church of her fathers for her Savior! Christianity is yet as condemning as ever as to a furping denominationalism, but as rugged as ever in its demands for the true sanctities of life: love, purity and brotherhood. These are elemental in the foundation of Christ and the apostles.

We can hardly find fault with a

We can hardly find fault with a denominationalism that is an organized and practical arrangement for the carrying out of Protestant Christianity. Such a plan is yet temperamentally, geographically, and racially convenient. But let us encourage only such organizations and ceremonies that develop a pure faith instead of a biased one; and that honor the primitive, universal Savior instead of the modern, denominationalized Christ. The Gospel is spiritual and democratic in its demands. It issues spiritual mandates that can be understood by the common, universal man; and condemns any encroaching and exclusive church authority. Next, this blue-print stands for a united or cooperating church. Its specifications unite the Gentile and the Jew. Our text will help us to visulaize the unity in the early church. Antioch, Corinth, Ephesus, Rome, all these were churches founded by the apostle and must have differed in many ways and were denominated by dif-

ferent names; yet they all fraternized with the Jewish church at Jerusalem. There is no record that Paul imposed any uniform method of administration on these Christian centers. He and other apostles could labor here and there amongst differing peoples and with methods that varied, yet with the general understanding and confidence, that the result of their teaching the same Christ would beget unity among all. Such was the catholic condition of the early church.

the early church.

But since that day, a church hierarchy has arisen to impose strict and uncharitable demands. Such a clique is dangerous for they prefer selfish conquest to working unity and good-will. This is honey-combing the true foundation. The apostolic way led to a federation that was fair and need not compromise any essential doctrine or Christian method. This cooperation makes more attractive the position of the individual church in the community by breaking down self-caused barriers. When a united spiritual movement is made on this common ground, it is power invincible and

the production of enuf Christianity to go around. To pray, "Thy kingdom come," is futile until we work together and work with God.

But again, our blue-print implies missionary church. "Each several building growing" pictures a collective world church in action. The early church afforded proof of its love for men. But we know that Christianity was ordained as the religion of truth and love, and the church was called out to prove this to the world. The world cannot be saved by professions of love but by the incarnation of love in the church. How can we look for peace and general good-will when we have so much denominational dissention? "Each several building (church) fitly framed together, groweth into an holy temple in the Lord." Christendom must return, chastened by the Spirit of God, to this apostolic ideal. Then the ramparts of evil will fall. "That they may all be one * * * that the world may believe that thou didst send me" is a farewell prayer of our Lord. The first and highest mission of the Christian church is the collective one of growing into an holy temple thru love. It has no healing message for the world until then.

But whence the power to love across geographical dimensions, racial differences, ceremonial barriers, and social customs? Even at the Cross. This is corner-stone religion. In the Cross is Love conquering. Nineteen centuries ago, sin thru a self-righteous church and an imperialistic state, thought it had con-

quered by nailing Christ to the Cross. Well, we have not entirely forgotten the Cross. We put it on our steeples, paint it on our windows, and sing it from rocking-chair and cushioned pews. But is it "the old, rugged Cross, the emblem of suffering and shame"? Individuals have always responded to the appeal of this Cross, but have the churches? When the churches dare to live the rugged religion of the Cross, the world will dare to follow.

BIBLE THOUGHTS

THE RIGHTEOUS shall inherit the land, and dwell therein for ever. The law of his God is in his heart; none of his steps shall slide.—Psalm 37: 29, 31.

O COME, let us worship and bow down: let us kneel before the Lord our maker. For he is our God; and we are the people of his pasture.—Psalm 95:6, 7.

SEEK YE THE LORD while he may be found, call ye upon him while he is near: let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts: and let him return unto the Lord, and he will have mercy upon him; and to our God, for he will abundantly pardon.—Isaiah 55: 6.7.

I HAVE FOUGHT A GOOD FIGHT, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness.—2 Timothy 4:7.

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PIONEERING in MICHIGAN



By ED. C. ALLEN

(Continued from June 5th Issue)

On the west side of the river, where we lived, the country consisted of large, rich sugar and rice plantations, and million dollar sugar refineries, and large lumber industries, while on the east side which was now flooded consisted of the average small farms of the South.

As we stood on the levee we could see it lined with people in each direction as far as we could see. Some had tents, others only sheets or blankets to shelter them from the burning sun, and a government boat patrolled the levee each day serving them with rations until the waters would recede and they could return to their homes . We pulled the boat over the levee and went with the current, the water was from ten to fifteen feet deep, all-crops were submerged and only the roofs of the houses were above the surface.

It was a sad sight, and we felt relieved when our boat reached the levee at Bayou Goula, six miles above White Castle, where we left in the morning, and only about the same distance from the crevasse, the river making a horseshoe bend. George Gleason was at White Castle with No. 5 waiting for us.

On reaching home my partner said, "Michigan may have cold and stormy winters and in summer we may lose some crops by frost, but I prefer it to what we saw today," and we decided not to buy a home in southern Louisianna.

Two weeks later I came north to visit the World's Fair at Chicago, also to visit my home in Michigan. My brothers wanted to sell their interest in the home place and the saw mill. I bought them out and married a nice little Swede girl who had been a schoolmate.

After visiting the northern resorts on our honeymoon, including Mackinac Island, we left Michigan in SepWE WILL PAY YOU FOR YOUR STORY OF PIONEER DAYS

WE are sorry that this is the final installment of "Pioneering in Michigan" which, according to many of our readers, proved to be the most interesting story we have ever published, but it is a true story, without any fiction to give it length, and Mr. Allen told it in his own, interesting style. He told us something about his father and how he came to choose Michigan as his future home. Then he told of how they established their homestead in Osceola county, and what they had to do to make both ends meet, beginning in the year of 1876 when they came to this state by prairie schooner and ending the story with present day conditions.

We feel sure there are many of Michigan's pioneers who have read this story and perhaps more than once felt the urge to take a pencil or pen in hand and write some of their early experiences, but they kept putting it off. Don't put it off any longer. We want those unwritten stories to publish in our columns, and you "old timers" owe it to your neighbors and the younger generations in particular to have these published. We will pay \$5.00 for the best Michigan pioneering story by an actual pioneer that we receive between now and August 1st; \$3.00 for second best, and \$2.00 for the third best. Also we will pay \$1.00 each for any other stories entered in the contest that we use. We are setting the closing date well ahead to give you ample time to get all of your data together and prepare your story, but if you can send your story in right away do so before you forget it or get too busy. Just write it up in your own style and if there are any mistakes we will gladly correct them for you. You have had the actual pioneering experiences and we have the newspaper training, so we can work together. Make your story any length you see fit.

tember for Louisianna. On reaching there we were grieved to learn that our mutual friend, my partner, was taken with consumption, and although he spent the winter in New Mexico, it did not help.

A bad feature of southern Louisianna is the malaria, and those who went back to their homes after the flood, with so much decaying matter in that warm climtae, suffered a heavy death toll.

We finished our contract in the south and returned to Michigan in 1894, took possession of the old homestead and saw mill and have lived here ever since that time, farming in summer and logging and running the mill in winter.

During the last thirty years, in addition to farming, I have been engaged in other things, having been in the wholesale lumber business at Grand Rapids and operating several saw mills in lower Michigan and one in Mississippi, also buying and selling timber lands in Upper Michigan and on some of the Islands.

Was in a company manufacturing porch and lawn furniture, coat hangers and fireless cookers, carrying on the manufacturing at Traverse City, Grand Rapids, Muskegon and Grand Haven. In 1911 I decided to close up some of these business enterprises, among them our interest in the mill and timber on High Island to "King Benjamin" or

the House of David. We have them all closed out, and have devoted our entire time since 1912 to our farming and improving our place.

Twenty years ago I built the children the playhouse shown in the picture, which they and their friends enjoyed until they grew up. In 1916 we built the beautiful concrete swimming pool, leaving an island, so the old playhouse is used for a dressing-room or bath house, and we all now enjoy it, including our friends.

Many tourists stop every day in summer to take pictures of our place, and we often feel flattered by the compliments received from the tourists, many even from others states declaring it the most beautiful farmyard they ever saw, and our Grand Rapids Sunday Herald, of September 17th, 1922, in an illustrated article speaks of it as "the most beautiful farmyard in West-ern Michigan," and the "most beau-tiful front yard on the entire Mack-inaw Trail," so why should we want to leave the farm? For years we have had our house equipped with modern improvements, including hot and cold running water, electric lights, telephones, and now the ra-We enjoy all the comforts of a city home, and more, especially all products of the farm and garden as we want them. "My father, after visiting every country in the world and making the entire circle of the globe three times, chose this spot, and it was his home until his death, at the age of 98 years, July 19th, 1915.

Although I have never visited foreign lands, I have traveled from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Gulf of Mexico far into Canada and have been in nearly every state in the Union, and my observations have been that no one section pos-

(Continued on Page 19)

THE PIONEERS As remembered by Stephen Allen, Jr.

From the Tustin Times, Jan. 7, 1915

I've a picture in my memory of boyhood's happy days, Of the pioneers of '69 and their quaint old fashioned

And the dresses of the ladies, when out on pleasure bent, Stretched over those big hoop skirts, much like a circus

The men were not so stylish, they never are in fact, But they looked very nifty, in leggins and snow packs; And when there was a raising they came from near and far, They didn't have no horses, and they didn't have no car.

There wasn't any wages, and there wasn't any feast,
Just a plain donation given by man and beast: For, the ox, he was a helper, and wasn't worth no pay, And all he got for services was a bundle of marsh hay.

He always was considered slow, and never in a rush; His barn was sometimes very cold, and thatched with hemlock brush,

The ways the walls were chinked, I never will forget, And the kind of mortar that they used, I think I smell it yet.

The dwelling house was better and as warm as they could

With floors made out of puncheon and roof made out of shake:

A fire place in the corner built of stones and sticks, It was not so very pretty, it took the place of bricks.

To get a pail of water, it took quite a while, And after they had gotten it, they carried it a mile, So to get the water nearer, they now prepared you see, They went to splitting curbing from a straight-grained elm tree.

The way to locate water was considered quite a trick; They would firmly grasp and follow a crotched hazel And so along they'd walk, and follow it around, Until imagination said it pointed to the ground.

Here water was the nearest, right here they'd start a well, They'd sometime dig a hundred feet and find it dry as

But when they struck the water, it was declared by odds To be both pure and sweeter than the nectar of the gods.

Sometimes they'd have a logging bee, a supper and a ball, With only one musician to fiddle and to call; They all were hale and hearty, and happy too, I vow, With not so much to worry them as kings and queens

have now.

There wasn't any game laws then, and so we killed the deer,

Whenever meat was needed, all seasons of the year, The pigeon too was plentiful and sometimes made a fry, The chicken isn't in it with a good old pigeon pie.

I'll tell you of our school house as it stood in days of yore, This too was built of logs, sixteen by twenty-four, The desks were fastened to them, it seemed, I now recall, A bunch of happy children, with their faces to the wall.

The benches made of puncheon, with slivers, too, you bet, When I do not have a cushion I think I feel them yet. It was here we fought mosquitos with bills so long and

stout, Until the teacher built a smudge and smoked the critters out.

I'm living in a city now where everything is grand; The autos keep you dodging, you will find no place to stand

Yet in the crowded thorofare I sometimes want to trace This picture in my memory that time will not erase.

RUIT AND ORCHA Edited by HERBERT NAFZIGER, Berrien County

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

THE COOPERATORS COOPERATE

WHEN the first co-ops were organized in Michigan the members thought that everything necessary had been done and that they would soon have the world's markets at their



to 100 that 25 farmers to 100 banded together to ship their produce in carlots could certainly certainly make more of a splash that one lonesome farmer "bucking" the "bucking" the market by himself. It soon became evident, however, that even 25 to 100 together could

farmers working together could make only a small impression after all in the great national and world markets. Cut-throat competition between co-ops also manifested itself and the buyers sometimes had a very enjoyable time pitting one co-op against the other. These and other considerations led to the organization of central exchanges which banded the co-ops together. These exchanges can handle a large volume of goods under one label, advertise to advantage, protect the co-ops against unscrupulous buyers, press railroad claims, hire highly ef-

ficient salesman, etc.
One curious thing about organization was the fact that in some instances the managers of the co-ops were just as loath to cooperate with the central as some farmers had been to cooperate with the co-ops. It seems to be a universal human trait to want to paddle one's own canoe and toot one's own horn, but sooner or later we all learn that the

sooner or later we all learn that the only way to make a success of cooperation is to cooperate.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the Michigan Fruit Growers, Inc., has been in the habit of holding farmers' meetings in which the managers of the co-ops get to-gether with the manager of the central office, to exchange ideas, increase efficiency, work out improved methods of management, etc.

These meetings were so successful that now it is proposed to set up a

that now it is proposed to set up a Board of Managers in addition to the regular Board of Directors. This Board of Managers will hold regular meetings and here are some of the topics which have been suggested for analysis and discussion. Study each Association's membership plan of organization. Compare operating methods for handling of fruit. Methods of pooling returns to members. Purchasing of supplies. Margins of profit and prices on supplies retailed. Suggestions for improving service, organization and equipment. Work out sales plans for different varieties of fruit. Discuss prices, grades, and all other problems and

suggestions that may come up.

In commenting on this plan the management of the Michigan Fruit

Growers Inc. states: "We are all striving for one objective viz; mak-ing cooperative fruit enterprise successful, and there isn't any better way to bring that about than by the frank and friendly comparison of facts, figures and methods among the twenty-odd men who are responsible for the management of cooperative fruit organizations in state."

The cooperators are learning to cooperate.

TREES FAIL TO BEAR FRUIT

I would like to know why our plum tree does not set fruit. It blossoms but does not bear any fruit. We also have a transparent apple be-We also have a transparent apples to side it that never bears any apples. We sprayed the plum but it never holds any fruit. What is the best time to set out blackcap berries and which kind is the best?—L. R. K., Stanwood, Michigan.

FF your plum tree does not set fruit then it probably needs another tree to fertilize the blossoms. If it sets fruit and the fruit drops then the trouble is likely to drops then the trouble is likely to be caused by the plum curculio, which can be controlled by proper spraying. Mix your materials according to this formula: 1½ gallons lime-sulphur and 1½ pounds of powdered arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of water. Spray the tree gallons of water. Spray the tree immediately after the blossoms have dropped and two weeks later spray again. Be sure to spray on time and spray thoroughly. Do not try to save any of the mixture for future use but make a fresh batch for each spray. Your transparent apple tree can be sprayed with the same mix-ture and in the same manner except that an additional spray must be applied just before the blossoms

Set your blackcaps early in spring. Cumberland is without doubt the best variety that you could plant.

DRESSING LARGE WOUNDS

I would like to know if asphalt paint or asphaltic roof putty would be injurious to apple trees if applied to large wounds caused by cutting off large, broken limbs or split off large, broken limbs or split crotches? Or would portland cement be better, or is there something better?—W. C., Weidman, Michigan.

FOR dressing large wounds on apple trees we would recommend you use either white lead paint or melted grafting wax. This should be brushed on with a stiff brush. An antiseptic can be added to the paint to make it more effective. M. S. C. recommends an ounce of cyanide of mercury dissolved in a little turpentine to be mixed in gallon of paint.

