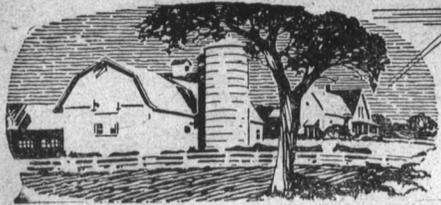


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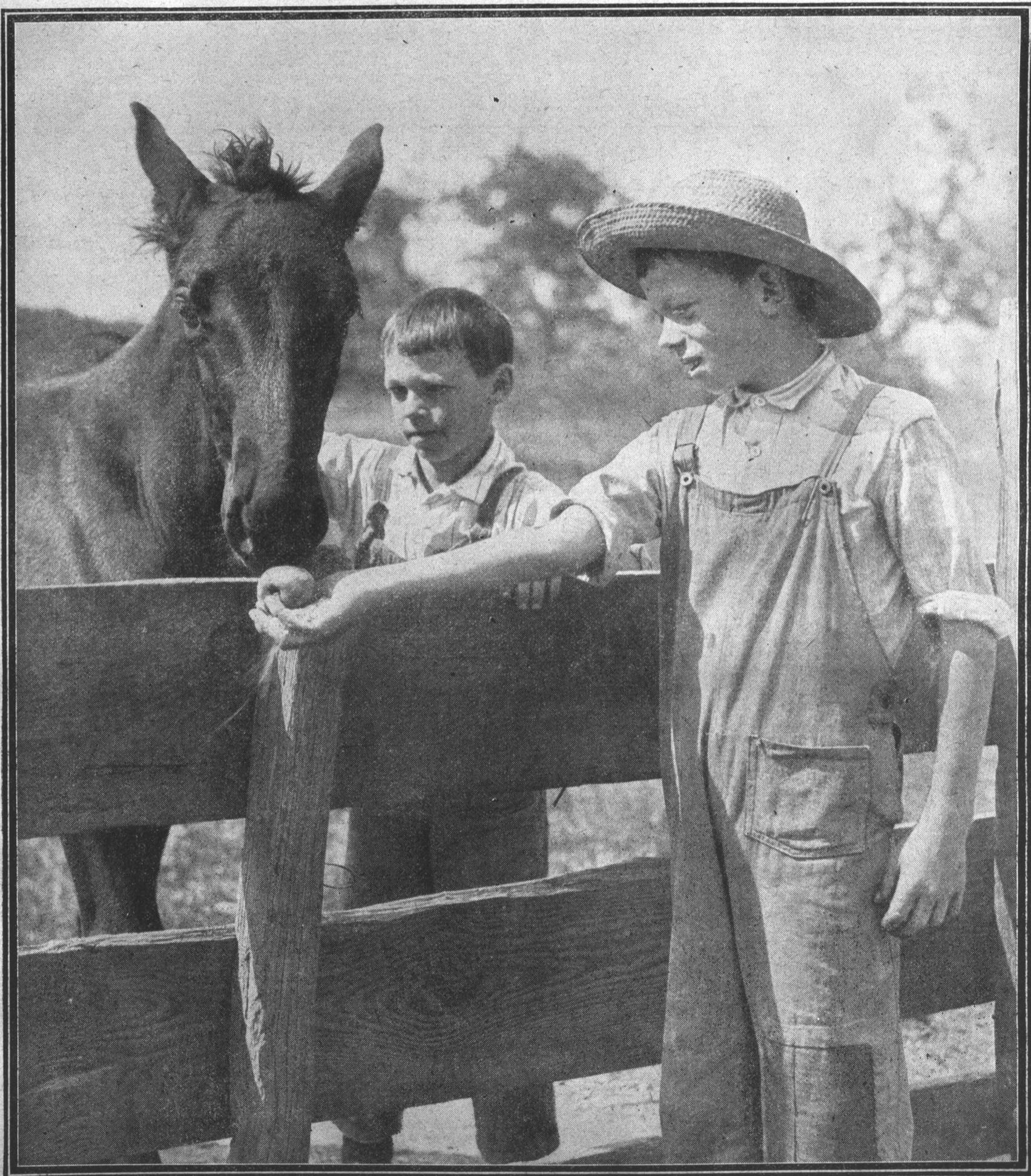
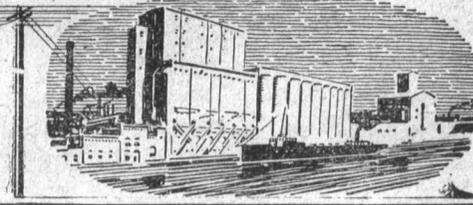
The Michigan

JULY 3, 1926

BUSINESS FARMER



*An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan*



"WANT A BITE?"

*In this issue: Article on Seed Staining Law—Opening Installment of Our New Story "Homestead Country"
—More Pictures of Michigan's Longest Married Couples—and many other interesting features*

HOMESTEAD COUNTRY N. GREGORY

Part One—The Bar Z Bar

HAD you been standing, one afternoon in September four years ago, on the top of one of the many high hills in southern Iowa thru which the Blue-grass Highway runs, you might have seen a fivver scud down one of those hills and up the opposite one at a terrific rate of speed. A fivver can make astonishing speed down those hills—it has to if it makes the climb before it is high.

This particular car was driven by a single occupant, a youth of nineteen or thereabouts. He was a compactly built youngster, not tall, but wide in the shoulders and chest, narrow in the waist, and just now his tanned face was aglow with a pleasant sort of excitement. Meet Terry Muir, please.

He brought the car to a stop opposite a house on the brow of the hill and began shouting:

"Doug! Oh Doug! Come out here!"

Doug Summers appeared in the doorway, wiping the remnants of supper from his mouth. He was about Terry's age, taller but slimmer. A nice appearing chap, resembling Terry in frankness of face and ruddiness of color.

"What's up?" he asked. "Fire somewhere?"

"Better'n that! You know the doctor has told dad he's have to clear out of here on account of his lungs? Well, we have sold out and bought a ranch up in Colorado, in the mountains, homestead country! Four hundred acres deeded land and three hundred we can homestead. Two hundred cattle and everything went with the ranch."

"Must have cost a lot of money."

"Did," said Terry, soberly. "Cost everything we had, and we had to assume a mortgage of five thousand dollars besides. The worst of it is, the mortgage comes due this fall, and it'll sure make us get down and dig like sixty."

"Leaving soon?"

"Pretty soon. The folks will come as soon's they get things straightened up here."

Doug's face fell. "Mighty sorry to see you go away, Terry," he said.

"It's a great country up there," Terry said with gusto. "Cattle to rope and brand; deer to hunt; lots of trapping. Coyotes, marten and things that bring real money."

"Wish I was going along," said Doug wistfully. "There's nothing here for me. Course these people treat me fine and have given me the only home I ever knew, but they don't really need me."

I'd give a leg to be out there with—what are you grinning at, you ape?"

"At you!" exclaimed Terry. "Why, you poor fish, you're going with me. We start in the morning. Dad isn't able to do anything and won't be for a long time. You and me work the ranch."

"Mean it?" asked Doug huskily.

"Mean it!" shouted Terry, jumping out. "Go get your duds packed before I bloody your nose."

All of Doug's lethargy vanished on his way to the house. His long legs seemed to span the distance at a couple of strides. His packing and leave-taking did not consume more than ten minutes. Back he came and dropped into the seat beside Terry.

"Let her rear!" he was folding a twenty-dollar bill as he spoke. "Parting gift from Mr. Carroll. Not a bad old scout; wished me good luck and all."

"Same to him!" said Terry, and ripped both spark and gas levers clear down. "Watch he step," he said. "Steepest ol' Lizzy in Iowa. Passed a Super Six coming over here. Honest!" he added, as Doug laughed.

There was great excitement at the Muir home that night, and little sleep. For the boys, none. Mary, Terry's sixteen-year-old sister drove them to town the next morning. The boys climbed on the platform of the last coach.