We have found it best not to paint a fresh, green wound until it has had a chance to dry out and check. Paint applied on a green wound will check along with the wood thus opening cracks in the covering. After a wound has dried out, how ever, either the paint or the melted wax will make an air-tight covering.



MEET PROF. J. F. COX, OF M. S. C., FOLKS ROF. JOSEPH F. COX, as Professor of Farm Crops and Head of the Farm Crops Section of the Michigan State College, is perhaps better known to the farmers of this state than the majority of the other department heads at the College. He graduated from the Ohio State University in 1912 and took the position of instructor and assistant in soils at the Pennsylvania State College. In the year of 1914 he came to M. S. C. He was on leave of absence in 1918, during service as 1st lieutenant, A. S. A. P., during the war period. Also had four months leave, from January to May, 1924, during which time

he acted as secretary of the Federated Seed Service, a cooperative association of seven cooperative seed distributing agencies with headquarters at the American Farm Bureau Seed Department. Our own State Farm Bureau was a member. The summers of 1922 and 1925 were spent in the northwest making special seed investigations in the alfalfa and clover seed areas. He is author of "Crop Production and Soil Management", a contributor to the "Book of Rural Life" and coauthor with Prof. George E. Starr of "Seed Production and Marketing in America."

Let's put back what we take from the soil

EN who make good money at farming are very careful to keep their soil fertile and rich. They realize that there are poor years and good years in farming but that the man who puts manure on his fields in the right way will reap big profits.

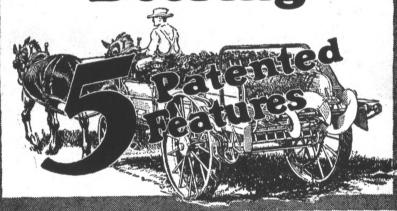
The McCormick-Deering Manure Spreader is one of the most valuable machines on the farm. It increases yields, pays for itself in a hurry and goes on building

It spreads smoothly and evenly, putting on just as light or just as heavy a coat as you want. The pitchfork method of spreading cannot equal the yields that follow the McCormick-Deering. That has been proved many times. Besides, hand spreading is hard work; the McCormick-Deering saves many hours of time and much hard labor. Its good strong beaters tear the manure rapidly and spread it well beyond the wheels.

See the real wide-spread spreader at the local dealer's store.

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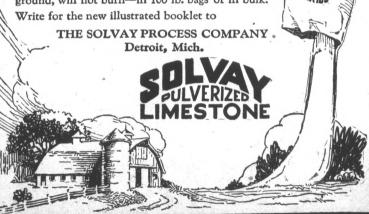
McCormick-Deering



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

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LOCAL DEALERS

The Michigan **BUSINESS FARMER**

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1926

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"The Farm Paper of Service"

SEND US YOUR STORY OF PIONEER DAYS

NOME on, you pioneers, let's hear from you! The interesting story, "Pioneering in Michigan," by Ed. C. Allen, is concluded is this issue and we want to hear from others who were early settlers in this state. Mr. Allen came to Michigan in 1867. We are sure there are many of our readers who have been here even since before that and they could tell us an extremely interesting story of their struggles to set up a home and eke out an existence.

As one reader pointed out to us, it is such stories, true in every way, that will really show the next generations what real pioneers did, saw and lived through. We want some of these true stories to publish in our columns, and, as announced on page 10, we are willing to pay for them. The best one we receive between new and August 1st will bring the writer a cash prize of \$5.00; second prize will be \$3.00, and third prize \$2.00. Then for every additional letter we publish we will pay \$1.00 each. Turn to page 10 and read more about it.

DO YOU WANT TO HELP?

F course every farm woman will read Mrs. Annie Taylor's letter to her readers in this issue but the majority of the men folks will probably overlook it, and this editorial is for their benefit.

Mrs. Taylor makes the suggestion that possibly many of our readers would be interested in giving some little city boy or girl an opportunity to regain their health by letting him or her spend a vacation, even though it may be a short one, on their farms. There are thousands of children in Detroit and other large cities in Michigan who are leaving the hospital or are on their way to it whose health would be restored to them in a short time if they could live for a few weeks on a farm where they could enjoy plenty of fresh air, sunshine and healthful food. Many are dying just for the want of fresh air and sunshine so by taking one or several into your home this summer you would be saving lives of future citizens of our country.

Go out to the cornfield and notice the difference in the growing corn under a tree and out in the open. The corn in the shade of the tree is small, and the leaves a sickly yellow and many hills failed to come up, but out in the sunshine the plants are husky and dark green in color. Why out in the open where the sun can shine down on it at all times of the day you can fairly see the corn grow, while under the trees it seems to be dying, and the chances are that it never will child. In the city where sunshine and fresh air are at a premium, if possible at all, the child is like the corn under the tree, but take it to the country where it can be out of doors all day long and you can usually see it gain strength and the cheeks gradually take on a healthy color, just as the corn out in the sunshine gets a rich green color and grows rapidly.

The expense to you would be practically nil. Fresh air and sunshine are free, so all you would be required to furnish would be what little food they ate. We are sure that you would be repaid many times by watching them regain their health and feeling that perhaps you had saved at least one life.

Also there are couples who have never been

· blessed with children. Perhaps in this way they would find a little boy or girl they would like to take into their home and later adopt.

Write Mrs. Taylor today, if you can, telling her you would like to help in this work and advise how many you believe you could take this summer, when you want them, whether you-can furnish fare for them to get to your home, if you desire them to be of any particular religious denomination, and any other information that might occur to you. We are anxious to place boys and girls from the large cities, like Detroit, Grand Rapids, Lansing and Saginaw, but if you prefer them nearer home just say so and we will take care of you.

How many will you take?

MORE SERVICE FROM M. S. C.

E have all been very proud over the fact that Michigan's main highways are as fine as can be found any place in the country, and, in our enthusiasm to keep improving them still more, we have forgotten to some extent the fact that we also have some "back roads" that need attention. However, the farmers who live along these "back roads" have not forgotten, especially during the spring months when often they are unable to travel the roads to the main

highways in their cars.

The subject of "back roads" has been avoided, and the fact that it is a most important one ignored because, in most cases, counties and townships are in poor shape to give it the proper attention. The State Board of Agriculture recognizing this has appropriated a sum of money making it possible for the engineering Division of the M. S. C. to assist counties. County and township officials are changing continually. Many times they just get to understand their job when they are defeated in another election and a new man, as green as grass, takes the office. The College can help these men get ahold of their job and produce results soon after entering office, thus savings the taxpayers considerable money. Read the article in this issue on this subject.

STANDARDIZING THE ROAD-SIDE MARKET

T is very interesting to note that an organization has been formed to standardize Michigan's road-side markets and the State Department of Agriculture will enforce the regulations adopted under the food, dairy and fruit and vegetable laws now in existence. No new laws will be needed, they say, nor new jobs created. This is fine but we would like to be permitted to make a suggestion right here and it is that the ownership and operation of the road-side market be restricted to farmers.

The read-side markets have increased in number, along with the mileage of good roads, until they have become an important factor in the marketing of many crops on farms situated on or near main highways. Farmers have found they can get a better price right at their own front door for some of their fresh produce than they can if they take it to town, while the city consumer with a car-is gradually beginning to depend on trips into the country to keep his supply of many kinds of food fresh. The peddler who is in the habit of buying from commission merchants or going out into the country and buying a load direct from the farmer to peddle out from house to house in the city is finding this

SPECIAL RATE REDUCTION

Effectively immediately the regular subscription rates of The Michigan Business Farmer will be:

ONE YEAR. FIFTY CENTS THREE YEARS, ONE DOLLAR SEVEN YEARS, TWO DOLLARS (In Advance)

We want every loyal reader to know that we appreciate the word-of-mouth boosting which has made this reduction in subscription rate possible.

The service which we give with your subscription is worth many times what we charge and this service will not only be continued, but will be extended in every possible way.

Remember every time you say a good word for The Business Farmer to a neighbor or offer to send in his or her subscription you multiply our ability to improve the magazine and the service we give you.

We are very happy to be able to make this reduction for the benefit of our many thousands of friends from Lake Superior to the Ohio line. .

George M. Slocum, Publisher, "The Farm Paper of Service!"

out through a dropping off of sales and many of them are renting or buying a small piece of land and putting up a road-side market. What they have to sell is not of the best usually, either in quality or condition, and most of them are there to get every cent they can without thought of their reputation. They haven't much invested and can move if business gets too dull. But how about the farmer? He has too much invested to change his location over night. some peddler operating a market in his locality has given the neighborhood a black eye it is the farmer who suffers.

The road-side market has been called Michigan's best advertising medium. Tourists from nearly every state in the Union travel over our roads and at these markets inspect samples of Michigan fruit, vegetables, butter, eggs, poultry, etc. If it is of good quality they carry away a good impression but if it is of poor quality the effect is quite the opposite, and whatever impression is made is passed along to their friends and carried back to their home state.

By all means let us standardize the road-side market but let us also keep the ownership and operation in the hands of the farmer.

BACK TO THE FARM

T was interesting to note the statement made 1 by one of our crop correspondents in our last issue regarding the back to the farm movement this spring. She wrote "Many farmers absent for several years from their farms have returned this spring and glad to return from cities."

Like every other farmer who moves to the city these farmers found out that "all is not gold that glitters," that the soft jobs with big pay were not as plentiful as they had believed they were, and the income from the farm was really larger than they had always thought. In the city they had to pay for every mouthful of food, then there was house rent and any number of small things that they had failed to take into consideration down on the farm.

It was a good thing that these farmers went to the city. We wish every farmer in Michigan could put in a year working in a city factory because he would return to the old farm wiht a much greater appreciation of it.

TO CARRY FIGHT TO CORN BORER

T a recent meeting in Chicago representatives from the corn-belt states decided not to wait for the European corn borer to come to the corn belt but to go and meet it and help fight it in the states already invaded. Now these representatives must have the backing of the farmers or their fight will be almost a hopeless one, and so far it seems that only where the borer has really become established is the average farmer seriously interested.

Fighting the berer after it has once invaded a territory is like locking the barn after the horse has been stolen. Every farmer should take this European corn borer situation very seriously and fight it for all he is worth.

MOONSHINE FARMERS

COME farmers about ready to retire have rented their farms to foreigners at a rather high figure only to learn later on that their tenants were less interested in farming than in distilling. Most of the stills found in operation recently have been on rented farms and eighty per cent of them in the hands of foreigners. In most cases the owner of the farm does not know what is going on, as the tenant makes a show of farming in order to avert suspicion. It is wise to be suspicious of the man who is willing to pay a high rental for a farm regardless of its value for agricultural purposes.

PETER PLOWS PHILOSOPHY

'Cording to facts and figures, the life of a dollar bill, which makes up the bulk of the paper money in this country, is only 'bout six months. That may explain why the farmer doesn't see many of 'em. They don't remain in circulation long enough to get to him.

COMING EVENTS June 21-22—Hay Days, Tuscola county. June 23-24—Hay Days, St. Clair county June 23-24—Hay Days, Kent county. June 24-25—Hay Days, Allegan county. June 28-29—Hay Days, Saginaw county. June 28-29—Hay Days, Saginaw county.

June 28-29—Hay Days—Newaygo county.

July 1-2—Hay Days, Otsego county.

July 5-6—Hay Days, Charlevoix county.

July 7-8-9—Hay Days, Antrim county.

August 2-3—Hay Days, Allegan county.

August 4-5—Hay Days, Ionia county.

August 4-5—Hay Days, Eaton county.

August 9-10—Hay Days, Barry county.

August 9-10—Hay Days, Sanilac county.

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

September 5-11—Michigan State Fair, State

Fair Grounds, Detroit, Mich.

October 6-13—National Dairy Show, State

Fair Grounds, Detroit, Mich.

PUBLISHERS' DESK

STEBER COMPANY GOES ON THE ROCKS

NOTHER knitting machine com-A NOTHER knitting machine company has gone to the wall. This time it is the Steber Machine Company, of Utica, New York. On March 16, 1926, a petition in bankruptcy was filed by this company because of financial difficulties, and Chas. D. Root has been appointed receiver. He is preceding to liquidate the affairs of the company.

We understand that the bulk of

We understand that the bulk of the general equipment, machinery and fixtures have been disposed of through private and public sales. Also the company claims to have many small accounts due them but many small accounts due them but because of their nature and the fact that they are located all over the country little can be learned of the progress being made in collecting them. No estimate has been given out as to the amount of money that will be available for creditors.

This was another company that sold hand-power knitting machines, mostly to shut-ins and poor families

sold hand-power knitting machines, mostly to shut-ins and poor families where the women felt they would like to have something to do to bring some ready money into the home to help pay expenses, with the understanding that the company guaranteed to buy all the socks made for five years at a fixed high price. It is reported that there are 12,000 owners of knitting machines who now have no outlet for their products because this company went bankrupt, so the guarantee did not mean much. mean much.

"SIC 'IM!"

There is a man travelling this county who is agent for the DeLuxe Art Company of Chicago, enlarging two pictures for \$15.00. I set the dog on him the other day. You see I read THE BUSINESS FARMER every the it comes for L was wise to his time it comes, so I was wise to his game. We have taken the M. B. F. ever since it started and like every bit of it. You are doing good work and here is wishing you success.—

I. B., Montrose, Genessee County.

UR subscriber did right because the enlarged picture agent is no friend of his or any other per-son he solicits. If he can get you to sign an innocent looking piece of to sign an innocent looking piece of paper he carries, your face will be so long that you will not recognize yourself when you look in the mirror—not any more than you could recognize yourself as the subject of the enlarged picture because a likeness seems to be the farthest from their intentions. their intentions.

Their scheme is an old one that has been explained many times in our columns but as our list of subscribers is steadily growing perhaps it should be told again.

It should be told again.

As a rule the agent, after introducing himself, asks if you have a photograph of a child or relative that you would like to preserve. They know you have, of course, as all of us have not one but several. If possible they learn from a neighbor if you have lost someone dear to you through death and then proceed to work on your sympathy by calling for a photo of this dear one and remarking upon making a wonand remarking upon making a won-derful enlargement "in life colors." Of course you are shown samples of their "wonderful" work and prom-ised that your's will be even better than this."

The Collection Box

Some of them have an envelop drawing scheme, while others are introducing their work into that lo-cality and are "giving" some away for advertising. With the card draw ing system you are to draw an en-velop from a box containing several. Each envelop contains a card and if the envelop you draw contains a cer-tain kind of card you are a "lucky winner" of an enlarged picture. All you have to pay is \$4.98, or a similar price, and it will be delivered at your door. The cost is similar in either scheme. And as for the "lucky" envelop, they all contain winning cards.

Then you are asked to sign your name on the dotted lnie. Just a little form, you are assured, as the company requires everything be done in a businesslike way. When done in a businesslike way. When delivery is made, by a different man, you are informed that you signed a contract to pay on delivery, and, if you declare you do not want it, he will swear you signed a note; in anything to get your money

The picture is always delivered in a frame and of course there is an additional charge for this ranging from \$3 up to \$15, depending on the purchaser. If the customer will pay purchaser. If the customer will pay the top price all is well, but if he or she refuses the man will start bargaining. A good bargainer can get him to come down to one-fourth or less of the original price, and even then will be paying a high enough figure for the company to make a profit make a profit.