"Good-bye, Sis," said Terry. "Look for you in a couple or three weeks."

"Ought to at least kiss us good-bye," grumbled Doug. "Might never see us again alive."

"Give me a lock of your hair," said Mary, smiling, "to remember you by."

"Think she ought to, anyway. Terry, aren't you going to kiss you sister good-bye?"

"Nay!" Terry's face reddened at the thought. "Not on a bet! Gets my goat to kiss mother good-bye."

"How about Ruth Clark?" asked Mary mischievously.

"Shut up!" said Terry.

"This train will go in a second or two!" warned Doug as the whistle sounded. "Told you; now you're too late," he added as a loud hiss sounded when the brakes were released.

"Board!" called the conductor.

"Good-bye!" they both shouted.

"Good-bye!" said Mary, and stood waving as long as they were in view.

"Thanks a lot of you, Doug," said Terry.

"Honest?" said Doug.

"Bet your life. Bet she's crying right now."

"Let's see who's on the train," said Doug suddenly.

Their route took them thru Denver, from there over the famous Moffat road to Steamboat Springs, where they climbed off at noon of the second day. For convenience sake they had packed their belongings in a single bag. Terry collared it, and together they marched down the single street the town possessed. Around them stretched the Rockies, range after range, fading into a blue haze.

"Fell that air, Doug?" said Terry.

"Puts the zip in you, don't it?"

"I'll say!" exclaimed Doug. "Makes you want to rear up on your hind legs and kick. Look at what that sign reads: 'Steamboat Springs, Colorado. Elevation eight thousand, one hundred and twenty-five feet. Population, six hundred. Meeker, sixty miles; Bunker Basin, thirty-five.'"

"There's where we want to go," said Terry. "The ranch is in Bunker Basin. Brand, Bar Z Bar."

They stopped at a little harness and saddle shop which stood near the end of the street.

"Can you tell us," Terry addressed the leathery faced man, well past the prime of life, wearing the conventional cowman garb, "how to get to the Bar Z Bar ranch in Bunker Basin?"

The man looked up from a saddle he was mending, pushed back the heavy Stetson, revealing a head as destitute of hair as a peeled onion, fished a twist of Granger from his pocket, and worried off a chew before replying.

"Over on the other side of the Flat Tops," he said finally, surveying them with a pair of singularly keen eyes. "Bout thirty miles by cow trails, thirty-five by wagon road. Or you can go by stage around by Willow Creek, 'bout sixty miles. The stage'll cost you ten dollars apiece."

"When does the stage start?"

"Day after tomorrow. You boys strangers, ain't you?"

"Yes," said Terry, "from Iowa." He introduced himself and his partner.

The saddle man nodded. "So you're the outfit that bought Zwick out. Want to watch that feller. Gets a twist on you, he'll hook you to death. Few others like him around here, but mostly they're good folks. Believe you'll like it when you get broke in."

"Been in the country long?" asked Doug politely.

"See that mountain over there?" the old man pointed to a towering peak in the distance. "Well, she wasn't half grown when I came in." He laughed with the boys at his joke. "I'm Ben Anderson. If you ever need anything in the line of harness or ridin' gear, come around and I'll treat you right."

"Much obliged," said Terry. "How would be the best way to get to the ranch?"

"Anybody there that can come after you?"

"There's a man there that's worked for Zwick several years. Don't know whether he could get away or not."

"Must be Mort Ramsdale," mused Ben. "You boys got good legs. You could walk it by night."

"Guess it's our best plan. Which road do we take?"

"The one runnin' west. Foller it ten miles, then take the trail. Be shore to keep the main trail; there's a lot of cow trails that lead off it that you could foller till you was blind and not get anywhere. After you leave Vic Hugh's place, ten miles out, you won't hit a house until you get to your ranch, except mebbe an old trapper's cabin."

"Much obliged," said Doug. "Guess we'd better hit the trail."

"Better take somethin' along to eat," advised Ben.

At the store they bought crackers and cheese and bologna. The storekeeper exhibited a lively interest in them, and before they left learned everything the saddle-man had said.

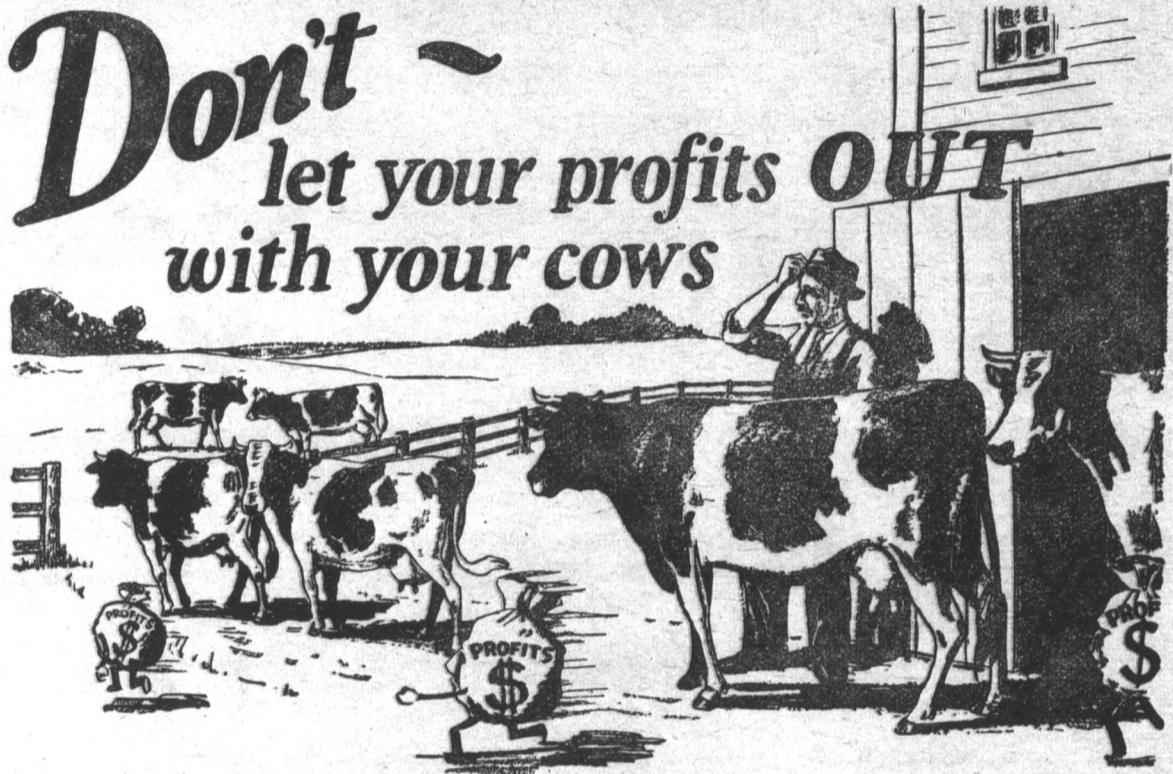
"Come again, boys," he said, "and be sure and don't lose the trail."

Before five miles had passed, Terry began changing the bag from hand to hand.

"Weighs a ton now," he said, "or more."

"Let me carry it," said Doug. Before long he began the same operation. "Guess it's going to get us both down," he said. "Let's stop and eat dinner."

(Continued in July 17th issue.)



Everybody knows that grass is good for cows—Nature's own feed—just about all cows got to eat—or needed—when their only job was to supply enough milk to nourish their calves. Now we demand a lot more milk from a cow.

If we are to get more milk than Nature intended we must feed our cows more than Nature provided.

So remember that even the best of pasture is not enough. Cows may temporarily be stimulated by the change to fresh grass, but don't let that deceive you.

The simple truth is that cows cannot keep on producing to the limit of their capacity on pasture alone. The milk yield soon falls off, and cannot be brought to normal until the cow freshens again.

Unless she is to fall off in condition and slump in milk yield, a dairy cow producing 35 lbs. of milk would have to eat 175 lbs. of good pasture every day. That's an impossibility, for few cows can eat more than 90 lbs. of grass in one day, even from the most luxuriant growth. Heavy milk production has to come right off their own backs.

To maintain condition, production and profits, feed your cows 1 lb. of Larro for each 5 lbs. of milk they produce when pasture is plentiful and good, with a gradual increase in the amount of Larro as the grass dries up.

Feed Larro with pasture and avoid the loss in milk and money you are sure to suffer if you depend entirely on grass this summer. Do this and your cows will go into the fall in condition to make the most milk when more milk means more profit.



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(630)

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

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

The Only Farm Magazine Owned and Edited in Michigan

Published Bi-Weekly at
Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1926

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Coloring Foreign Red Clover and Alfalfa Seed

After August 26th You Will Be Able To Tell Imported Seeds By Color They Are Stained

WHEN the American farmer buys commercial red clover or alfalfa seed hereafter, he can protect his interests by inspecting it for seeds stained certain colors. If he should find any, they have a meaning for him.

All stained seed will be foreign grown. Seeds stained red will be unadapted. After August 26, the U. S. Department of Agriculture will be staining all imports of red clover and alfalfa seeds, in accordance with the Gooding-Ketcham Act passed April 26th by the 69th Congress.

The Act provides that the importation of seeds of red clover and alfalfa is prohibited unless such seeds are colored in such manner and to such extent as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe, and that when practicable the color used shall indicate the country or region of origin. At least ten per cent of all seeds determined to be climatically unadapted to this country shall be stained red, regardless of origin.

It is understood that alfalfa and red clover from Europe is to be stained blue; that Canadian seed is to be stained iridescent violet, which suggests bronze; that seeds from all other countries are to be stained orange. All seeds found to be unadapted are, of course, to be stained red. Seeds stained other colors than red do not imply government approval. Not at all. They are merely identified. Italian seed was the first to be declared unfit and will be stained red after September 3, 1926. Decision on alfalfa seeds from South Africa and Russian Turkestan is still pending.

Eliminate Cause of Great Loss

The Gooding-Ketcham seed staining law should eliminate a cause of great loss to farmers in northern and corn belt states. It will make known to the farmer the identity of annual imports of 15,000,000 to 35,000,000 pounds of red clover and alfalfa seeds of doubtful value from Southern Europe, South America and South Africa. For the 1926 season we imported 19,355,900 lbs. of red clover seed from France. Heretofore, these immigrant strains, some of them worthless, have disappeared in our trade channels and

have been bought by farmers as domestic stock.

Investigating the mysterious failures, which had reached great proportions as far back as ten years ago, agricultural experiment stations in 1916 turned their attention to the enormous but little mentioned imports of the seeds of red clover and alfalfa from Southern Europe and other regions of climate milder than that of the northern United States.

Growing tests of the imported seeds in comparison with pure domestic strains established several important facts:

1. That most of the 15,000,000 to 35,000,000 pounds of red clover and alfalfa seed imported annually is poorly adapted to our climate. Is susceptible to disease and winter kills heavily, some strains completely. Seed from Canada is perfectly adapted.

2. That the use of pure domestic

By EINAR E. UNGREN

seed generally solves the winter killing problem.

3. That there is a definite connection between red clover and alfalfa failures of recent years and the enormous and increasing imports of foreign seeds.

The Farm Bureau movement saw the significance of the experiment station reports; also that there was nothing in the law to prevent unadapted seeds from coming in and nothing to protect the farmer from substitution of such seeds for domestic seed. The Bureau demanded protective regulation of foreign red clover and alfalfa seeds imports and proceeded to carry the experiment station evidence to farmers to get action thereon.

First State Law

Michigan farmers in 1923 secured the first state law requiring that the origin of seed—domestic state or foreign nation—be stated on the analysis tag. The law has had a good effect on Michigan seed sales.

THIRD ANNUAL POULTRY JUDGING SCHOOL AT M. S. C.

THE third annual poultry judging school will be held at Michigan State College during the week of July 5th, the work starting at ten o'clock in the morning of this date. Besides the staff of the Poultry Husbandry Department of the College, we have the promise of W. R. Graham, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario. Professor Graham is well known to the poultrymen of Michigan and all should be interested in hearing him. Professor J. G. Halpin, from the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, will also be with us this summer, and since Professor Halpin is recognized as one of the foremost authorities on poultry nutrition, he should be worth hearing. Many people were very well satisfied with the work given by W. G. Krum, Extension Poultryman from Cornell University, and we again have the promise of Mr. Krum being with us this season.

The work is planned so that one has three or four hours of lecture work each day, and one laboratory period at which time, practical work is given in poultry judging. In addition, the evenings this year will be given over to moving pictures and eight films are promised. A banquet is planned for the evening of Friday, July 9, Professor Graham to give the main address.

Programs have been prepared and those interested in receiving a program, previous to the time of the school, should write Professor C. G. Card, of the Poultry Department of Michigan State College.

In the summer of 1925 middle west and eastern state farm bureaus in the co-operative Federated Seed Service chartered a special train and headed by President Bradfute of the American Farm Bureau Federation, government alfalfa and red clover specialists and state agronomists, made a 4,000 mile tour of the seed producing sections of Kansas, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, the Dakotas and Minnesota to enlist support for regulation of red clover and alfalfa seed imports. The western growers backed such regulation to a man.

With the alfalfa and clover seed producing and consuming areas in agreement for imports regulation, the Department of Agriculture drafted a seed staining amendment to the Seed Importation Act. The idea is in use in Sweden and Australia.

The amendment was introduced in Congress in January, 1925, by Senator Frank R. Gooding of Idaho and Representative John C. Ketcham of Michigan. It had the vigorous support of the American Farm Bureau, the National Grange, and progressive co-operative and private trade interests. Importing interests failed in desperate efforts to kill the bill. Congress passed it without a dissenting vote.

The Department of Agriculture is still working on seed staining regulations. Incoming seed will be stained abroad or at U. S. ports of entry, probably by injecting the dye into the sacks. Penalties provided for violations of the Act include Federal confiscation of the seed in question.

American farmers have won their fight to know when their red clover and alfalfa seed purchases are domestic or imported or a mixture of both. Their experience and the work of the state agricultural colleges will determine the adaptability of seeds stained blue, or orange or violet, or whatever other colors are used. Such seeds will make a place for themselves in this country, or they will be forced out. Color identification will defeat the substitution of one imported strain for another.

It will be interesting to observe how many of the immigrant alfalfa and red clover strains now coming in can prove their right to stay.

Michigan Crops About Two Weeks Behind But Coming Along Fairly Well

MOST crops are about two weeks behind according to our county correspondents, and badly in need of some real warm weather. Grains are looking fairly good and wheat has started to turn in some sections. At the time the reports were written many farmers had beans to plant yet but indications were that the total acreage would be about the same as a year ago. Potato acreage is about the same this year also, with all but a few late ones in the ground.

Haying under way at usual time in some sections while others report around ten days late. Those who were able to make hay had fine weather for it. Fruits in general seem to be looking good and a bountiful crop is expected. Strawberries have found a good market, most report, at a good price.

The reports from our correspondents in the different counties follow:

Midland.—All crops two weeks behind. Land dead, so cold and wet. High winds tearing lots of fruit from trees. Corn being cultivated. Beans not all in. Alfalfa, old seeding nearly all gone, new seeding looking good. Fair show for berries. Quotations at Midland: Hay, \$18.00

ton; corn, 85c bu.; oats, 34c bu.; rye, 83c bu.; wheat, \$1.75 bu.; beans, \$4.00 cwt.; potatoes, \$2.00 cwt.; eggs, 35c doz.; butter, 44c pound.—B. V. Chase, 6-22-26.