If you have any pictures you want

enlarged take them to a reputable photographer in your home town or a nearby city and have the work done. That is cheapest in the long done. That is cheapest in the long run. You cannot depend on one statement made by these picture agents travelling about the country because they are out to get the mon-ey and they never expect to see one of their customers again so they tell

them anything to make a sale.

If one of these agents call on you set the dog on them, just as our Genessee county subscriber did, or we advise men to head him for the road and apply the toe of their shoe to the most conspicuous part of his person. If the woman hasn't a dog a broom or a rolling pin can be used to a good advantage.

RECEIVES CHECK IN FULL

I sold some vetch seed to the Company and made three ts. They paid me for the shipments. They paid me for the first and third shipments but not for the second. I wrote them three letters, sending one by registered mail, and I can get no reply from them about this one shipment. My bank has also written them two letters and got no answer. The shipment was 1,105 pounds at 7 cents per pound or a total of \$77.35. I would like to have you take care of the matter.—H. G., Tuscola County.

MMEDIATELY upon receipt of this claim we wrote a letter to the company but, like our sub-scriber and his bank, failed to hear from them. We wrote them a second letter, and still got no reply, but it got the desired results because we now have a letter from our subscriber stating, "I received check from Company in full for my account and if you will take some pay for your assistance I will be glad to pay as I could get no answer when writing to them. If not I wish to thank you for the service and will recommend your paper when I have the opportunity."

We would not accept money for helping this subscriber because our services are free to all paid-up members of The Business Farmer family, and as for being paid, we could ask no greater payment than to have each satisfied subscriber recommend M. B. F. to his friends and neighbors.

Well here is where I have some good news for you. I received a check from — on the 9th. I am enclosing letter for you to look over which he sent with it. I am most sure I would never have received it if it hadn't been for your kind service. With very many thanks, I remain.—Mrs. D., Eaton County.

First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds



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FIGURES prove that attention - compelling and action - producing photographs will sell products.

Let us make some suggestions on the proper illustrative appeal best suited to your requirements-no obligation of course. Write today.

CRESCENT ENGRAVING COMPANY

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GRANDMA ALWAYS KNOWS By Anne Campell

When the baby says, "Ah Goo!"
Like wee babies always do,
Then my mother says to Daddy,
"Just what cunning words are those?"
Daddy says, "I hardly know,
But it must mean something though!
You had better ask her Grandma,
"Cause her Grandma always knows!" 'Cause her Grandma always knows!"

An' if Baby Girl should sneeze, Mother says, "Oh, tell me, please!

Is it measles, croup, the whooping cough,
Or mumps, do you suppose?"

Dad says, "I can hardly tell,
Seems to me she's pretty well,
But you'd better ask her Grandma,

"Cause her Grandma always knows!"

"Does she look like you or me?"
Dad says, "I can scarcely see.
There's a kind of a resemblance
Round her eyes to Sister Rose.
But I'm not so sure, my dear.
She's so tiny yet, an' queer!
You had better ask her Grandma,
'Cause her Grandma always knows!"

Grandmas are so very wise
About little girls that size.
She knows everything that matters
From her head right to her toes.
We'd be lost without her sure,
There is nothing she can't cure.
Love's her very first prescription,
And Grandma always knows. (Copyright, 1926.)

STRAWBERRIES ARE RIPE

WHO asks more than a luscious strawberry shortcake? strawberry pie made of slightly crushed and sweetened berries put into a baked crust and topped with whipped cream? Sweetened crushed strawberries make a sauce for desserts of all kinds from ice cream to corn starch pudding. A few whole ones, served with their hulls on, ready to be dipped in sugar and eat-en without other "fixings," rival any breakfast fruit. Make the most of them while they are here, and with a thought for the future store some as strawberry jam or pre-serves. When made according to the following directions such jam is fit for any table: Crush small, sweet firm, dark-red strawberries and for each cupful of berries allow one-third of a cupful of sugar. Mix the berries and the sugar well together and let them stand overnight. In the morning boil the mixture until the juice will hold its place if a little is dropped on a plate. Pour the jam into clean hot glasses or jars, and when it is cool cover it with hot

HANDY NAPKIN HOLDERS

NEXPENSIVE napkin holders may be made of common spring clothes pins. The clothes pins should be smooth and well made. After being well sandpapered, they may be given two coats of a gloss enamel. A variety of colors or a plain background of white or black can be made individual by different flowers or convential designs. This individuality will mark the napkin of each member of the family and those of the guests. Taking care of napkins in this way will cheat the laundry bag of some unnecessary

HOW TO PREVENT CON-STIPATION

ODERN habits of living and eating are largely responsible for the great prevalence of consti-pation. Lack of vigorous outdoor exercise, insufficient drinking of wa-ter, eating of soft cooked foods, a concentrated meat diet, lack of cellulose or waste material in the diet and neglect of the bowel function are the chief causes. In most cases therefore, it is a preventable condi-tion. There are but few cases that can not be greatly benefited by the proper diet and exercise. Warm or hot water, taken freely on an empty stomach some time before eating, is very helpful, especially if followed by a few moments of vigorous exer-cise. These exercises should involve activity of the abdominal muscles, such as trunk bending and twisting from a standing position or leg raising from a supine position.—The Delineator.

MAKE FISH ATTRACTIVE BY REMOVING BONES

THOUGH doctors recommend fish as a valuable health food and dieticians suggest it as an aid to variety, bones have long been an effective agent in keeping it off many tables. The boning of a fish



Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

EAR FOLKS: Who would like to help some little boy or girl to get well? All they need is good food, fresh air and sunshine. Some of these little folks are just leaving the hospital and especially need these things to start them on their way to health. Others are in danger of serious diseases if their little under-nourished bodies do not receive needed care.

Firmly believing that there are many homes among our M. B. F. Family where these children would be welcome for a few weeks this summer, I am ready to tell you where to find them.

Two years ago a friend of mine had a little Italian boy from Detroit on his farm for two weeks. He had as much fun out of the visit as the boy and said "Would you believe that boy had never seen a pig until it was hung up in a butcher shop?"

Now if you wish to give these boys and girls, who have been less fortunate than your own, a chance for health and happiness, write to me and I will reply by

the first mail. Please state, whether or not you can furnish any railroad or bus fare.

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

is not difficult; it requires only a little more time. The satisfaction little more time. The satisfaction of eating a boned fish quite repays one for the extra time invested.

Practically any fish weighing more than a pound is big enough to bone. Scale and clean it thoroughly. Remove the head, tail and fins. Cut the fish along the belly down to the tail. Insert a sharp thin-bladed knife at the tail and just under the backbone. Have the cutting edge of the knife follow the bone to loosen the flesh. One may free the bone from the flesh on first one side and then the other or finish one side and then start on the other side. backbone may then be removed. Pick out as many small bones as possible.

baked, or it may be broiled as any filet of fish. Bake the fish until tender. The time allowance varies, but usually ten minutes per pound

After the bones are removed, the fish may be filled with dressing and

is sufficient.

A sauce is often served with fish. Tomato, hard-cooked egg, or white sauce would be suitable.

Fish well cooked, served with good sauce, and attractively garnished with lemon and parsley of-fers variety for meals. The use of fers variety for meals. The use of more sea food may well be encouraged in most homes.

DO YOU KNOW-

THAT a dash of salt and two or three tablespoons of cream added to any fruit pie before placing the crust, makes it delicious? That a generous sprinkling of sugar over the top of a loaf or dripping pan cake before putting same in the oven makes a delightful change from the usual icing? That a light sprinkling of sugar over both pies and cookies just before placing in the oven gives them a very pleasing appearance? That a teaspoonful of baking powder added to a bread pudding improves it?—R.

A Business Venture For Farm Women

N opportunity to earn a tidy income out of canned fruits and vegetables, and preserves and jams is being overlooked by many farm women who like this kind of work and have the time to do it. During the last two years I have built up a nice business and assured myself of a steady income out of The experience may be interesting to others.

A visit to one of the larger cities near my home brought me in contact with a group of young matrons, nearly all of whom were engaged in some work that was supplementing the family income. Money was not the object, although it was a consideration; all of them had time on their hands which they wished to employ profitably.

It made me envious of them, not because time was hanging heavy on my hands, but because I did need extra money just then, and I could see no opportunity for a woman living on a farm to engage in gainful activity in addition to her household duties. As it happened, I had taken some of my canned fruit and vegetables with me as a gift, and when my friends served them to their

guests they caused general comment. The upshot of it was that I was launched into the canning business at once, for I returned home with more orders than I knew what to do with. After my first packages went off, other orders came in by mail. I spent the busiest and hot-test summer of my life, but I made over \$150. Last year my profits were nearly \$300 and already this year I have orders from private individuals for more than I sold last year, as well as a standing order from a fancy grocer in the city for as much as I can send him.

I shall not try to minimize the difficulties I had the first year. Our orchard and garden were good, but their only purpose was to supply the house. Naturally there was a lot that went to waste, but when I learned I could use the excess profitably I found that there was not enough of some things and too

much of others. Also my kitchen utensils were inadequate, and an extra home-made kitchen table had to be fixed up, and extra shelves put in the pantry.

My supply of jars and rubber

bands, and sugar, spices and such other ingredients was limited, and these things had to be bought locally in small quantities, and therefore expensively. I did all the work myself, and had to keep the fire in the kitchen range all summer, for my oil cooker was not suitable for this work. When I was ready to send my products off to the city I had trouble getting boxes, and had to use old papers for wrapping the jars.

Last year things were different. We took more care of the orchard, and put some method into our garden planting. The biggest relief in the kitchen, aside from the girl I secured to help me, came from a new carbide gas range. We had been hoping for several years to afford a modern lighting system in the house and outbuildings. The oil lamps were a lot of trouble to tend to, and there was always the fear of fire as well as the inconvenience and loss of time.

My first year's profits went immediately into the installation of a carbide gas plant, and I naturally included a hot plate in the equip-ment. The new lighting of course eased my work and made life more agreeable in every way, and the hot plate did away with the excessive heat, which was the only part of the canning I didn't like.

By that time I knew exactly what I was about, and bought all my supplies in quantity early in the year, which made a great saving in the cost of everything, including the food ingredients, but especially in the cost of jars and cartons for shipping. I now use cardboard boxes and pack the jars in excelsior instead of wrapping them in newspa-pers. This makes the shipments lighter and the parcel postage on

them cheaper.
In any business, of course, the

first principle is to please the cus-tomers. The fruit and vegetables are gathered when they are exactly at their prime, and only the best are selected. Anything that is even slightly decayed, below size or off color is not used for canning, although they can of course be worked into jams, jellies and pickles. The people I sell to are not looking only for home-made products and pre-serves, but want the best. Appear-ance means a great deal, too. My jars, for instance, are of pleasing design, and I use a variety of shapes. The packing is done very carefully, enly to insure safe delivery, but appearance sake, as well. I am for appearance sake, as well. I am sure all of these things have entered into the success of my venture.

It may surprise some that canned vegetables of high grade are as urgently demanded as canned fruits and preserves. One of my most pop-ular items is beets, for instance. The first year I put up lima string beans, peas, and a few jars of beets. The second year I added tomatoes and spinach, and this year will include corn and asparagus. My fruits include peaches, pears, cherries and strawberries, and the latter are in great demand. The jams, jellies, and pickles are the usual varieties, but I am quite certain that varieties, but I am quite certain that their quality cannot be duplicated outside of a farm home.

The question of prices was a problem, and the first year I arrived at it by using the market price of vegetables and fruits, the cost of other items which entered into the work, as well as an allowance for my time, and added 15 per cent to cover other things as well as give me a profit. The cost of shipping is also added to each bill. I worked on the same plan last year, but as I had bought more cheaply and had taken the trouble to investigate prices for similar goods in the city stores, I felt that 25 per cent above the costs was more reasonable, and not excessive.

My prices are a little higher than
people have to pay for ordinary canned goods in the stores, but then my products are ever so much better and my customers seem very well

satisfied. Any farm woman who needs extra money and likes work of this kind has the opportunity. One or two friends in a nearby city will quickly interest their acquaintances in home-made products direct from the farm, and any select grocer will be only too glad to place such goods on his shelves. Once started the demand grows, as my own experience shows.—Mrs. Blanche Osgood.

HOMEMADE FLOOR WAX

F a housewife has some old beeswax or can buy some reasonably. she can make her own floor wax and furniture wax. A pound of beeswax, a pint of turpentine, and two tablespoonsful of linseed oil are the ingredients. These are the directions for making it: Shave the beeswax and add the turpentine. Allow it to stand over night. Do not stir it at first. When the turpentine has absorbed all the beeswax, add the oil and stir the wax vigorously, warm the wax and rub it into the wood well with a weighted brush or by hand. Not as much of this wax as of most commercial waxes is needed to put a good polish on the fleors or woodwork.

SPINACH is not "just hay" when appetizing way. If the family does not like greens, the spinach may be cooked with bacon, eggs, bread crumbs, or with other vegetables to partially disguise its flavor. This is one recipe: Mix 1 1/4 cups of finely chopped and well-drained cooked spinach with one finely chop-ped, hard boiled egg, one teaspoon of salt, one-eighth teaspoon of pepper, and one well-beaten egg. Stir thoroly, form into flat cakes, cover with crumbs ,and brown in hot fat in the frying pan or in deep fat. Serve with an onion sauce made by adding one cup of chopped boiled onion to one cup of white sauce. In the above recipe, bacon may be used instead of the hard-boiled egg. Another way to serve spinach is to season it with onion juice, chopped celery and left over cold meat, then add this to gelatin enough to make a mold.

Personal Column

Shower for Sister.—Will you please tell me what to do? I want to have a shower for my sister. Who should get it up, her mother, sister or girl friend?—Miss F., Saginaw County.

—It is perfectly alright for you or your sister's girl friend to give the shower. You may call it a "linen shower" or "kitchen shower" or just a plain shower, for any kind of a gift is acceptable in starting a home. Have your refreshments prepared ahead and dress up your house with flowers.

Being Seated in Church.—When an usher is showing a lady and gentleman to a seat in church should the gentleman precede or follow the lady?—J. W., Ingham County.

—The lady should follow the usher and

the gentleman follows immediately after the lady, in church, theatre or any gather-ing. Also the seat nearest the aisle is assigned to the gentleman.

Bugs en Sweet Peas.—When my sweet peas are about a foot high little green bugs appear. I have tried several things that I thought would kill them and not harm the flowers, but I never succeed in getting rid of them. They seem to kill the buds and also the stalks. Could you please give me some remedy for them?—Mrs. I. F. B., Ohio.

—The green bugs which are mentioned are apparently green aphids which are quite easily eradicated by spraying the plants with a nicotine solution using one teaspoonful to a gallon of water and adding one ounce of soap to the solution.

solution.

It is quite important that the spray hit the insects otherwise, there will be no effect, as it acts by suffocation. Several applications will be found necessary thru the season to kill the different broods. Any seed store will supply the nicotine.—Alex Laurie, Floriculture, M. S. C.

For the Movie Fan

The Lost World.—Here is a picture that The Lost World.—Here is a picture that is very spectacular but contains enough romance to hold the interest of all. According to our books the dinosaurs became extinct 10,000,000 years ago. Yet in this picture these and many other animals of the Reptillan Age come to life with a reality that is most startling. These animals are supposed to exist in an unexplored section of South America and are discovered by an explorer, acted by unexplored section of South America and are discovered by an explorer, acted by Wallace Beery. Returning to his some in England he interests a well known sportsman, Lewis Stone, and a newspaper reporter; Lloyd Hughes. They return to South America taking with them the daughter of an explorer who was lost in this unexplored area and they intend to find him or at least trace of him if possible. She is Bessie Love. Their adventures are most spectacular and perhaps the most outstanding one is when a volthe most outstanding one is when a vol-cano sets fire to a forest representing thousands of acres and you see scores of thousands of acres and you see scores of prehistorio monsters, such as the bron-tosaurus, triceratops, trachodon, diplodocus, allosaurus and megalosaurus flee into an immense lake, fighting as they go, while the human actors try to keep out of their paths. They finally capture one of these prehistorio animals and take it to London where it escapes and tramples down people and topples buildings with the sweep of its mighty tail. Do not miss it.

-if you are well bred!

Who Should End Telephone Conversation?—As a general rule the one calling should terminate the talk, as the person who calls up is in the position of a caller of course the host or hostess would not be ones to bring the call to an end. However there are exceptions to such a rule when it comes to telephone conversations.

When a man and woman are conversing over the phone the woman should bring the rule.

When a man and woman are conversing over the phone the woman should bring the conversation to a close, regardless of whether it was the man or the woman who did the calling. That is the woman's privilege. However, the woman should be careful, especially when calling up a man during bushess hours, not to continue the conversation too long. Long telephone conversations are bad form anyway.

Recipes

Georgia Spoon Corn Bread .- 2 cups of water, 1 tablespoon shortening, 1 cup milk, 2 tablespoon salt, 1 cup corn-meal,

2 eggs.
Mix the water and corn-meal and bring Mix the water and corn-meal and bring slowly to the boiling-point. Add the well-beaten eggs and the other ingredients. Pour into a hot greased baking-dish and bake in a quick oven (400-450 degrees

Stuffed Onions.—Onions, veal or chicken, salt and pepper, I teaspoon chopped parsley, 3 or 4 chestnuts, 4 cup soft breadcrumbs, 4 cup butter or other fat.

Parboil large onions for one hour. Then cut the tops off and scoop out the inside. Chop the inside and mix with the same

amount of veal or chicken, salt, pepper, parsley, crums, fat and the chestnuts, which have been cooked until tender. Bake slowly for one hour, basting often. Fifteen minutes before serving sprinkle with bread-crums and brown.

Corn and Cheese Souffle.—1 cup canned corn, 3 eggs, 1 tablespoon chopped green peppers, ¼ cup flour, ½ teaspoon salt, 1 cup grated cheese, 1 tablespoon butter or

oup grated cheese, 1 tablespoon butter or other fat, 2 cups milk.

Melt the butter or other fat and cook the pepper in it. Make a sauce of the milk, flour and cheese. Add the corn, egg-yolks and seasoning. Cut and fold in the egg-whites beaten stiff. Turn into greased dish and bake in a moderate oven (350-400 degrees Fahrenheit) thirty minutes.

Cake Fillings.—A good frosting or a good filling, will add at least fifty percent to the deliciousness and attractiveness of a cake. Here are three recipes that will prove satisfactory for this:

Cocoanut Filling.—1 cup sugar, ¼ teaspoon salt, 2 cups water, 1/3 cup lemon juice, 2 cups sugar, 7 tablespoons cornstarch. Cook all ingredients together in double boiler for forty-five minutes.

double boiler for forty-five minutes.

Lemon Frosting.—I cup sugar, ¼ cup water, ¼ cup lemon juice, 2 stiffly-beaten egg whites. Boil sugar, water and lemon juice without stirring until syrup spins a permanent thread. Remove from heat and let stand while beating egg whites. Pour syrup slowly over beaten egg whites, beating until frosting is stiff enough to surread.

spread.

Golden Orange Fresting.—Grated rind of 1 orange, 3 tablespoon orange juice, 1 teaspoon lemon juice, yolk of 1 egg, confectioner's sugar. Mix grated orange rind with fruit juices and let stand 15 minutes. Strain into beaten egg yolks and add enough sifted confectioner's sugar to spread.

When company comes unexpectedly

when company comes unexpectedly and you have need of an emergency icing, you will find a combination of the juice of one orange; juice of one lemon, and some powdered sugar, very satisfactory. Add enough powdered sugar to the combined fruit juices so that the mixture is made stiff. When creamy, spread it on the cake.

A Four Man Tart.—2 eggs, separated; 1 cupful orange juice; 1 level tablespoon-ful cornstarch; ½ cupful shredded cocoareupin orange junce; I level tablespoonful connitarch; ½ cupful shredded cocoanut; 2 tablespoonfuls sugar, or to taste. For meringue add 3 more tablespoonfuls sugar. Line a glass pie plate with pastry. perforate with fork to prevent blistering, and bake until it starts to brown. Meanwhile, beat yolks of eggs with sugar. Heat orange julce and pour slowly on this mixture, stirring all the time. Place in saucepan and add cornstarch moistened with a small quantity of julce which you may reserve for the purpose. Stir until well thickened and remove from the fire. Add cocoanut, put in pastry shell, and finish baking. Let cool slightly and make meringue of the two egg whites beaten stiff and three tablespoonfuls sugar. Bake in a slow oven until meringue sets and colors lightly. This will serve four people—which gives it its name.

The Runner's Bible

Rejoice with them that do rejoice, and weep with them that weep.—Rem. 12:15. When you rejoice with one over his good fortune you are truly manifesting God to him, you are showing the life that is untainted by jealousy or envy. And why should a believer ever be envious? Does he not know that he is provided with all that he needs for comfort and happiness? Get into sympathy with another for the purpose of learning how best to implant in his soul the glad tidings which as a Christian you are dispensing. Be careful not to make his grief keener. Be tactful. Tact is common kindness greatly refined.

Homespun Yarn

A clove or two gives a spicy flavor to tomato sauce.

Too much salt or too much sugar will make pickles wither or shrink.

Aunt Ada's Axioms: A long face makes a long task; smile your way through.

A thin coat of varnish helps preserve the surface of printed lineleum.

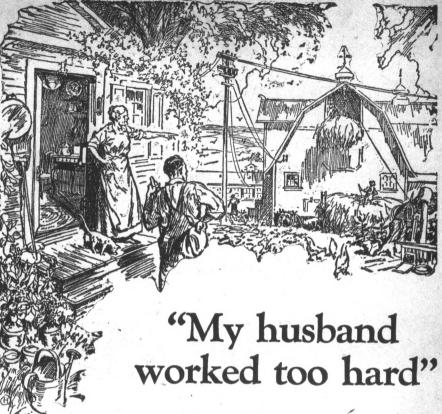
A border of flowers around the vege-table garden will pay for itself in the pleasure it gives.

esh pineapple and strawberries make a combination worth trying, whether as a breakfast fruit or as a dessert for dinner

WOMEN'S EXCHANGE

Fyou nave something to exchange, we will print it FREE under this heading providing: First—it appeals to women and is a bonifide exchanges, no cash involved. Second—it will subscriber to The Business Farmer and attach your address label from a recent issue to prove the providence of the providence o

186.—Four O'clock seed or Patient plant slips for flower seeds or plant slips. Mrs. John W. Arndt, Morley, Mich.





The General Electric Company manufactures many electrical products which are used on the farm. The G-E Farm Book describing these products may be obtained from your local light and power company.

But his widow is carrying on her large Vermont farm with electricity and a few hired help.

"It's too bad," she says, "we didn't learn before to use electricity more and our backs less. We have two less men outside and one less help inside, than we could get along with if we didn't have electricity."

Electricity does the milking, waterpumping, washing, and a dozen other tasks, and the power bill is considered the cheapest item in the cost of running the farm.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING



5148. Practical Apron.—Gingham or percale could be used for this. Fattern cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size will require 4 ½ yards of 27 inch



5178. For Mother's Girl.—Brown linen embroidered in colored mercerized thread is here portrayed. This style is very comfortable and simple. Pockets are insected at the curved simple for the model. Band 10 years. A 8 year size requires 1% yards of this model. Pattern cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8, and 10 years. A 6 year size requires 2% yards of 40 inch material if made with long sleeves. If made with short sleeves 1% yard will be required. If cuffs and collar are faced with contrasting material the facing will require ½ yard.

5396. Simple Frook.—Challie. China silk, voile, dimity or crepe may be used for this design. Pattern cut in 5 Sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 3 year size requires 2½ yards of 32 inch material, and ½ yard of contrasting material for collar and cuff facings.

terial for collar and culf facings.

4789. A New Toy.—Soft toys are ever popular and may be made very durable and practical. This model could be developed in oil cloth, terry cloth or toweling, stockinette or fiannel also in rubberised cloth. A good filling would be keppack, excessior or cotton. If made of oil cloth or rubber cloth and staffed with cork the toy would be water proof and would float. The Cape and Bonnet is nice in flannel, creps, gingman or satin. This Pattern is cut in one Size. The Doll will require ½ yard of 27 inch material. The Cape and Bonnet 24 inches of 27 inch material.





ALL PATTERNS 13c EACH-2 FOR 25c POSTPAID

ADD 100 For SPRING AND SUMMER 1928 FASHION BOOK

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

Address all orders for patterns to Pattern Department THE BUSINESS FARMER Mt. Clemens, Mich.

ANOTHER BIG CONTEST

EAR girls and boys: So many have asked for another one of those contests in which give you a lot of puestions and you are to find the answers in our columns that have decided to announce one in this issue.

I am giving the questions below and you can find the answers to every one in some advertisement or every one in some advertisement or article in this issue. There will be three cash prizes: a first prize of \$3.00, a second prize of \$2.00 and a third prize of \$1.00. And the first fifty to send in their letters will receive buttons, that is if they have not already received one. In your letter be sure to give your complete name and address, your age and tell me if you already have a button. Now for the questions:

1.—What company publishes "Folder PR-833"?

"Folder PR-833"?
2.—Who is Ypsiland Jean?
3.—Which advertiser has tile silos? 4.-What should you use to dress

large wounds on apple trees?
5.—What does "G-E" stand for?
6.—What does "Michigan State

Accredited" mean? 7.—How much will the stomach of 1400-pound cow hold and where

did you get your information? 8.—What should you keep handy? 9.—What is backed by a "71-year name"?

10.—What does "J. M., Munger, Michigan," want to know?

11.—Who has offices in 31 cities?
12.—Pick out the advertisement that you believe to be the best in this issue and state within fifty words why you think it is best.

The contest opens the moment you get the paper and closes July 10th, at 12 o'clock noon. Any letters re-ceived one moment after the closing time will not be counted so be sure yours reaches me in plenty of time. And if you have no button yet you stand a chance of winning one if you send in your letter right away.

—UNCLE NED.

Our Boys and Girls

THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

(By Helen B. Kinnison, Kalkaska.) First Prize

In summer when the days are hot, And you are tired and blue Subscribe at once for the M. B. F. It's sure to comfort you.

In autumn it is just the same, We still keep up the same old game; Reading the M. B. F.. every other week, Who could want a better game?

In winter when the days are long, When heavy clouds o'er hang the sky; We're always glad for that "every other

week", When we see the mail carrier going by.

In spring when all the crops are in; When the cool winds blow bout the door, I take that dear old M. B. F. And read it o'er and o'er

Of all the seasons in the year, I don't know which is best— For any day in the year: It is pleasant to hear

To-day comes the M. B. F.

THE BUSINESS FARMER (By Doris Wood, Ithaca.) Second Prize

We take The Business Farmer And think it is just right, And the people who get up We think are very bright.

We've taken it four years or more And will not give it up. I read the Children's Hour most, Now I'm closing up.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I received my pin and was very glad to get it. Now I am writing you a letter telling about our farm and stock. We now have three horses, five cows and thirty-eight R. I. Red chickens. I live on an eighty acre farm with a woods in the pasture where my three brothers and I go to play in the summer.—Charles Little, Prescott, Michigan.

-Well, I am pleased to know you like the pin, Charles, and hope to hear from you every now and then.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have written before but have not seen my letters in print so thought I would write again. Now I hope Mr. Waste Basket has his fill and cannot gobble one more letter when my letter comes. It has been so long since I wrote that I will describe myself again. I am four feet two inches tall, brown eyes, brown hair, and have light complexion. I live on a one hundred and sixty acre farm. My nearest dred and sixty acre farm. My nearest town is Decatur, and that is four miles.

Children's Hour

Motto: DO YOUR BEST Colors: BLUE AND GOLD

I am in the third grade. My school will not be out until the seventh of June. I have moved since I wrote last. My address is Route 2, Decatur, Michigan. I hope some of the cousins will write to me. I must leave room for the other letters. Your niece,—Maxine Eichler, Decatur, Michigan. Decatur, Michigan.

—I'm sorry your other letter was not published. I will watch Mr. Waste Bas-ket a little closer to see that he doesn't eat so many letters.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am really not a member of the Children's Hour but when you have another contest I am going to answer it. I have been reading the chil-dren's page for some time.

answer it. I have been reading the children's page for some time.

I read Frances Byer's letter and here are the answers to the riddles. I think the first is sixteen ounces and the next one winter time. I would like to have some of the members write to me because I think it would be fun to write to boys and girls in other parts of Michigan.

I live on an eighty acre farm with many cows, horses, pigs and chickens. We also have a sixty acre farm about a mile from this farm. I am thirteen years old and in the seventh grade at school. I have brown hair and blue eyes. I have five brothers and one sister.

Constance Wiggins must have had a nice trip but I don't think I would have liked the electrical storms. I think it is time for me to close and let someone else write. Your would-be niece.—Mona Fry, East Leroy, Michigan.

—Yes, Mona, you are a member of the

—Yes, Mona, you are a member of the Children's Hour. All girls and boys who write me letters belong. You belong whether you have a button or not, the button being an award for doing some special favor or winning in a contest.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have never written fore. I have read the Children's Hour. I thought I would write. I live on a farm. We have one cow and two horses. We hav etwenty acres. I live with my grandpa. I enjoy reading the Children's

Hour,

I am eight years old and in the second grade. We raise peas, onions, turnips, sweet corn and other vegetables. Also all kinds of berries which we sell in Williamston and Lansing. I will close so to leave room for the rest.—Your friend.—Bertha Jennings, Williamston, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I received your letter and the pin. I think you have a very good motto and I like the colors very much. I wear my pin on my dress every

I will describe myself now. I am five feet tall, have dark brown eyes, brown hair, and a rather dark complexion. I weigh one hundred and eleven pounds and

am fourteen years old. I am in the 7th grade. We live on a one hundred and sixty acre farm. We have a mile and a half to walk to school. I like our school and teacher very much. Our teacher's name is Miss Thelma Stearns. She is a very good teacher. At our school this winter we had a sewing club. I learned to sew very good. We had parties and meetings. First of all we had a marshmallow roast. We had lots of fun. We have taken The Business Farmer for a while and the first thing I read is the Children's Hour.