Oakland.—Wheat, rye, oats, timothy and all kinds of clover looking twenty-five percent better than two weeks ago. Poor seed, cold nights and cutworms have caused poor stand of corn. Early potatoes looking fine, about two weeks later than last year. Haying will be ten days late. Usual acreage of beans and potatoes. Quotations at Holly: Hay, \$18.00 ton; corn, 65c bu.; oats, 50c bu.; rye, 75c bu.; wheat, \$1.43 bu.; beans, \$3.75 cwt.; potatoes, \$3.00 cwt.; eggs, 27c doz.; butter 46c lb.—John DeCou, 6-24-26.

St. Joseph.—Wheat, oats, and rye coming fairly good most places. Corn slow owing to wet weather that has prevailed. Potatoes are coming good as late planting permits. No epidemic among stock. Pigs not plentiful, so many have lost out in the cold early spring which made them hard to raise at that time. Good weather for haying as many are doing. Quotations at Sturgis: Corn, 60c bu.; oats, 40c bu.; rye, 83c bu.; wheat, \$1.40 bu.; eggs, 27c doz.; butter, 35c lb.—Carplyn Hyde, 6-23-26.

Monroe.—Wheat much improved in appearance. Everything later than usual owing to late spring and continued cool weather. Generally crops looking fair. Quotations at Monroe: Corn, 70c to 90c

cwt.; oats, 37c bu.; rye, 75c bu.; wheat, \$1.38 bu.; potatoes, \$2.50 cwt.; eggs, 25c doz.; butter, 45c lb.—Mrs. Florence Howard, 6-22-26.

St. Joseph.—Wheat good, starting to turn. Oats doing good. Alfalfa being cut and heavy crop. Clover ready soon. Corn backward and slow. Potatoes look good. Strawberries ripe and good crop. Peppermint doing ordinarily well.—Alvin J. Yoder, 6-24-26.

Hillsdale (NW).—Wheat and rye all headed out and looking good. Corn growing slowly, good hot weather needed. Alfalfa haying started. Strawberries ripening but not as quickly as some years. Heavy broilers beginning to find way to market at 37c a pound. Farmers have cabbage all set.—Chas. Hunt, 6-24-26.

Wexford.—Weather still cool with frequent rains. Late frosts did much damage to gardens on low ground. Wind and sand also destroyed tender plants on sandy soil. Cut worms are bad. Hay better than last year but below average. Fruit prospect good. Strawberries green. Quotations at Cadillac: Hay, 25.00 ton; corn, 80c bu.; oats, 45c bu.; rye, 52c bu.; wheat, \$1.50 bu.; beans, \$3.40 cwt.; eggs, 24c doz.; butterfat, 40c lb.—E. D. H., 6-22-26.

Genesee.—Due to continued cool weather neither corn nor beans growing rapidly. Wheat is heading out well and promises fair crop. Late potatoes with few exceptions are planted. Early ones (Continued on page 15.)

TO BROADCAST TALKS ON STATE FAIR

OUR radio listeners will be glad to know, we feel sure, that we are planning on broadcasting a series of five-minute talks on the Michigan State Fair and what it means to the farmers of the state, beginning Monday evening, July 12th. These talks will be given by prominent individuals connected with the State Fair and the series will take five minutes time each Monday evening between 7:00 and 7:30, Eastern standard time, for four or five weeks. Of course, WGHP will be the station through which these interesting and instructive talks will be "put on the air."

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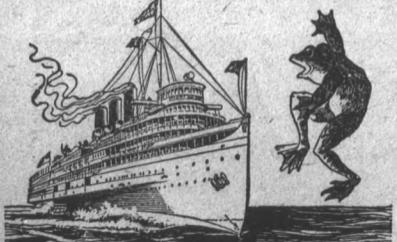
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(A Clearing Department for farmers' every day troubles. Prompt, careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. We are here to serve you. All inquiries must be accompanied by full name and address. Name not used if so requested.)

KEEPING SILAGE

Will you tell me a good way to cover ensilage to make it keep best through the summer until feeding time in the fall?—J. T., Devils Lake, Michigan.

THERE are several methods used in holding silage over from this time of year until silo filling in the fall. Everything considered, the best method is to wet down the surface thoroughly a few days after you quit using it and see that the surface is absolutely level and let it seal itself. There will be a few inches of spoiled silage to throw off when you desire to begin feeding again, but this is usually the most economical way of sealing the silage.

Some people sow oats quite thickly on the surface and keep them wet and let them sprout and that seals the surface. Others cover the silage over with burlap or tarpalin. In any event you would get some spoiled. We have found the above method the best.—O. E. Reed, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, M. S. C.

PROBATING PROPERTY

If a husband and wife who have no children own all their property jointly and the husband's father deeds him a farm, would all the property have to be probated if the husband should die before his father? If not all, would the farm deeded to him have to be probated? Would the wife have to sign off before the farm could be deeded to anyone else?—Mrs. B. B., Plainwell, Mich.

THE farm deeded to the husband by the father would have to be administered by the probate court, and in order to convey this property have to be probated if the husband would have to sign the deed. Property held jointly by husband and wife does not have to be probated.—Legal Editor.

TRANSPORTING CHILDREN TO SCHOOL

I would like some information in regard to taking my children to school. I live one and one-half miles from school. I have three children and have been taking them myself and have been told that I could collect for their transportation.

EXCEPT in consolidated schools, that is rural agricultural school districts in which all the pupils of a large area are brought to one school, there is no law which requires a board of education to pay for transportation of children living one and one-half miles from school. G. N. Otwell, Supt. of Rural Education, Dept. of Public Instruction.

ELECTING OVERSEER

Will you please tell me if each district in a township has the right to elect their own overseer? We have one that was elected at election but we don't want him. We had a man run on the ticket who lost out in the town but got nearly all the votes in our district. Can we keep him and if so what shall we do to elect him?—A. R., Osier, Michigan.—Overseers are elected by the township as a whole and not by each district separately.—Legal Editor.

DRAWING WATER FROM SPRING

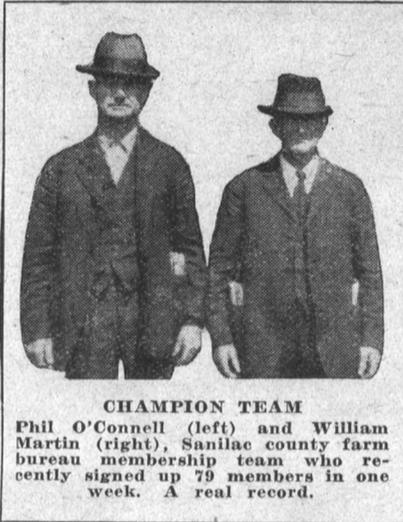
I am planning on installing a kitchen sink and pump outfit in my house. Water is to be drawn from a spring which is at bottom of ravine. I am enclosing sketch showing conditions and distance. Is it necessary to run pipe at or below level of spring under house, or can pipe be brought nearer to ground level to pump in house? Would like to have your advice as to what would be the better method of laying pipe. Would pitcher pump be suitable for the purpose? If not, what type of pump would be most suitable?—P. S., Fremont, Mich.

WHEN the spring is located about 16 feet below the ground level it might be possible to use a pitcher pump at the sink for

this purpose. The pipe should extend into the basement and should be carried about 5 feet under ground out to the spring. It may follow the general contour of the ground, but should always have a general fall towards the spring and should not have any sags or dips in the pipe line as they will frequently fill up with air and prevent the proper operation of the pump.

This suction pipe should extend below the water in the spring far enough so that it will not draw the water below the end of the pipe when pumping.

While a pitcher pump might work satisfactorily at the sink for this purpose I think it would be a little safer to have a regular well pump



CHAMPION TEAM
Phil O'Connell (left) and William Martin (right), Sanilac county farm bureau membership team who recently signed up 79 members in one week. A real record.

with the cylinder down at the bottom of the basement. This, I believe will pump easier and will be more reliable.—O. E. Robey, Specialist in Agricultural Engineering, M. S. C.

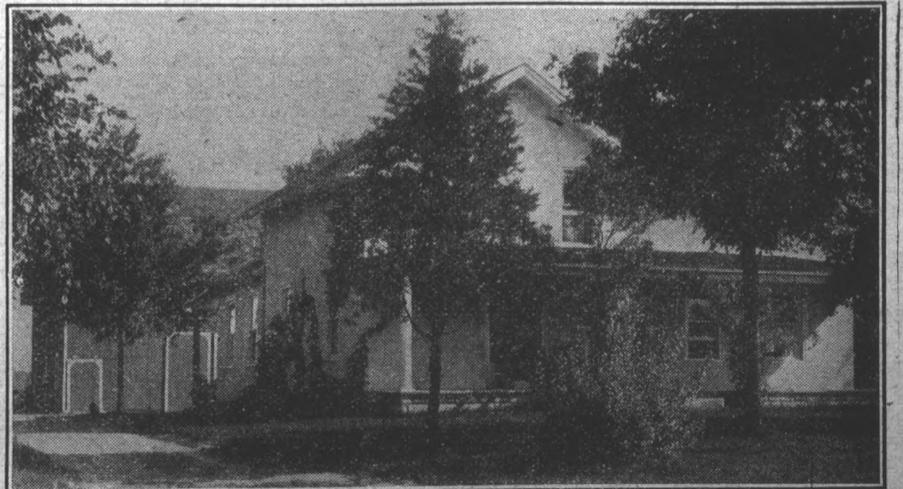
MUST GET PERMISSION FROM DISTRICT

We live in a school district two and one-half miles from the school. Roads are impassible most all winter months. There is a school one mile from us in another district with good roads. Are the children compelled to go the two and one-half miles over the impassable roads or can they be sent to the school one mile from home? Would I have to pay the tuition or can the district be made to pay it? We have three children under ten years of age to go. By what means can we be transferred to the nearby district.—J. M., Rives Junction, Mich.

CHILDREN cannot attend a school other than their own unless the school board of that district permit them to attend with or without the payment of tuition.—W. L. Coffey, Deputy Supt. of Public Instruction.

WHERE OUR READERS LIVE

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



MAPLE JERSEY FARM, NEAR MONTGOMERY
Doesn't this look like a very pleasant place to live? It is Maple Jersey Farm, near Montgomery, Hillsdale county, the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Bascom.

COBBLESTONE POST

Will you please tell how to construct a cobblestone post two feet square and six feet high? Can you build a form about it and then when the cement is set and not hard, take the forms down and with a brush wash away the cement to make the cobblestones show?—L. W. S., Three Rivers, Mich.

IN regard to the construction of a cobblestone post two feet square and six feet high I would suggest that you build up a form the shape and dimension wanted. If cobblestone is to be used as facing these can be selected and placed next to the surface of the posts as the concrete is put in. Ordinary gravel can be used for the concrete material.

Remove the form after a period of two days and chip away the cement left on the surface, following this with a steel brush and finishing with a wash of one part hydrochloric acid and ten parts of water, which will clean the stones of cement. When entirely cleaned the posts should be washed with water to wash off the excess acid. A very attractive finish may be procured in this way.—H. H. Musselman, Professor of Agricultural Engineering, Michigan State College.

EXEMPTION FOR WIDOW

Please tell me if there is a tax exemption on real estate owned by a widow of a Civil War soldier that served four and a half years. The farm is assessed at \$4,800.00.—A. R., Olivet, Michigan.

—Real estate to the value of \$1,000 used and occupied as a homestead by widow of Civil War veteran is exempt from taxation.—Legal Editor.

CAN GARNISHEE TEACHERS' WAGES

Can the wages of a rural school teacher be garnished for a debt?—J. L., Avoca, Michigan.

ACT No. 54 of the Public Acts of 1911, as amended, provides in part that all corporations of whatsoever nature, municipal or otherwise, may be proceeded against as garnishees in the same manner in which individuals may. In consequence of this provision of law teachers' wages may be garnished.—G. N. Otwell, Dept. of Public Instruction.

MUST PAY

I subscribed for a county paper and after my subscription ran out the publisher sold out. The present publisher has sent it for several years without my renewing it. Can he collect the pay for it?—H. H., Fife Lake, Michigan.

IF you accepted the paper when it came to your address and read it I am of the opinion you would be under the obligation to pay for it.—Legal Editor.

DOCTOR'S BILL OUTLAWS

How long before a doctor's bill outlaws, or can it be collected any time?—J. C., Merrill, Mich.

—A doctor bill would outlaw in six years after last payment, or last promise of payment, in writing.—Legal Editor.

THRU OUR HOME FOLKS' KODAKS

A Few More Entries in Our Longest Married Couple Contest



MR. AND MRS. JORDAN BARR.—They were married fifty-seven years the 21st of last March, and always lived on a farm until nine years ago when Mr. Barr lost his hands. Since then they have lived in Grand Rapids. Two sons and seven daughters were born to them but two of the girls died. There are fourteen grandchildren. Mr. Barr is eighty years old and his wife is seventy-five, and both seem to be enjoying good health.



MR. AND MRS. L. W. VAUGHEN.—This couple will celebrate their sixty-sixth wedding anniversary on the fifth of next September. He was born January 12, 1836, and she December 5, 1840. They live in Temperance, Monroe county. There are six children, 9 grandchildren, 8 great-grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild.



MR. AND MRS. EDWIN W. DUNSTON.—The Dunstons live in Otisville, Genesee county, having rented their farm for the last seven years. They were married February 22, 1871. He is seventy-seven years old and she is seventy-six. There are two children and four grandchildren. Mr. Dunston was one of the first in his community to own an automobile. He still drives one.



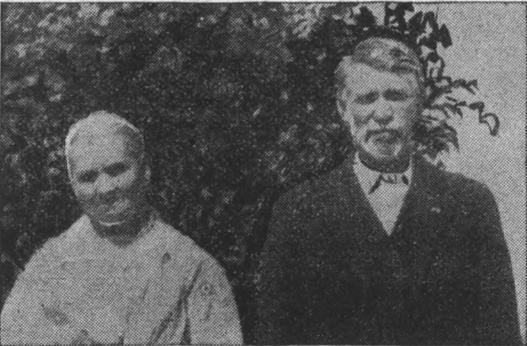
REV. AND MRS. E. P. BRANT.—Rev. Brant was born May 11, 1853 and his wife on January 18, 1857. They have been married 51 years and have two sons. Their home is near Gallen, Berrien county.



MR. AND MRS. FRANKLIN CUSICK.—Mr. and Mrs. Cusick, of Le Roy, Osceola county, are shown here with a few of their friends. The Cusicks are in the front row in the center. April 15th, 1865, was the day of their marriage, and, outside of one year in Iowa, they have always lived in Michigan. They have six children living, seventeen grandchildren and sixteen great-grandchildren.



MR. AND MRS. FREDERICK MILLER.—Mr. Miller, 85, and Mrs. Miller, 84, were united in marriage September 8th, 1864. They have six children, seventeen grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.



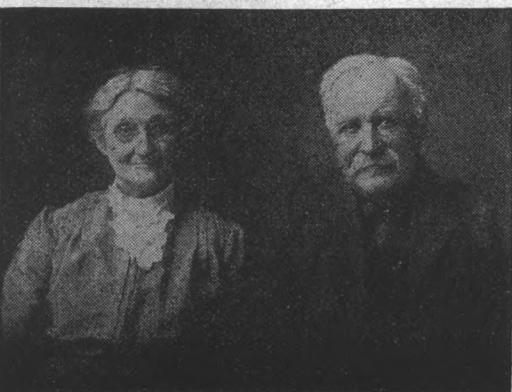
MR. AND MRS. GEORGE C. MERRELL.—Mr. and Mrs. Merrell, of Gobles, Van Buren county, celebrated their fiftieth anniversary December 23, 1925. He was 72 years old October 26 and she was 75 December 30. They have lived on their present farm 21 years. There are four children, 12 grandchildren and one great-grandchild.