My birthday is March 15th. I have five

My birthday is March 15th. I have five brothers and no sisters. Two are older than myslef and three are younger. We have lots of fun when we all get to-gether and play. A person almost always have lots of fun when we all get together and play. A person almost always
has fun on a farm, don't they, Uncle
Ned? At least I do. On our farm we
have a tractor, a car, plow, and almost
every kind of farm tools needed. We
have four horses. We did have six but
we sold two. We have ten cows, ten
steers, six calves, eleven pigs, three little
kittens, three old cats, one hundred
chickens, and a dog whose name is Shep.
He is a very good dog.

The flowers are coming out now. Sunday I went flowering and found a lot.
I guess that is all I can write now, for
someone else wants room. I hope my

someone else wants room. I hope my letter will be in print. Your niece.— Helen Bendis, Route 4, Chesaning, Mich. Glad you like your pin and are wearing it every day. Why not write and tell us about your sewing club, and about your meetings and parties, especially the marshmallow roast?

Dear Uncle Ned:—Well, I am very glad spring is here? I have written before but did not see my letter in print. I thought I would try again. I sure hope old Mr. Waste Basket is asleep when my letter arrives. I would like to see it in print. I will describe myself as the rest of the cousins do. I am four feet, four inches tall and weigh seventy pounds. I have medium brown hair, bobbed. I am eleven years old and in the sixth grade. I like to go to school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Elisle Dingler. I like her. She is a good teacher. I live three-quarters of a mile from the school. It will not be long until school is out.

I live on an eighty-acre farm. We have six cows, two horses, about seventy-five chickens. We have some baby chicks and some ducks. Mother has some garden planted. I went and gathered some flowers this afternoon. It is hot out today. We are going to have a picnic the last day of school. I think I have written enough this time and will have to let someone else have room. I like your colors and your motto very much. I wish some of the cousins would write to me.

colors and your motto very much. I wish some of the cousins would write to me. I also like the M. B. F. Your want-to-be

niece.—Melvina Bennight, Route 1, Oak-ley, Michigan.

—What made you think spring is here?
Oh! I know! You wrote your letter on that warm day we had a while back. I'll bet you have changed your mind since then here?

Dear Uncle Ned:—This is the first time I have written and hope to see my letter in print. I will describe myself. I am twelve years old, am five feet tall, have dark brown eyes, dark brown hair, weigh

dark brown eyes, dark brown hair, weigh about ninety-five pounds and was in the seventh grade last year.

I made up a song. The name of it is "I ain't gonna chew no more." I will send it to you if you want me to.

Well I will close hoping Mr. Waste basket is away on a long, long visit. Your want-to-be niece.—Eugenia Turner, Moscow, Michigan.

Moscow, Michigan.

—What is your "I ain't gonna chew no more" song about anyway. Let's have a copy to publish. What do you say.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am writing you about our pet cat. One day she was purring around the house and we put her out doors. In the morning when we woke up we did not find her, but later through the day she came in with a kitten in her mouth. I went out and found her nest; she had four black knttens just the color of herself. She was very proud of them: She brought one in and put it on the bed again and started back for more but we saw her and took the kitten to the barn again. They have their eyes open now and are doing fine.—Ruth Maine, Route 1, Durand, Michigan.

—By this time you must be having a

—By this time you must be having a big time with the little kittens. Tell us more about them.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Perhaps you think I am too old to join your merry circle, but I would like to be wour niece. I am fifteen years old. My hair is blonde and I have light complexion. I weigh eighty-seven pounds.

I live on a hundred and eighty acre farm about five miles from town. I go to high school and am in the tenth grade. I have a twin brother in the same grade I am in and an older brother who is a

I am in and an older brother who is a

when I get through school, I have always had the idea of being a teacher. Just lately I have been reading "Dear Enemy" and now I believe I would like to be a superintendent of an orphan explum asylum.

I hope the boys and girls who read this letter will write to me. Your niece, —Ethel Parks, Route 4, Sparta, Mich.

Of course you are not too old to join our merry circle. We have many members as old as you are and some older. Come right in and tell us more about your

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have written to you before, but my letter was not in print, so I am going to try again and I hope Mr. Waste Basket will be full or gone on a visit when you get my letter.

I am going to describe myself now. I

I am going to describe myself now. I am five feet, two inches tall, have brown hair, bobbed of course, brown eyes, medium complexion and am fifteen years old. I have four brothers and three sisters and live on a ninety-six acre farm. We have fifteen cows, six horses, twenty-five pigs and a few chickens. We also have a dog and some cats.

Well, Uncle Ned, I am sending in a poem which I composed myself; although it is not very good. It is about my first experience in trying to write poetry. Well, I must close and I want some of my cousins to write to me and I will answer them. Good-bye.—Miss Florence Ingersole, Route 4, Sparta, Michigan.

—Your poem about "Do Your Best" is good and I am going to publish it.

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

THE AERIAL WIRE

THE resistance of an outside aerial increases rapidly a few days after the wire is exposed to the air because of the corrosion of the metal surface. When the aerial is first installed it brings loud signals to the set, which decrease steadily as the accumulation of oxide increases

To prevent this effect it is necessary to use enamelled antenna wire, the covering of which keeps the air from reaching the metal, eliminating the corrosive action and making signal efficiency permanent. without any bad effect from the enamel itself.

Why this accumulation of oxide interferes with the passage of the radio currents is explained by what is called the "skin effect" of high-efficiency currents. The outer layefficiency currents. er, or surface, of the wire is called the skin, and the effective thickness of the skin is different according to the wave length, or frequency, of the signal, for these currents do not

penetrate the wire, travelling only on or near the surface.

Penetration of the current below the surface of the aerial wire is so little that it is almost negligible. If the wire were hollow it would serve the purpose of a radio conductor perfectly well, because the inside, or core, is of no value as the current

never penetrates that deeply.

It is important therefore, to provide a shell, or skin, conductor for the current of the highest possible efficiency. If the skin of pure copper turns to a crystalline mixture of oxide and dirt, it follows that but little radio energy will be passed through it.

COMMENTS

I always enjoy your programs every evening as they come in at a very con-venient time that fits in with any busvenient time that fits in with any business. As a farmer it is not possible to receive the afternoon broadcasts of the market reports.—Alex W. Merritt, Northwood, Ontario, Canada.

Would you please send me a market report pad. We try to get your market reports but it is rather difficult as we are within 13 miles of the M. S. C. WKAR and it is difficult to tune them out. With thanks for the pads.—Frank H. Everett, Ingham County.

I receive your farm market reports every evening and enjoy and appreciate them very much. I would appreciate it very much if you would send me the report blanks so I could keep them and be able to compare them from day to day, WGHP market broadcasts are helpful.— Normen Schafer, Monroe County.

Jokes

"Ah can't come to wuk dis mawnin', boss," a hardware man's colored porter informed him on the telephone. "One ob de chiliun's got smallpox, an' us is all quarenteed in."

"That's too bed

"That's too bad, Mose," replied the dealer. "Are you being careful to prevent it from spreading among the rest

of your family?

"Ah sho' am!" was the emphatic response. "us is all drinkin' outen one ob dem sanitary cups."

Interior Decoration
Little Girl: "Package of pink dye,

Merchant: "For woolen or goods

Child: "It's for ma's stomach. The doctor said she'd have to diet, and she wants a pretty color."

Ready to Eat "Why are you running that steam-roller over that field?"
"I'm raising mashed potatoes this year."

Went Her Limit
Grocer's Wife: "This will never do. Did
you lay this table, Mary?"
Mary: "Yes, ma'am: I laid everything
but the eggs..

They All Knew
Teacher: "An epidemic is anything that spreads. Now, what is an epidemic?"
"Jam!" shouted the class in chorus.

AIRY and LIVEST

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

CATTLE GRUBS AND MEANS OF CONTROL

HEW people connect the cattle grubs found in spring under the skin on the backs of cattle with the adult insects known as heel flies or warble flies. These insects, which are responsible for considerable loss because of reduced milk flow and "grubby" hides, cause great annoyance ot cattle, particularly when laying their eggs on the legs of the animals. From this point the larvae, which are hatched in from 2½ to 6 days, burrow into the leg. After a journey of several months up the leg and through the body they reach a situation just underscath the skir or the best from body they reach a situation just underneath the skin on the back from which they emerge as fully matured grubs. These grubs, after burrowing into the soil or under loose material, some 30 to 60 days later develop into flies. The foregoing facts are brought out in Department Bulletin No. 1369-D, "The Cattle Grubs or Ox Warbles, Their Biologies and Suggestions for Control," issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The extent of infestation varies

The extent of infestation varies with the age of cattle, young stock, particularly animals from 1 to 3

with the age of cattle, young stock, particularly animals from 1 to 3 years old, almost always showing a higher degree of infestation than mature animals. Different breeds show no difference in susceptibility. Housing of the herd during the periods of fly activity has been known greatly to reduce the infestations. When shade and an adequate water stream of water are accessible they in a measure protect the animals from this infestation.

The bulletin gives detailed information relative to this insect, its distribution, effect upon cattle and man, economic importance, controll, and possibilities of eradication. Any one interested in the subject may obtain a copy of the publication free, as long as the supply last, by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

GRADE A MILK

I have started selling my milk by the quart. There seems to be no rules or regulations in the town regarding the sale of milk. I would like to produce Grade A milk. Please send me all the rules and requirements to meet in producing that grade. I had my herd T. B. tested and all came through clean.—P. M., Isabella County.

NO produce Grade A milk the fol-To produce Grade A milk the following conditions should be observed: Cows should be free from tuberculosis. Stables must have 400 cubic feet of air space and 2 square feet of light per cow. Milk houses must be provided 10 feet from stables. Small top pails must be used. Milk must be cooled to 50 degrees and must not show a bacterial count of over 50,000. Dairies must score on the United States score card at least 75.

There is no particular means of

score card at least 75.

There is no particular means of increasing the cream line of milk in a small dairy that we know of. Any indication of the cream line being increased should be reported to the State Department of Agriculture at Lansing as well as any indication of milk being sold below 3% butterfat.—T. H. Broughton, Director, Bureau of Dairying, State Department of Agriculture. of Agriculture.

FITTING A HORSE COLLAR

HORSE pulls from the shoulder. There's no news about that. But do you know just what part of the shoulder should take the strain of the load?

The upper part of a horse's shoulder is soft bone and cartilage. The lower part is the joint. The pull of the collar should come between these two points, otherwise there will be troubel.

A collar that hangs too low throws too much strain on the shoulder joint. If your horse develops lameness in the lower point of the shoulder, it is no doubt due to the fact that the collar throws the pulling strain too far down on the shoulders. If your horse is troubled with festula, galls, etc., it is no doubt, due to a collar that throws too much strain on the upper shoulder muscles.

Examine the collars on your horses now, and note where the draft comes. Is the pressure too low or too high? It will pay you to have your collars fit properly, if you want your teams to pull their full load throughout the season without suffering or being laid up with sore shoulders.

shoulders.

Bear in mind also that when the horse is plump and soft in the spring, the collar that fit last fall may be so tight that it will choke the horse causing overheating. On the other hand a collar that is fitted in the spring will be too loose when the horse has been worked down by the spring jobs. A loose collar will naturally hang too low and hence cause the troubles mentioned above. If you use a sweat pad in hot weather, see that your pad in hot weather, see that your collar allows room for it without choking the horse. Otherwise your "remedy may be worse than the disease."

The development of the heavy type draft horse in modern years has created a neck that is thicker at the top than the neck of the old-fashioned horse. Hence, a collar should be designed accordingly. Then, too, a poorly made collar may fit when it is new but lose its shape quickly when put to use, and become a poor fitting collar.

Leather of the best quality, hand-stretched before cutting, tough, long rye-straw for packing, are marks of a good collar. A collar stuffed with chaff, or short broken straw cannot hold its shape under the stress of hard work.

It pays well to buy good harness and good collars if you want to have your teams do their best work and save yourself the delays caused by frequent repairs. The development of the heavy

M 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, overyday business farmers' advice, send in your question here. If you can answer the other fellow's quest's, please do, so, he may answer one of yours some day! Address Experience Pool, care The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

CURE FOR LEAKING AND GARGET

EAR EDITOR: In a recent issue a subscriber asked what to do for a cow that leaks her milk. This was told to me by a cattle dealer. I did not try it as had no occasion to but would if I had the need of it. Drop a drop of iodine into the open or milk channel in end of teat, that causes the muscles to contract. Another subscriber asked what to do for garget. It is usually old cows.

do for garget. It is usually old cows, ones that give rich milk or heavy milkers that are troubled with gar-get. Salt peter will cure it, at least get. Salt peter will cure it, at least for the time being. One-third to one teaspoonful of pulverized salt peter to a dose. Have forgotten the amount of doses allowed at a course of treatment. Your druggist could tell you I think. Two or three doses in ground feed of some kind usually does the work. I buy the empty capsules at the drug store and use them to take disagreeable tastempty capsules at the drug store and use them to take disagreeable tasting or over-large tablets, crush the tablet and put it into the capsules. No. 2 is usually the right size, also for dosing individual fowls, no danger of strangulation.—E. A. B., Lake City, Mich.

Uncle Ab says the best boosters let their work speak for them.

Screens around the dairy early in the spring mean less files later in the year.

Improper feeding and not infection causes many of the losses of new-born calves. Guard against letting strong, vigorous calves get too much milk, and see that the weak, sickly calves got enough.

In commending the work of the press, Secretary W. M. Jardine says: "New facts are of value only when they have been brought to the attention of persons who can apply them—on farms, in factories, and in the home."



Neither of You Can Do This

Suppose you were expected to eat—every -four times as much food as your stomach will hold - what would you do about it? You'd say "It can't be done.

The stomach of a 1400-pound cow will hold about 60 quarts. This much grass will fill a large gunny sack - packed tight - and it will weigh about 35 pounds.

Such a cow would have to graze and hold four such sacks of grass every day to get feed enough to do a good job of making milk for you and keeping herself in good condition.

Grass is good as far as it goes, but no cow can graze or hold as much as she needs. Every dairy cow needs a Corn Gluten Feed mixture—three pounds or more per day—with her grass. Here is a good one:

300 pounds Corn Gluten Feed 300 pounds Ground Corn 300 pounds Ground Oats 200 pounds Wheat Bran

Cows will continue to give milk on grass alone, but they will take the most of it out of their own bones, blood and tissues. It is then that they go dry weeks or months before they should.

Our new 64-page book—"The Gospel of Good Feeding"—tells how to feed Corn Gluten Feed in a way that will make you more money. Write for a free copy.

Ask for Bulletin 5-MB

Associated Corn Products Manufacturers Feed Research Department Hugh G. Van Pelt, Director

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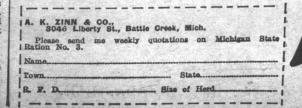
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To avoid conflicting dates we will without it. list the date of any live stock sale in chigan. If you are considering a sale ade us at ence and we will claim the date you. Address Live Stock Editor, M. B. Mt. Clemens.

June 24.—Holsteins, J. J. Hartway, Armada. Michigan.

JOHN P. HUTTON Live Stock Auctioneer

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REGISTERED GUERNSEY MALES, FROM 9 menths to year old. Fine calves with right posiths to year old. Fine calves with right breeding. Prices right. O. M. STARBUCK, Corunna, R. 1, Michigan. FOR PRACTICALLY PURE BRED GUERNSEY or Holstein calves from heavy rich milkers, write, EDGEWOOD FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR PRACTICALLY PURE BRED GUERNSEY they heifer calves, write us. We ship C. O. D. L. TERWILLIGER, R2, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin.

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REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL CALVES for sale. Six and ten months old. Milking strain

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REGISTERED BABY BEEF TYPE HEREFORD 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 babybeef type bull in Michigan.

WATKINS FARMS, Manchester, Michigan.
L. Whitney Watkins, Proprietor.

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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.

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. QUV C. WILBUR, BELDING. Mich.

FINANCIAL KING JERSEYS FOR SALE, excellent bull calves from R. of M. Dams, Coldwater Jersey Farms, Coldwater, Michigan.

SWINE

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

FOR SALE, HAMPSHIRE FALL GILTS

DISPERSAL SALE

My Entire Herd of 30 Registered Holstein Cattle June 24, 1926 at 1 P. M.

At my farm 4 miles south and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Armada, or 4 miles west 1 mile north and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of New Haven, on state gravel road.

Cows bred and open heifers, heifer calves and bulls. Ten Years of Careful Breeding and Weeding. Herd TB tested and never had a reactor.

A CLEAN HERD IRVING COULON, Auction J. J. HARTWAY, Proprietor, ARMADA, MICH.

Fire Losses One-Sixth of Farmers' Income (Continued from page 4)

pass through floors or closets or be allowed to enter the chimney in an attic or other concealed space. Heavy wires should be used to hold Heavy wires should be used to hold the pipes in place and they should be cleaned at least once a year. Where smoke pipes do pass through combustible floors or walls they should be surrounded by a ventilated metal collar of a diameter at least 12 inches greater than that of the pipe. No bare smoke pipe should the pipe. No bare smoke pipe should run within 12 inches of any woodwork, wooden lath and plaster partition or ceiling, for, particularly when wood is used for fuel, the pipe oft times becomes red hot and in this condition is extremely danger-ous. Closely allied to the chimney hazard is "Sparks on Roofs." The wooden shingle is gradually being legislated out of all of the cities and towns and should be discouraged on the form aged on the farm. When wooden shingles are used the roof should be kept in good repair and painted.
One of our Michigan farm mutual
insurance companies has recently
put out a spark arrester constructed of wire mesh to fit on top of the chimney and it has proven to be efficient.

The hazards incidental to "lighting" are more pronounced on the farms than in the city where pracfarms than in the city where practically all of the homes are equipped with electric lights and the installation of wiring is under the supervision of some municipal department. All installations should be made by a competent electrician and in accord with the National Electrical Code. This feature is just as trical Code. This feature is just as important when individual electrical generating plants are used, as when electricity is taken from a power line. Wires should be of sufficient size to carry the load and when fuses burn out they should not be re-placed by copper, wire, nails or pennies but by fuses of prescribed am-perage. Switches should never be subjected to inflammable vapors or be located in the vicinity of hay, straw of equally combustible mater-ial unless enclosed in iron or ironclad boxes, tightly closed and externally operated. If acetylene gas is used for illumination, the generator should be isolated from the main farm buildings and care taken to prevent leakage of the gas. The calcium carbide cans should always

be kept tightly covered.

Mrs. O'Leary's cow kicked over a lantern in 1871 and started a fire that destroyed the entire city of Chicago. If you must use a portable light in the barn it should be an electric lentern.

The barns are the principal seat of fire danger. This is due to the fact that they are of light frame construction subject to the hazards of open lights, the uses of matches and emoking materials close to high. and smoking materials close to highly inflammable contents, and because of spontaneous combustion. Spontaneous combustion which causes some of the skeptics to smile, must be recognized because it does exist and is not totally preventable The main factors leading to the spontaneous ignition of foods and spontaneous ignition of foods and fodder may be given roughly as moisture, bacterial activity, germination and storage in large heaps. Numerous dairy foods tested at Michigan State College were found to contain linseed and cottonseed oil, and linseed oil is more apt to cause sponatneous combustion than any other. The storage in large stacks or piles of damp hay or straw is most apt to cause spontaneous is most apt to cause spontaneous combustion. Stacks of hay and combustion. Stacks of hay and straw may smolder for months before becoming ignited. A case occurred on a Consider for curred on a Canadian stack was noticed giving off steam. The farmer razed the pile to within about eight feet of the ground and encountered greater heat the deeper he went. The next morning the heat was still intense enough to cook an egg in twenty minutes. Suspicious odors similar to that of fresh bread will usually indicate high temperature. Oily clothes and waste are also subject to chemical action. Just a short time ago a farmer who had been doing some painting hung his overalls in a warm closet and went to bed. Luckily for him, his dog was a light sleeper, for its barking aroused him just in time to save himself and family. The resultant loss amounted to about \$2,000

which made them probably the most expensive pair of overalls in the world.

I have tried to show you that the way to stop fire is prevent its occur-ence. It is equally important that you be prepared in the event that one does occur. You should be in a position to fight a small blaze which at its inception is usually trifling and can be controlled. In the barns water pails should be hung, kept filled with water and used ofr kept filled with water and used for no other purpose. Four pounds of cacium chloride to the gallon will prevent freezing and a few drops of kerosene or crude oil will keep the insects away. Chemical extinguishers of the 2½ gallon soda and acid

type are recommended for home use and should be hung in a conspicuous and readily accessible place.

Now, how should the farmer protect himself? A combination fire and lightning policy is, of course, the foremost insurance requisite for the farmer. The coverage should embrace, besides the dwelling and its contents, specific amounts on barns, sheds and outbuildings; on grain and feed and on hay in storage and in stack; on horses, cattle and other livestock; on horse-drawn vehicles, harness, threshing machines and stationary gasoline engines, and on various farm implements and minor pieces of machinery. With virtually every section of the country subject at certain

GOOD ADVICE

GOOD ADVICE

Mr. E. B. Keith from near Beaverton has taken The Business Farmer a long time and kept telling us that no farmer should be without it but we had never seen a copy of it so gave little heed to his words. Finally he made us a present of it for a year and we have never been without it since and will not be as long as we live on a farm. From a satisfied subscriber.—C. O. Patterson, Berrien County.

seasons to severe windstorms, and with many localities subject to de-vastating tornadoes, the protection of most of these property items against loss from such ravages scarcely can be omitted by the wise farmer who realizes that while fire, with all its destructiveness, can at least be combatted, there are no human means of combatting a windstorm. Automobiles, motor trucks and tractors representing a considerable investment, the loss of which might be embarrassing, if not actu-ally crippling, need protection against fire and lightning against theft and against damage from col-lision. Finally, there is the hazard of standing crops to be considered. Without warning they are likely during the growing season to be utterly destroyed by hail. Against this element, again no power of man avails; but form such losses as they entail, the forward-looking farmer makes certain to indemnify himself. makes certain to indemnify himself, by placing upon his expected yield a suitable amount of hail insurance. Be sure that your insurance is written by a reliable company, financially able to carry your risk and above ly able to carry your risk and above all read and acquaint yourself with the provisions of your insurance policy. By cutting down the fire loss you are automatically cutting down the strength of the provisions of your insurance policy. your insurance premium as insur-ance rates are all based on experi-

In conclusion, forty people are burned to death daily on an aver-age in the United States. Before tomorrow night forty more will have been offered on the flaming altar of carelessness and one of your loved ones may be among that number. Remember that human life, unlike property, cannot be replaced. is an antidote for most every poison. Practice and preach fire prevention, which in the long run is only the application of common sense, so that the responsibility for economic waste and charred bones will not rest on your shoulders.

His Ides

A foreman saw one of his men hammering a screw into a piece of wood.

"What the dickens are you doing?" he cried. "You know a screw should never be put into wood with a hantmer. What do you think that screw-driver is for?"

"Why, for taking the screws out, of course" was the answer.



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Every horse owner knows Gombault's. For spavin, splint, curb, capped-hock, fistula and other ailments. Easy to use. Leaves no scar or blemish. At your druggist's, \$2.00 a bottle, or direct from us on receipt of price.

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Absorbine reduces thickened, swollen tissues, curbs, filled ten-dons, soreness from bruises or tons, soreness from bruses or strains. Stops spavin lameness. Does not blister, remove hair or lay up horse. \$2.50 at druggists, or postpaid. Valuable horse book 1-8 free. Write for it today. Read this "Horse had large swelling just below hase. Now gone; has not re-aspessmed. Horse-goodss ever, Have used Absorbine for years with great success."

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VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

Edited by DR. GEO. H. CONN (Questions gladly answered free for paid-up subscribers. You receive a personal letter.)

LUMPS IN TEATS

I have two Jersey heifers which have lumps in their teats. One has a large lump just in one teat, the other has a lump in two teats. Have been using iodine on them without any success. Could you tell me what I could do to get rid of these bunches as they seem to be growing? es as they seem to be growing?— H. O. M., Allegan, Michigan.

ET three ounces of potassium iodide and dissolve in a quart of water; give each heifer one tablespoonful of this mixture once each day on some ground feed. Keep up the external treatment of tincture of iodine.

SOW HAD HIGH FEVER

I have a sow that had nine nice We fed her all the milk she pigs. We fed her all the mik she could drink and some soft corn twice a day. When the pigs were three weeks old the sow got lame in her hind legs and in a few days would not eat any more. We gave her epsom salts and oll and she pulled through but now part of her tail through but now part of her tail dropped off and large pieces of skin came off her neck and from her back and down her hind legs. What did she have and would it be safe to breed her again?-G. B., Conway, Michigan.

CAN see no reason why this sow should not be safe to breed again; the sow evidently had a high fever which accounts for her hair and some of her skin. She may probably never have anything like this again.

WHITE SCOURS

WHITE SCOURS

We veal calves. We buy them up from around the country also have a number of our own. We keep about thirty cows for these calves to run with. Lately we have lost so many which have died of white scours. Could you please give me the reason and also a cure and preventive for this?—M. K., Lowell, Michigan. Michigan.

WHITE scours is an infection and when once it gets into a barn and yard it is very difficult to handle. I think that you would get fairly good results if you had some white scour serum to vaccinate them white scour serum to vaccinate them with but a single dose would not likely do; it would require from two to three doses and unless you had several to do at one time it would be too expensive for you to handle them this way. The following is good for scours: Sodium Salicylate, 2 ounces; tannic acid, 2 ounces; powdered iron sulphate, 2 ounces. Dissolve a teaspoonful in a little Dissolve a teaspoonful in a little water or milk and give it three or four times each day. Calf should not be fed much when scouring.

CAT HAS WORMS

Please tell me what to do for our cats that have worms or seem to be full of them.—A Reader, Muir, Michigan.

—For worms in cats, Oil of cheno-podium 15 minims; Castor oil, 2 ounces. Fast the cats for 18 hours then give one teaspoonful. Repeat in a week or ten days.

PIONEERING IN MICHIGAN (Continued from page 10)

sesses all the good qualities, and it is up to us to make our homes what we would like them to be, no matter where they are.

The man on the farm is the most independent and has less worry than many in business, and should take pleasure in planning his work. My wife and daughter love flowers and it has been their delight for years to plan the flower beds and work in them at the first opportunity. With the improving of our front yard it provides more opportunities and more pleasure.

THE END

I have received the information in regard to the telephone line and wish to thank you very much.—R. G., Merrill, Michigan.



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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

Poultry Department

(We invite you to contribute your experience in raising poultry to this department for the benefit of others. Also questions relative to poultry will be cheerfully answered by experts.)

CHICKEN POX

F every poultryman who has chicken pox on his farm would paint a conspicuous sign and place it in front of his building where it could be easily seen, it would be fully as effective to those who know the cost of an epidemic of chicken pox as the old familiar sign, "Be-ware of the Dog." It would be doing every poultryman a good turn and it would help confine rather than spread the disease from flock to

Chicken pox usually appears in the form of dark spots raised nodules on the combs and wattles of the af-fected birds. In this form it is called dry pox and can be fairly satisfactorily treated.

When accompanied by colds, roup and canker, it is called wet pox, and is extremely difficult to handle. As a preventative treatment for chicken pox, feed three pounds of sulphur to each 100 pounds of dry mash. This sulphur feeding can be started at once, and continued well into the winter. Birds that do not have an abundance of green food and are not abundance of green food and are not in a sufficiently laxative condition, should receive epsom salts at the rate of one pound to each 100 birds at last every ten days to two weeks.

When chicken pox first appears, it is advisable to remove and treat the affected individuals. The chicken pox scabs may be painted with tincture of iodine; or, if they are far enough developed, the scabs themselves may be removed and destroyed and the sores painted with iodine. If there is evidence of colds use Argyrol in the eyes, nostrils, and throat—wherever the need is indicated. (A medicine dropper will be found handy.)

If canker is present in the throat, remove the canker and apply strong permanganate of potash to the spot from which the canker is removed.

If the disease develops rapidly, individual treatment is practically impossible, because of the lack of hospital room. As soon as there is evidence of an outbreak of chicken pox, the following treatment should

Two and one-half pounds of sul-phate of iron; (copperas) five ounc-

es of sulphuric acid; with one gal-

lon of water.

Heat the water boiling hot and pour it over the sulphate of iron crystals; stir until entirely dissolved. When cool, add the sulphuric acid. This is a stock solution and should be kept in a glass or earthenware container.

Use one cupful to each three gallons of drinking water. Wooden buckets or tubs should be used for drinking dishes during this treat-

This is not a cure for chicken pox, as the disease seems to make them decidedly more resistant — as they pass through the epidemic with reasonably good egg production and greatly reduced mortality.

ROUP

appear healthy My hens and strong, then the first sign is they stay on the roost and refuse to eat. They will eat out of my hand, but don't seem to be able to pick the grain off the ground. They twist their heads around as if dizzy, then roll over on their side and kick, roll their eyes and close them, and in a few minutes get up again. They have free range feed corn and oats, have wheat bran and oyster shells before them all the time and they also eat raw potato peeling. This also eat raw potato peeling. seems to affect only one year old hens.—M. B. S., Brant, Mich.

THINK if you will feed as follows you will soon be rid of this trouble in your flock: add 5 pounds of bone meal, 5 pounds of ground shell and 20 pounds of meat scraps to each 100 pounds of mash, then give them milk if you have it, also alfalfa and clover chaff. If you have any cabbage, turnips, beets, mangels or anything of this kind it will also help.

And now scientists destroy another illusion by finding that it is the discontented hen that sings. No more can we praise the peaceful and contented singing of the barnyard bird.