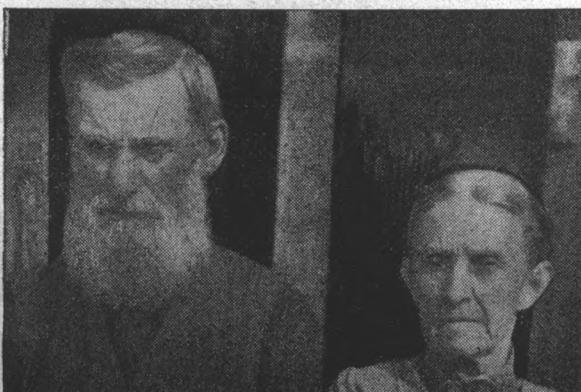
MR. AND MRS. G. W. YAW.—Dowagac, Cass county, is the home of the Yaws, who have been married 52 years. October 15, 1873, was the date of their wedding, and Mrs. Yaw was 20 and her husband 22 at that time. The farm was their home until 1886, when Mrs. Yaw's health failed. No children were born to this union.



MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH HANCHETT.—This couple won second prize in our contest, having been married 70 years the fifth of last March. He is 92, she is 86, and they live alone on their farm near Bushnell, Montcalm county. A son and daughter were born to them but the son died. There are 6 grandchildren and 16 great-grandchildren.



MR. AND MRS. JACK CLINK.—Sixty-four years together to date is the record of the Clinks, living near Lakeview, Montcalm county. Mr. Clink is 84 years old, his wife is 81, and they operate their 80-acre farm without help. They have two sons, fourteen grandchildren and fifteen great-grandchildren.



MR. AND MRS. JOHN TRUMBULL.—Mr. and Mrs. Trumbull, of Maple City, Leelanau county, have been married sixty-one years, and have three boys and one girl living, also eleven grandchildren and six great-grandchildren. They have lived on the same farm ever since their marriage. He is eighty-one years old and she is seventy-seven.



MR. AND MRS. S. L. ROOD.—Mr. Rood was born April 5, 1844, his wife October 26, 1843, and they were married November 15, 1864. Nine children were born to them but only six are living. A granddaughter is with them in the picture. They live in Big Rapids, Mecosta county, having moved off their farm about six years ago.

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1926

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

"The Farm Paper of Service"

MICHIGAN'S TWO BIG SHOWS

MICHIGAN will have two big shows this fall that you should attend. They are the Michigan State Fair, during Labor Day week in September, and the National Dairy Show, during the first week in October. Off hand one may be inclined to think these two expositions similar, and they are yet they are not. They are similar in their purpose to benefit agriculture in general, and they are not similar, except to a small degree, in their exhibits and programs. The State Fair is devoted to agriculture in general in Michigan while the dairy show is in the interest of dairying and is nation-wide, although the state in which it is held always gets the greatest benefit from it. Each is an educational institution in itself and you owe it to yourself to attend. And do not forget that every farm boy and girl and every farm woman will get almost as much out of them as you do. Also urge your neighbors to go.

NEW STORY BEGINS IN THIS ISSUE

ON page 2 of this issue we are publishing the first installment of our new story "Homestead Country", written by N. Gregory, a well known author. It is a tale of corn belt farmers on a Colorado ranch by a writer who is thoroughly familiar with farming in both the corn belt and the range country, and the background is as accurate as the yarn itself is exciting.

You will like the Muirs—real farm folks from southern Iowa—and young Doug Summers, too, who goes along with the Muirs to their new home. Doug, by the way is an orphan about nineteen or thereabouts, and has a "case" on Mary Muir, which is not displeasing to the young lady in question. Then there is Mr. and Mrs. Muir and young Terry who is about Doug's age. They have trouble aplenty on their 700-acre ranch out in Colorado and not a little of it is caused by Lew Kord, a neighboring rancher and about the meanest cuss you ever met. But, as usual, everything turns out alright in the end.

This story is intensely interesting right from the very start and we know you are going to like it.

CROPS COMING FINE

THERE is a song entitled "Everything's Gonna Be Alright" that is very popular with the young folks at present, and, while we think the words of the song rather silly, there is a lot of sense in the title. The old saw is "Never cross a bridge till you come to it" but we are always doing it. In fact many of us are sure that we will find that the "bridge" has been carried away by a flood of trouble and we will have no way to get across. Probably we will be drowned in the river of trouble. But when we finally get to the "bridge" we generally find it there, with everything alright, and all our worrying and fretting in vain.

We had a backward, cold spring and crops have had an uphill battle. Many of us have wondered if we would have much of a harvest this year but the June Michigan crop report indicates that "everything's gonna be alright." The condition of winter wheat is slightly under a year ago while spring wheat is above. Oats and barley both show an improvement over the same period in 1925, but rye is one per cent under. Both hay and pasture are better. Get-

ting into the fruits you find a decided improvement in conditions as compared with one year ago, and indications are that every one will show a greater yield than last year.

So it looks like "everything's gonna be alright" after all—as it generally turns out in the end.

WANTED: PIONEERING STORIES

WE want to remind you folks again about those letters on pioneering in Michigan that we asked for in our last issue. Many of you who followed Mr. Allen's story can write some mighty interesting facts along the same line and we would like to have them to publish in M. B. F., and possibly in a book along with the story just completed.

As announced in the June 19th issue we will give \$5.00 for the best story, short or long, that we receive by August first; \$3.00 for the second best, and \$2.00 for third best. Then for every additional letter we publish we will pay \$1.00 each, and we can use a bunch of them.

Write up the story of your pioneer days in Michigan in your own way and we will make any changes necessary. You have the pioneering experience, we the newspaper training, so we can work together. Let's have your true story soon.

MICHIGAN LEADS AGAIN

AT the National Holstein cattle sale in Des Moines Iowa, last month, a Michigan bull, consigned by the Traverse City State Hospital farm, brought \$2,600, which was the top price for the sale. More evidence that this state is rapidly climbing toward the top of the list of dairy states. And this purebred is to remain in Michigan as he was purchased by H. W. Norton, Jr., of the State Department of Agriculture, and one of the state's leading Holstein breeders. More evidence that Michigan is to continue its rapid climb upward as a dairy state.

To produce choice animals is one thing, and to sell the best of them to other breeders in other states is another. If we are to produce the best we must keep the best to produce it.

STAINING FOREIGN SEEDS

AFTER August 26th when you buy any commercial red clover or alfalfa seed you will be able to tell by the color what country it came from and if it is adapted to your territory, because the Gooding-Ketcham Act passed by the 69th Congress will go into effect at that time. Agricultural experiment stations report that most of our failures to get a catch of alfalfa or red clover on new seedings are due to the use of foreign seeds unadapted to this country and they produce concrete evidence, gained through experiments, to back up their statements. Under the new law all foreign seed will be colored so that the farmer in this country will be in a position to know the origin of commercial seed he buys. Read about the law in an article on page 3 of this issue.

KEEP YOUR RECEIPTS FILED

WOULD you know where to go to put your hand on the receipt you got when you paid a bill several months ago, or would you have to search through the writing desk, through coat pockets, bureau drawers, and what not, finally locating it, maybe behind the clock or at the bottom of one of your overall pockets so dirty and torn that it is almost impossible to read? It is quite possible that if you use this kind of filing system the chances are you could not find it at all.

A letter and bill file, costing about 75 cents at any stationery store, to file away important correspondence and receipts is one of the best investments any farmer can make. Many times people are required to pay a bill twice because they have no proof that they paid it once, either not getting a receipt or losing it after they do get it.

When you pay a bill demand a receipt and then file it away where you know you can find it in case you want it at some future date.

Y'Betcha, That's Livin'

By Roy Ziess

Just to hear the singing
Of the birds now a-winging
Homeward, skyward, spreading cheer;
Just to see the flowers
Open after the showers
In the springtime of the year;
Just to scent the breeze
Coming through the trees
When the orchards are in blossom;
Just to bait your hook
Beside a purling brook
And come home hungry's a 'possum—
Y'Betcha, that's livin'.