Investigators have found that to run a tractor nine hours one hour should be spent in caring for it. Oiling, greasing, re-fueling and the like; take the time.

Common Diseases of Chicks and Fowls

By D. E. Spotts

ONE of the greatest problems in the poultry business and one which has never been definitely settled is the one concerning prevention and cure of diseases. This is a very difficult portion of poultry work, because birds are so different in their physical construction. Often birds will go unnoticed until they become so ill that a person is un-able to handle them. Usually such able to handle them. Usually such cases are beyond any hope of recovery. The actual value of the chicken is so small and it is such a small individual that it is not often considered worth the time spent in doctoring it. It is when a disease or an ailment breaks out that the losses run into money and are most noticeable, if the flock is of any size at all. It is at this time that good judgment should be exercised in handling the first outbreak. In most cases the destruction of the ailing bird will be more satisfactory than the doctoring of it.

Poultry, like other animals, can contract disease, and if the disease or ailment is infectious the organisms causing the trouble may be carried by other birds, brought in by feeds, on a person's clothing, etc.

Sanitation

Sanitation, a term which may be greatly misunderstood, is extremely necessary in the eradication of bacteria. There is certainly no limit to which a person may go in order to which a person may go in order to insure clean premises. A sanitary coop and yards, brought about by a thorough washing and spraying with soap suds and a good disinfectant, combined with ample direct sunlight will greatly insure the prevention of diseases. The use of the cheapest and most successful disinfectant cannot be emphasized too fectant cannot be emphasized too

much, and that is "direct sunlight". Many mites, lice, bacteria, and other organisms prefer an environment of darkness and moisture. Therefore, open the windows, set the drinking fountains, feed hoppers, and other utensils, if possible, outside where the hot sun may have full sway for a few hours. A good thorough cleaning should be practiced at least once a month during the spring, summer, and fall. A very good plan, if you are not sure whether or not your buildings are clean, would be to

Esta PINE

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clean them again.

The soil as a medium for transmitting disease has been spoken about in previous articles, but too much emphasis cannot be placed upthe importance of keeping the soil clean. Liming and plowing of the yards, with some green crop each season, will aid the sunlight to get into the soil and make it more sanitary. Many of our Michigan poultry yards have suffered and are now suffering from infestations of coccidiosis, gape worms, and other intestinal worms. The best cure for such parasites is to keep the yards in a sweet, pure condition, lime often, plow, and grow some crop

A few of the most common chick diseases, their causes, and means of treatment may be of value to some, but it will be impossible to go into detail at this time.

detail at this time.

Leg Weakness

Among the baby chicks, we are confronted with the problems of legweakness. This may be caused by several factors. Excessive heat in the brooder house weakens the chick and its strength will not permit it to stand on its legs. Such diseases as diarrhea result in the same way. Feeds which are not balanced with

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common hog diseases.

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in S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, the world's reatest egg machine. 25,000 chicks for June delivery at greatly reduced prices. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 25 for \$3.00; 50 for \$5.00; 100 for \$9.00. In lots of 200 or more \$8.50 per 100. All chicks are from Michigan Accredited flocks.

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our Illustrated Catalog and Price List will be mailed FREE for the asking. Write us for QUALITY PACKAGES and LOW PRICES. Augusta Quarts ax AUGUSTA BASKET COMPANY,
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Michigan Accredited Class A Chicks S. C. English White and Brown Leg-horns, 9c; Sheppards Anconas, 10c; Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds, 13c; Assorted chicks, 8c. No money down. 100 % live delivery. Postpaid. Cat-alogue free. Pay 10 days before the Chicks are shipped.

EGGS HENNERY WHITE OR BROWN. MAY but we send you shipping tags and pamphlet showing how to net most for your goods? Reference Bank of America, at 257 Broadway, New York City. U. L. MELONEY, Inc., 172 Duane Street, New York City.

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

the proper mineral substances will cause weakness in the feet and legs.

A form of leg-weakness which is found in both old birds and chicks, caused by lack of sunshine, exercise, and cover feed is known as rights.

and green feed, is known as rickets, The use of codliver oil in the feed will aid in correcting such leg-weak-ness; and, where possible, allow sunlight to enter the coop without pass-ing through glass. Mix the codliver oil at the rate of one pint to twenty pounds of mash. For best results with codliver oil be sure the chick receives all the sunlight that is available.

Two of the more important diseases found in chicks are Bacillary White Diarrhea and Coccidiosis. There is probably more loss due to Bacillary White Diarrhea than to Coccidiosis, but both are very important and extended measures portant and extended measures should be taken to prevent these dreaded diseases.

Diarrhea
Bacillary White Diarrhea is generally noted after the chicks are a few days old. As a rule, they hunt for a place to keep warm, become inactive, and usually chirp incessantly. There is no cure and the chick very seldom recovers; if it does, it becomes a carrier of the germ, Bacillus Pullorum, which causes the disease. Chicks that are infected with this disease, if examined internally, will show a liver that is pale and marked with streaks or spots of red; often nodules will appear upon the lungs. The yolk is usually unabsorbed, and the ceca, a blind gut, is filled, or partly so, with a cheesy substance.

One of the best and surest cures for Bacillary White Diarrhea is to

test the foundation stock. This is done by what is known as the agglutination test, which may be made by taking blood from the old birds and having it examined in some lab-oratory or by a veterinarian.

Chicks may contract a certain form of diarrhea which is caused by overfeeding, chilling, crowding, etc., and this may be confused with the Bacillary White Diarrhea. If the di-sease cannot be distinguished, it would be best to send some chicks to the Michigan State College, or consult a veterinarian.

Coccidiosis
Although Coccidiosis is not so
prevalent as White Diarrhea, it must be respected and preventative measures practised. It occurs in chicks when they are about four weeks of age. The chicks may die in large numbers after appearing rather weak and having lost their appetites. The droppings are often streaked with blood. The disease may become confused with Bacillary White Diarrhea, but usually appears a little later in the life of the chick. Very little can be detected upon a post mortem examination. The disease mortem examination. The disease is passed from one chick to another through the droppings, thus thorough sanitation must be practised. All waste material should be burned and pens, coop, etc., sprayed with a good disinfectant. Plow the yards where possible, lime, and if conven-ient remove the chicks to other pens.

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.)

Marketing of Farm Products.—By Alva H. Benton, Ph. D., head of the Department of Marketing and Rural Organizations, North Dakota Agricultural College. The purpose of this book is to give a clear and definite picture of what marketing is and how agricultural products are marketed, both under the old established private marketing system and unlished private marketing system and un-der the newer system. The producers' cooperative marketing organization. An analysis is made of the scope of marketing, it's mechanical make-up, the methods used, and the service rendered. The marketing of the most important agricultural products of the United States is taken up in separate chapters. Also the marketin separate chapters. Also the marketing of some of the less important products has, been included. Both private and cooperative agencies and the service rendered by them are given careful consideration. The book has flexible binding and contains 427 pages. Published by A. W. Shaw Company. The price is \$5.00 postpaid. by A. W. Sha \$5.00 postpaid.

CANCER-FREE BOOK SENT ON REQUEST

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

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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.

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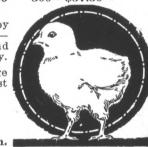
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Michigan Accredited chicks from flocks which have stood careful inspection. Our White Leghorn Cock bird won first at Eastern Michigan Poultry Show. 1926 in both production and exhibition classes. We won first in pullet class. Catalog free. Prices effective June 1st (Postpald On: 25 50 100 50 1000 50. C. White Leghorns. \$2.75 \$5.25 \$10.00 \$47.50 \$90.00 Barred Rooks, Rhode Island Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas, 3.25 6.25 12.00 57.50 110.00 White Rooks, White & Sil. Wyandottes, 3.50 6.75 13.00 62.50 120.00 DEAN EGG FARM & HATCHERY, BOX D BIRM



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Market For Cattle and Hogs Continues Good

Bullish Government Crop Reports Give Wheat Market Strength By W. W. FOOTE, Market Editor.

EADING off in importance of what the farmer produces, live stock is heading the list at this time, with hogs the big feature, and even the most optimistic of men have been taken by surprise over the tremendous boom in prices which has been caused by the great falling off in production. Sheep, too, have undergone a wonderful advance in prices of late, with spring lambs taking the lead, fol-lowed by fed lambs, and the many Michigan farmers who had the fore-sight to build up flocks of sheep are now rejoicing over their good fortune. Of course, one of the results is to stimulate other farmers to engage in raising sheep, as well as to stimulate established sheepmen to increase their flocks, and breeding ewes of the better class have been ewes of the better class have been in good demand recently at around \$7.65 ot \$8 per 100 pounds. Nothing more profitable than hogs and sheep can be grown, and cattle too are proving a profitable business in feeding districts, one source of profit on sheep being the manure. Of course it is essential that good corn crops be raised for feed, and so far as can be learned farmers so far as can be learned farmers have planted their usual acres. Wheat has suffered declines in prices, but is in a much stronger position than the other grains, the visible supply in this country being unusually small. On the other hand, we are not exporting anything like the amount we did a few years ago, during the ten months ending April our wheat exports to foreign countries amounted to only 45,746,-000 bushels, comparing with 178,-551,000 bushels for the like period a year ago. The general business of the country is normal, and the banks are making loans at comparatively low rates of interest. The wool market is inactive everywhere, and many offerings in San Angelo, Texas, were withdrawn from the market. An important feature of our foreign trade is the marked increase in exports of tractors and farm machinery from this country to Russia and other European countries.

Government Crop Report A winter wheat crop of 543,000,000 bu. in the United States as of June 1 was forecast yesterday by the Department of Agriculture. This compares with the May 1 estimate of 548,908,000 bu. and 398,000,000 by her beyvested last year. Condition bu. harvested last year. Condition of winter wheat was 76.5 per cent of normal, against 84.0 on May last, 66.5 per cent on June 1 last year, and 77.8 for the ten-year av-erage. Yield per acre, 14.7 bu. compared with 12.7 harvested last

Condition of spring wheat was placed at 78.5 per cent of normal, compared with 87.1 per cent last year and 89.9 for the ten-year avyear and 89.9 for the ten-year average. No estimate of acreage or yield was given, but based on the estimates of private experts the crop may be figured around 220,000,000 bu., which would bring the total probable winter and spring harvest in the United States this year up to 763,000,000 bu.

Winter rve condition was given as

Winter rye condition was given as 73.4 per cent of normal and the estimated harvest at 41,000,000 bu. This compares with 48,700,000 bu. harvested last year. Estimated yield of rye per acre, 11.5 bu., compared with 11.9 bu. last year. On May 1 last rye condition was 81.5 per cent of normal, compared with 78.6 last June and 86.3 for the ten-year av-

Oats condition was placed at 78.8, compared with 79.6 on June 1 last year and 86.9 for the ten-year average. Barley condition was put at 81 per cent, compared with 83.1 last June and 87.4 for the ten-year average. No estimate of acre or yield of oats or barley was issued.

Tame hay condition on June 1 was 76 per cent of normal, compared with 82 on May 1, 78.6 on June 1 last year and 86.8 for the ten-year average. Wild hay condition, 68.7 per cent of normal, compared with 74,5 on May 1, 75.4 per cent last June and 87.1 for the ten-year average. Condition of pastures on June 1 was 77 per cent, against 74.6 last May, 78.1 last June and 88.5 for the ten-year average.
Active Trade in Wheat

Active Trade in Wheat
The bullish government crop report raises the hope that farmers
will be able to market their new
crops of wheat at good prices, although late sales for July delivery
on the Chicago market at around
\$1.42 does not look high when it is

Prices are relatively low. Those who are bullish look for a good foreign demand, as prices are low.

Choice Hogs Bring \$15

Hogs have made wonderful re-cords all the way up since the boom was started, and last week saw sales at \$15, the top so far, with too few to go around. Recently the speculators have been large buyers and aided materially in the advance. Supplies continue much smaller than in former years and the combined receipts in seven western packing points for the year to late date amount to 10,789,000 hogs, comparing with 13,210,000 one year ago and 15,481,000 two years ago. Hogs are now the most profitable of anything farmers can raise, and no pains are spared to make them

\$11.50, while eleven years ago they brought \$6.90 to \$9.75. Supplies stockers and feeders continue light, and sales are made at \$7.25 to \$8.75, mainly at \$7.60 to \$8.50, stock and feeder cows and heifers going for \$5.25 to \$6.50.

WHEAT

Dry weather caused an upward turn to wheat prices during the first week in this month but later there were rains and the market became dull with prices easy. Receipts are small at Detroit and the demand

CORN

Small receipts are holding the price of corn up fairly well and the market is quiet.

The price of oats has held fairly steady lately but without much advance in price because of the large available supply. The Detroit mar-ket declined a cent on the closing day of last week.

Unlike other grains rye has made a nice gain in price since our last issue, and the market is quiet at present.

BEANS

Beans advanced some since our last issue but are now back to the same level we last quoted. Michigan Elevator Exchange sents some interesting figures on the bean situation that we are passing along for thought. The average number of bushels raised between 1920 and 1924 in the main produc-ing states of the United States was 12,482,000 bushels for a average year, whereas in 1924 we raised a total 14,865,000 bushels, and in 1925 there were 19,590,000 bushels. The yearly average for Michigan from 1920 to 1924 was 4,896,000 bushels, and in 1925 this was practically doubled, or 8,289,000 bushels.

POTATOES

During the past fortnight old po-tatoes have enjoyed a good demand prices worked upward. supply of new potatoes is very limited at this time and old stock is steady. Old potatoes have proved themselves superior in quality to most of the new ones marketed this spring. spring.

Markets generally firm. Moderate receipts just about equal demand in most central and western markets.

DETROIT LIVE POULTRY

Broilers, fancy heavy rocks and reds, 42@44c; medium and white, 36@38c; leghorns, 33@34c; stags, 18c; extra large hens, 28c; medium hens, 29@30c; leghorns and small, 25@26c; large white ducks, 32@33c per pound.

LIVE STOCK MACKETS

DETROIT, June 15.—Cattle—Steady; good to choice yearlings, dry fed. \$9@ 10.50; best heavy steers, dry fed, \$8.50@ 9.50; best handyweight butcher steers, \$7.50@9; mixed steers and heifers, \$7@ 8.50; handy light butchers, \$6.50@7.50; 8.50; handy light butchers, \$6.50@7.50; light butchers, \$6@6.50; best cows, \$6.50@7: itcher cows, \$5.25@6; common cows, 1.50@5; canners, \$4@4.50; choice light bulls, \$6.25@7.25; heavy bulls, \$5.50@6.75; stock bulls, \$5@6; feeders, \$6@7.75; stockers, \$6@7; milkers and springers, \$50@100. Veal Calves—Market 50c lower; best \$13@13.50; others, \$4@12.50. Sheep and Lambs—Lambs \$1 lower; sheep steady. Best lambs, \$15; fair lambs, \$12.50@13.50; light to common lambs, \$9@11.50; spring lambs, \$14@17; fair to good sheep, \$7@7.50; culls and common, \$2@4. Hogs—Mixed hogs, \$14.75.

And common, \$2.4. Hogs—anxed nogs, \$14.75.

CHICAGO (By U. S. Bureau of Markets).—Hogs: Market, 15.25c lower; bulk, \$14.204.60; top, \$15; heavyweight, \$13.75.214.60; medium weight, \$14.25.20, 14.85; lightweight, \$14.204.14.90; light lights, \$14.20.214.15; heavy packing sows, smooth, \$12.80.213.10; packing sows, rough, \$12.50.212.80. Pigs; \$14.25.20, 15.25. Cattle: Market steady: calves receipts, 100; market steady; calves receipts, 100; market steady; beef steers, choice and prime, \$10.201.65; medium and good, \$8.50.29.50; good and choice, \$9.50.210.105; common and medium, \$7.20.205. bulks, \$5.20.205. canners and cutters, cows and helfers, \$3.50.205.75;

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.

recalled that a year ago sales were made at \$1.63. On the other hand, two years ago sales were made only Crop condicents above \$1. a few cents above \$1. Crop conditions just now are making market prices, and very much depends on whether the dry districts get needed rains in the near future. Reports from Nebraska, Kansas and Okla-Reports homa have been very bad, and it is hard to account for the slow demand for cash wheat, especially the small buying by millers. Our exports of breadstuffs are not large. Harvesting is on in Texas and Oklahoma, and is ready to start in Kansas. July corn sells in the Chicago market at 75 cents, comparing with \$1.16 a year ago; July oats at 42 cents, comparing with 54 cents a year ago; and July rye at 93 cents, comparing with \$1.14 a year ago. The visible wheat supply in this country and in foreign countries is reported as unusually low.

The Chicago Tribune says: "Prospects for the rye crop in the United States are the poorest since 1912. This is taken as suggesting possibilities of higher prices and has been the basis of buying for some time. This year's crop is 41,000,000 bu. against an average of 67,000,000 bu. North Dakota has 10,000,000 bu. while its average is 16,965,000 bu. Minnesota has 6,000,000 bu. or 7,000,000 bu. under the average.

choice and heavy. One year ago hogs sold in the Chicago stock yards at \$10.50 to \$12.40 and two years at \$10.50 to \$12.40 and two years ago at \$6 to \$7.25. Recent Chicago receipts averaged in weights 251 pounds, being much the heaviest for many years for corresponding weeks and thirteen pounds above the five

year average.
Good Market for Cattle

There is no lack of cattle in feeding districts, and more have been received in western packing points so far this year than in recent years. On the other hand, about 11,000 cars of cattle were shipped this season from southwestern districts to northern pastures, or 1,000 cars less than a year ago, Kansas showing the principal decreases. Good numbers of cattle have been received in Chicago of late, including good supplies of fat heavy steers, largely from eastern Nebraska and western Iowa, and these were the highest sellers. The bulk of the steers sold at a range of \$9 to \$10.25, with the commoner light weight steers at \$8 to \$8.50 and the choicer heavy cattle at \$10 to \$10.65, while the better class of yearlings sold at \$9,75 to \$10.25, no good lots selling below \$9.25. The best cattle sold at the highest prices paid since early April, and fat heifers brought \$7.75 to \$10. A year ago steers sold at \$8 to \$12 and two years ago at \$6.75 to

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S MARKET SUMMARY

and Comparison with Markets Two Weeks Ago and One Year Ago

	Detroit June 15	Chicago June 15	Detroit June 1	Detroit 1 yr. ago
WHEAT— No. 2 Red No. 2 White No. 2 Mixed	\$1.55 1.56 1.55	\$1.53 1/4	\$1.58 1.59 1.58	\$1.88 1.88 1.88
No. 2 Yellow No. 3 Yellow	.78 .75	721/4 @ 73	.76 .78	1.18
No. 2 White No. 3 White	.46 .45	41@41% 41@41%	.45 ½ .44 ½	.58 ½ .56 ½
RYE— Cash No. 2	.93	.92	.88	1.12
BEANS— C. H. P. Cwt.	4.30		4.25	5.70
POTATOES— Per Cwt.	8.00@8.17	2.60@3.10	2.83@2.89	1.00@1.16
No. 1 Tim. No. 2 Tim. No. 1 Clover Light Mixed	28.50@24 21@22 20@21 22@28	24@26 21@28 21@23 23@25	23.50@24 21@22 20@21 22@28	16.50@17 14@14.50 13@14 15@16

Tuesday, June 15.—All grains unchanged. Demand for beans slow.

canner steers, \$5.50@7; veal calves, (light and handyweight) \$10@13; feeder steers, \$6@9; stocker steers, \$5.50@8.50; stocker cows and heifers, \$4@6; stocker calves, \$5.50@8.40. Sheep: Market steady; lambs, fat, \$17@18.35; culls and common, \$11.50@12.75; yearlings, \$13@16; yearling wethers, \$8@10; ewes, \$6@7; ewes, culls and common, \$3.4; feeder lambs, \$13@14.40.



Week of June 30

THE cool weather of latter part of last week will run over into
the beginning of this week so
that fair weather and moderately
low temperatures will rule about
Sunday. However, by Monday the
temperatures will have risen considerably and then will follow a cou-

ple days of warm weather.

During the 24 hours of Monday and Tuesday there are expected to

be some heavy rains and thunder storms and locally there will be some strong winds.

The last half of this week is expected to be quite free from storms. About Wednesday the tail end of the manufactured above will move eastward allowing the moderately cool, clear weather to the northwest to enter the state. The balance of the week is expected to be

meet of the week is expected to so generally fair.

Week of June 27

The very early part of the week of June 27th will register normal temperatures and some unsettled to stormy weather. Temperatures will continue to climb higher as the week progresses but about Monday the sky will clear off. sky will clear off.

During Tuesday and Wednesday we look for generally fair and warm weather over most parts of Michi-gan. By Thursday there will be a change to storminess in which showchange to storminess in which show-ers, rains and thunder storms will participate. In fact, the greater part of the balance of the week will be stormy and unsettled. There will also be some severe wind storms towards end of week.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS (Continued from Page 2)

Lenawee (W).—Corn all planted, some cultivated. Some planting potatoes. Beginning to cut hay, very light. Oats and corn not coming good, too dry. Some eats just sprouting after light rain last Sunday. Very dry spring so far, very windy. The wind blew onions out of muck, destroying large acreage. Quotations at Clayton are: Corn, 350 per bu.; oats, 36c per bu.; wheat, \$1.40 per bu.; beans, \$4.00 per cwt.; potatoes, \$2.50 per cwt.; eggs, 280 per dox; butter, 44c per lb.—C. B., 6-10-26.

per lb.—C. B., 6-10-26.

Cass.—Corn practically all planted and some farmers have started to cultivate. Wheat heading and oats growing. Alfalfa going to make big crop of hay. Farmers sowing large acreage of alfalfa which is only way to solve hay problem. Fruit looks good and late potatoes being Planted.—Walter N. Hirschy, 6-10-26.

Planted—Walter N. Hirsday, variety Hillsdale (NW).—Several good soaking rains in last two weeks, just about insures good strawberry crop and gives seeding chance to root. Early corn being sures good strawberry crop and gives seeding chance to root. Early corn being cultivated but poor color; weather having been too cool. Cut worms quite a pest around here this spring. Farmers working ground for cabbage, and some for alfalfa to be sown this summer. Some sudan grass to be sown for hay. Hay fields looking good. Weaning pigs finding quick market at \$10.00 apiece.—Chas. Hunt, 6-10-26.

Hunt, 6-10-26.

Kalkaska.—Not as many beans planted this year although red beans in general are taking place of white, some bean planting yet to done. There seems to be tendency toward large acreage of buckwheat. Some corn and early planted potatoes up but corn especially not looking best. Too cold and wet. Fair outlook for good crop of hay, also wheat, rye and oats looking quite good but all yould improve if weather conditions were little warmer. Price paid for eggs at Kalkaska, 25c per doz; butter, 40c per lb.—H. C. S., 6-10-26.

Mason.—Heavy rain fall for several

Mason.—Heavy rain fall for several days has delayed planting of sweet corn and beans. Many have lost tomato plants by frost. Hogs scarce. Six weeks old plgs bringing \$15.00 pair. Prospects good for splendid hay crop. Quotations at Scottville: Hay, \$20.00 per ton; rye, 71c per bu.; wheat, \$1.44 per bu; beans, \$3.50 per cwt.; potatoes, \$1.00 per bu.; eggs, 24c per doz.; butter, 38c per lb.—G. Pressue Isle.—Crops seem to be at a

Presque Isle.—Crops seem to be at a standstill. Too cold nights. Farmers are busy planting late potatoes. Fruit trees

all in blossom. Quite a few auction sales this spring.—F. T., 6-10-26.

Berries (N).—Melons mostly planted and strawberries will begin to move in few days. Cherry crop continues to shrink. Latest estimate is 25% of a crop on sour cherries and growers organizations advise contract price should be raised to 7c per lb.—N. H., 6-10-26.

shiswassee (NW)—Weather cold and backward, beans and corn not doing well. Hay and oats coming fine, except some alfalfa fields that smothered out with ice last winter. Smaller acreage of beans than usual. More for cannery. Quotations at Carland: Corn, 65c per bu.; oats, 37c per bu.; wheat, \$1.48 per bu.; beans, \$3.90 per cwt.; potatoes, \$1.50 per cwt.; eggs, 27c per doz.; butter, 40c per lb.—Geo. La Pearce, 6-10-26.

Geo. L. Pearce, 6-10-26.

Emmet.—Prospects for fruit good. Just enough rain but too cold for beet growth. Pastures and meadows looking good. Some corn yet to be planted. More certified seed potatoes being planted than last year as demand exceeds supply. Table stock about same as last year. Frost last week did some damage but do not thing it hurt fruit. Quotations at Petoskey: Hay, \$18.00 per ton; oats, 50c per bu.; beef 6c to 12c; pork, \$14c to 17c per lb.; eggs, 27c per doz:; butter, 40c per lb.—D. D., 6-10-26.

Alpena (SW).—Seeding all done here.

Ib.; eggs, 270 per doz:; butter, 400 per Ib.—D. D., 6-10-26.

Alpens (SW).—Seeding all done here. Spring grain looking good. Big improvement in hay in last week. Quite a few potatoes being planted but not much corn. Quotations at Spratt: Hay, \$20.00 per; ton; corn, 90c per bu.; oats, 50c per bu.; rye., 90c per bu.; wheat \$1.40 per bu.; beans, \$3.50 per cwt.; potatoes, \$1.70 per cwt.; eggs, 25c per doz.; butter 38c per lb.—Roosevelt Haken, 6-10-26.

Saginaw (NW).—Corn all in, a normal acreage. First planting is up. Lots rotting in ground. Too early to know what stand will be. Oats look fine. Meadows look good what were not plowed up. Farmers planting beans. About 20% in, normal acreage. Quotations at Hemlock: Hay, \$15.00 per ton; corn, 60c per bu.; oats, 36c per bu.; rye, 60c per bu.; oats, 36c per bu.; beans, \$3.90 per cwt.; potatoes, \$2.00 per cwt.; eggs, 28c per doz.; butter, 40c per lb.—F. Dungey, 6-9-26.

Clare (NW).—A couple more light

Clare (NW).—A couple more light frosts. Fruit doesn't seem to be damaged much. Farmers hustling in race to catch up. Some still risking corn, others turned to beans and buckwheat as last resorts. Some late potatoes going in Everyone limiting acreage to what they can care for without hiring. Pastures good, all things considered. Crops looking as well as can be expected. Good rain again last week was gratefully received. Schools out once more. Quotations at Harrison: Eggs, 25c per doz.; butterfat, 41c per lb.—Mrs. D., 6-9-26.

Lenawee.—Corn nearly all planted.

butterfat, 41c per lb.—Mrs. D., 6-9-26.

Lenawee,—Corn nearly all planted.
Cultivation commenced. Stand very good.
Grain and grass looking good. Sweet clover and alfalfa soon be ready to cut.
Prospects for all kinds of fruit good.
Good rain would be welcomed. Average acreage of sugar beets being put in.
Quotations at Deerfield; Hay, \$20.00 per tn; corn, 75c per cwt.; oats, 39c per bu; wheat, \$1.45 per bu; potatoes, \$2.00 per cwt; eggs, 27c per doz; butter, 35c per lb.—H. B. B., 6-10-26.

St. Joseph. Wheat looks prosperous. Alfalfa extra good. Clover and timothy meadows medium good. Oats doing well. meadows medium good. Oats doing well. Early planted corn poor stand. Later planted is better. Corn planting is completed. Some farmers are cultivating. Early potatoes ordinary good. Mint doing good on properly drained land. Apples will be plenty but few cherries. Quotations at Burroak are: Hay, \$15.00 per ton; corn, 50c per bu; potatoes, \$1.75 per cwt.; eggs, 27c per doz.—Alvin J. Yoder, 6-10-28.

J. Yoder, 6-10-26.

Oakland.—Corn all in. Farmers getting ready to plant potatoes. Some have planted. A little less acreage. This year most of the farmers have sold out to Detroit parties. Very few of the old farmers left. Pasture has been pretty fair. Lots of rain. Hay fields looking good. Early sowed corn not doing very good. Too cold.—Neil H. Cotcher, 6-11-26.

Too cold.—Neil H. Cotcher, 6-11-26.

Alpena (E).—Crops looking fine. Rains first part of week improved crops wonderfully. Farmers have finished planting their corn and are at the potato ground now. About the usual amount of potatoes being planted. Recent drop in price of potatoes left many farmers with quite a large quantity on hand for this time of year. Quotations at Alpena: Hay \$20 @ 25 per ton; oats, 50c per bu.; wheat, \$1.40 per bu.; eggs, 20c per doz.; butter, 41c per lb.—J. A. M., 6-11-26.

Huron.—Splendid weather after the

per lb.—J. A. M., 6-11-26.

Huren.—Splendid weather after the frost of 6th. Corn planting about done. Bean sowing full swing. Less corn; beans about the same as usual. Great increase in common white peas, a crop favorite here 35 years ago when we had a cracking mill. The pea weavil stopped the growing then. A neighbor says he is holding 4,000 bus, beans but reducing his acreage a little. Pigs still scarce, \$16.00 a pair. Many beef calves being yealed. A great scarcity of stockers; many pastures not yet stocked. 80 cows brought in by the local milk plant. Milk \$1.50 per cwt. on stand. June and wire grass coming in head. Old meadow good growth; new seeding weedy. Farm help very scarce; hard to get a teamster or milker; whenever the grey-haired people stop milking milk will bring more money.

—E. R., 6-10-26.

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By Prof. F. B. Morrison of the Wisconsin Experiment Station

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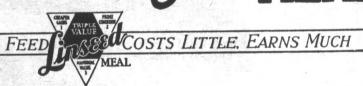
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Paragraph 4. By the wrecking of any private automobile, not being used for busess purposes, as specified in policy.

Paragraph 5. By the wrecking of any passenger elevator in which the Insured is riding as a passenger, as specified in policy. riding as a passenger, as specified in policy.

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Paragraph 7. By being struck by lightning or a cyclone or tornado.

Paragraph 8. By the collapse of the outer walls of a building while Insured is therein.

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