COUNTY DAYS AT THE COLLEGE

COUNTY Days will be held at the Michigan State College again this year we are informed. We are glad to hear this and would like to see the farmers of at least every county in Lower Michigan spend a day at the College getting acquainted with the men there and the work they are carrying on. As you already know Michigan has the oldest agricultural college in the United States and we doubt if any institution of this kind has a better group of men in charge.

Arrangements are made with R. W. Tenny, director of short courses, for the farmers from a county to spend a certain day at the College. This is done by the county agent who in turn advises the farmers where they are to meet and the time they will all leave in a body. They go in the morning, returning to their homes the same evening. The county delegations range from 100 to 200 farmers and housewives, with the largest to date 250 from Tuscola county last summer.

How about your county? Any plans made yet, and if not why not? See your county agent about it.

TOURING INFORMATION FREE

IF you are going to take a trip of a hundred miles or a thousand miles and you want to know about the roads just drop us a line and we will get the information for you without charge, unless you desire a complete set of maps and these will be sent you at cost if you do. We are here to serve you in every way possible, remember, and the two-cent stamp you put on your envelope is the only expense you will have.

HATS OFF TO MR. COOK

THANKS to A. B. Cook, Master of the State Grange, the Boy Scouts of Owosso will have a fine country camp. He has given the boys a good-sized building in a 30-acre woodlot on his farm for a lodge. The tract is one of the largest in the country. Friend Cook is a business farmer and he realizes that he couldn't put a crop in this woodlot that would produce a more bountiful harvest. If he planted it to grain, corn, potatoes, or any one of the numerous farm crops, took care of it and harvested it in the fall he probably would be a few dollars ahead, but Boy Scouts of today are citizens of tomorrow and the entire world benefits from this woodlot under Mr. Cook's plan. Our hat is off to you, Friend Cook.

ENCOURAGING LAWLESSNESS

A RECENT investigation in Chicago regarding criminals from that city being pardoned, paroled and discharged from Joliet prison brought out some facts that are food for thought. Perhaps the most interesting fact is that during 1923 there were 397 convicts sent to Joliet and during the same period 442 were released, many being pardoned, others paroled and some discharged. More than 82 per cent were released through pardon or parole, it was estimated, only about 18 per cent serving the full sentences imposed upon them by Chicago judges and juries. Conditions are equally as serious in other states, we dare say. And still the Eighteenth Amendment gets the blame for the increasing tendency to break our laws. How absurd.

PETER PLOW'S PHILOSOPHY

One of them picture enlargin' agents was to my place the other day and wanted me to give him an order. I gave him two; one was to get out and the other was to stay out.

I used to set my dog on such agents, but not any more. He recently had an encounter with a four-legged skunk, an' since then he won't have anything to do with either the four-legged or two-legged varieties.

My idee of an optimist is a vegetarian who is in the business of raising beef cattle.

COMING EVENTS

July 1-2.—Hay Days, Otsego county.
July 5-6.—Hay Days, Charlevoix county.
July 5-10.—Poultry Judging School, Michigan State College, East Lansing Mich.
July 7-8-9.—Hay Days, Antrim county.
July 30.—Farmers' Day Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.
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 12-13.—Hay Days, Sanilac county.
Aug. 14.—Annual Round-Up, Upper Peninsula Experiment Station, Chatham, Mich.
Aug. 30-Sept. 4.—West Michigan Fair, Grand Rapids, Mich.
September 5-11.—Michigan State Fair, State Fair Grounds, Detroit, Mich.
October 6-13.—National Dairy Show, State Fair Grounds, Detroit, Mich.

THE PUBLISHER'S DESK

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

MELLON SAYS FEDERAL BLUE SKY LAW IS NEEDED

ANDREW W. MELLON, Secretary of the Treasury, writing in a recent issue of the American Bankers' Association Journal, urges a national policy for preventing the sale of fraudulent securities.

"There is pressing need for a Federal statute of some sort which will repress the flow of issues of fraudulent or worthless securities through the channels of commerce among the states without putting an undue burden on legitimate issues," Mr. Mellon says. "The state laws are not entirely adequate and they are more diverse and burdensome than a comprehensive Federal statute would be. Without attempting to interfere with the various state commissioners the situation is essentially one which should be dealt with by Congress through a law applicable to fraudulent transactions and issues of securities employing interstate agencies."

RULES AGAINST CIVIL SERVICE SCHOOL

THE Federal Trade Commission has issued a cease and desist order against the Civil Service School, Inc., Washington, D. C. It was charged that in its advertising this school made statements asserting or implying that it is connected with the U. S. Civil Service Commission, that it is engaged in securing employees for the United States government, that the United States Government is in need of employees, and that the school guarantees the person taking its course of instruction will promptly obtain employment from the Government. It was also clearly charged that the advertising implied that the president of the school was formerly an examiner in the employ of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, and as such is possessed of knowledge and ability peculiarly fitting him to qualify persons for the passing of examinations. The Federal Trade Commission ordered the school to cease and desist from all of these implications and also from using the words "Civil Service" in its corporate name or upon its letterheads, advertisements or literature.

ANOTHER ENLARGED PICTURE VIOLIM

Six months ago an agent canvassed this vicinity for the Chicago Portrait Company. He told me everything was all free if I drew the lucky number. Well, I drew it (as I learned afterward every other one was a lucky number). He had me draw two, one for my husband. He told me because I drew the lucky number I could get any two pictures enlarged free. Well he took two pictures in his pocket, then he had me sign my name on a contract for \$12.50. I did not notice what I had signed until he was on the porch, then I told him I did not want the pictures enlarged. He said I would have to pay the delivery man \$12.50 for the one picture and get the other free. I told him I wanted my pictures. He hurried to his machine and drove away. Three months later the delivery man came with the pictures. My husband was home at this time and he talked to him and told him he would not take

the pictures. I looked at them and they were just terrible. They were both very poor pictures. The delivery man went away, then we received a letter from the company demanding their money. They said if I did not pay it they would hand it to their attorneys to collect. I did not send the money, and later I received a letter from a collection agency of Chicago to pay the money within fifteen days, but I did not send it so last week I received a letter from them again saying they were giving me one more chance to send the \$12.50. As I haven't anything of my own can they collect it from me or go on to my husband to collect it?—Mrs. L., Flushing, Mich.

IT is a good policy never to sign any paper without reading it first to see what you are signing. However, under the circumstances, I doubt if the company could collect this amount from you, as it appears you have good defense to any action they might bring to force payment.

M AND S CORPORATION

ONE of our subscribers has written us about the M and S Corporation, of Detroit, incorporated under the laws of Maine. This subscriber apparently owns some stock in this company, and we are sorry to advise that if he does all it is worth is the paper it is printed upon, because they filed their last return with the Secretary of State of Maine in 1919 and the corporation was excused March 10, 1923 having ceased to transact business.

I will drop you a few lines to let you know that I have received the book from on May third and I thank you for getting it for me. Without your assistance I never would have got it.—Mrs. L., Topinabee, Michigan.

WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

SILo LOSING FAVOR

TO the Editor: Frequently at auction sales we see the circular base of an erstwhile silo; within a larger space still standing are more than twice as many not used last year. The silos are built of wood staves, concrete, hollow tile, and solid cement. Upon inquiry as to why such expensive equipment is not in use, I find No. 1 bankrupt; No. 2, moved to town; No. 3, same; No. 4, keeping sheep and raising potatoes; No. 5, no help at filing time; No. 6, growing beans; No. 7, same; No. 8, burned house, farm on shares, non-resident; No. 9, owner dead and son driving truck; No. 10, owner dead, widow in town; No. 11, a tile structure cost \$700.00, owner living with relatives, farm in beans; No. 12, owner a butcher in Detroit, a bank has the farm; No. 13, corn being hogged down; No. 14, farm changed hands, pastured; No. 15, cutting box blown up when starting to fill, corn shocked; No. 16, sold cows and sold corn to neighbor. What of the future? This never was considered a great corn country, still the writer has never had a complete failure of ear corn in twenty plantings and one this sure our people have been optimists sometime in the past.

The price of milk has been too low and the right kind of machines to handle our kind of corn have not yet appeared. It is generally believed if a machine could be built that would snap the hard ears out and roll the stalks flat so they would dry before molding, a great increase in corn acreage would result. The pitching of so much water (as the binder leaves the corn now) is the bane of present methods and the sight of good glazed ears, ideal hog feed, causes many an old time farmer to hesitate to figure on such a far distant market as the silo makes for.

At threshing last fall a farmer said he wished he had a silo for his corn. The thresher said he could have his if he cared to move it. A smile passed over the faces of the old heads which was followed by a guffaw when the inquirer was told the silo as concrete, 16x34.—E. R., Port Hope, Michigan.

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Federal Bond & Mortgage Building, Detroit, Mich.



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Here's how—when you buy lime you are really buying lime oxide (its active chemical property), and this is what you get:

For \$125.00 you can buy, on an average, delivered to your station, 25 tons Solvay Pulverized Limestone containing 12 1/2 tons of lime oxide, or 9 tons Burnt Lime containing 7 1/2 tons lime oxide, or 10 tons Hydrated Lime containing 7 1/2 tons lime oxide.

You obtain 66% more actual lime for your money when you buy Solvay Pulverized Limestone.

Spread Solvay this year—note the bumper crops—and you'll spread Solvay every year!

Write for booklet.

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Detroit, Mich.

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

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

- 1.—The claim is made by a paid-up subscriber to The Business Farmer.
- 2.—The claim is not more than 6 mos. old.
- 3.—The claim is not local or between people within easy distance of one another. These should be settled at first hand and not attempted by mail.

Address all letters, giving full particulars, amounts, dates, etc., enclosing also your address label from the front cover of any issue to prove that you are a paid-up subscriber.
THE BUSINESS FARMER, Collection Box
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Report ending June 25, 1926.	
Total number of claims filed.....	2830
Amount involved.....	\$29,218.18
Total number of claims settled.....	2354
Amount secured.....	\$27,032.50

Read the Advertisements in These Columns

By their guidance you can obtain the best products from reliable companies. When writing our advertisers please mention that you saw their ad in

THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

PASSE PARTOUT WORK

SINCE I advised in a recent issue that I would be pleased to tell any of the readers about how to do the passe partout work I have had so many requests for this information that I have decided to publish it for the benefit of all.

In doing the passe partout work the first thing to decide is what pictures you wish to mount and the size of the mat you wish to use for each one, as the glass, mat and back card board are all the same size.

The picture is to be pasted in the center of the mat, covered with glass and backed with heavy pasteboard all being fastened together with passe partout binding, the same as you would bind the seam of a garment, that is half the width of the binding covers the glass and the other half is pasted down on the back holding it all together neatly and securely.

The size of the mat may vary to suit one's taste but a border around the picture from one and one half inches to two inches deep will show the picture to good advantage.

If you have any pieces of broken window panes, some of them may be large enough for the smaller pictures. Any hardware merchant will cut them the right size for you. Be careful not to use any which have bubbles or streaks in them. If you must buy the glass the sizes which are most desirable for this work are very inexpensive and can be purchased at any hardware store.

Any book or stationary store can supply you with the passe partout binding, which comes in different colors to match the color of your mat.

Care must be taken to mount the picture squarely on the mat and fasten each corner with paste, being careful that it does not squeeze out and smear the mat.

The little rings with cloth stickers attached may be purchased wherever you buy the binding. These are pasted on the back to hang them up by.

Last of all cut a strip of binding to cover one edge of your glass; moisten the glue, holding the mat and glass together with edges even, paste about one half the width of the binding over the glass and the other half on the back of the mat.

If you use a mat of heavy card board you may not need another one for a back, but it must be solid enough to fasten the little hangers to.

This is a very good way to keep a few of your choice kodak pictures.

CORSET SUBSTITUTE

SOME months ago we published a pattern for a garment which takes the place of a corset. This proved very popular, as we received many orders for this pattern.

Many of the corset makers are putting out a garment this year that is a radical change from the old styles, being somewhat like the pattern which we printed.

There are no bones to break around the waist—no steels to work out around the top but still gives the necessary support, which any woman needs to give her that well dressed appearance.

They conform to the natural lines of the body and give perfect freedom of action.

Anyone who has become disgusted with the old style corset will find in these garments something new and very desirable, as the undergarments make or mar the fit and style of the dress.

DIET FOR WARM WEATHER

AS the weather grows warm it is necessary to look carefully to the diet in order to keep in good condition. Use as little fat as possible in the diet, as fat produces more bodily heat than any other food. Keep the diet largely to fresh vegetables, fruits, and salads. Do not have meat for more than one meal a day as it is better to substitute other protein foods for meats in hot weather. Buttermilk is considered an especially good protein food for hot weather as it keeps down intestinal putrefaction. Use buttermilk in as many ways as possible and in frozen dishes. An especially acceptable frozen dish for this time of the year is Strawberry Lacto which is very easily prepared, and is much better for hot weather



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS: This morning's mail brought the first two invitations to the children who are in need of fresh air and sunshine.

We were mighty pleased to receive these so promptly for it showed that these folks were only waiting for the opportunity to help and not many people can refuse the call that comes from a little child.

We didn't want anyone to miss the chance to help in this great work, so if any one of you were too busy to read the last M. B. F. as carefully as usual you may still have time to "get in" on this party.

Now any one who would like to take a boy or girl into the country for a few weeks that they may be started on the road to health, please write at once that we may lose no time. Many of these children sleep in bed rooms where the only window opens into a dark hall—I know, for I lived in a flat one year myself and turned the living room into a bedroom so that my little boys need not sleep in a box.

We are cooperating with an officer of a well-known organization who is in direct communication with needy families and children not only in her own community but in Detroit as well. Her judgment may be relied upon and rest assured that all arrangements made by her will be made to give the greatest good to all concerned.

The letters from Mrs. Skinner and Mrs. Nichols were greatly appreciated and we hope that each day will bring many more. The M. B. F. family is a large one and we are sure that many doors will be opened to the little folks who do not know the many joys of country life.

Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor

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

than ice cream. It has the consistency of ice cream, is much more easily made and is much less expensive.

Strawberry Lacto

1 quart strawberries, 2 cups sugar, 1 quart buttermilk.

Wash, hull and mash the berries, add the sugar and stir until sugar is dissolved. Rub through a coarse sieve of colander, add the buttermilk and freeze, using 6 parts of ice to 1 part of salt.

The juice from canned fruit or any kind of bottled fruit juice may be used in place of the strawberries. However, if the juice alone is used, lemon juice should be added. The following proportions should be used in such cases: 1 pint fruit juice, 1 quart buttermilk, Juice of two lemons, 2 cups sugar.

A FEW HELPS

I THOUGHT I would write and tell of a few helps as I have read a good many in THE BUSINESS FARMER. A lady got ahead of me on writing about making mittens out of sock tops—but does anyone know that stocking legs, good black, make lovely quilts?

Cut a lining the right size you want your blocks and baste your piece of stocking to it so it will not stretch out of shape. Mark some pretty design like a star or other pretty design and work it with gold

colored san silk. Do the work quite heavy.

Do any of the readers know that sauer kraut juice will cure the worst case of dyspepsia? A small glass full before each meal and at bed time. It can be bought in tin cans, just the clear juice.

Also do you know that a small piece of batten smoothed out thin and a pinch of black pepper put in it and then dipped in sweet or olive oil just enough to wet it and then put into the ear for earache will cure the worst earache in a few minutes?

Will some of your readers write to me? The more the merrier. I will answer all letters received.—Mrs. James St. John, Route 2, Box 72, Lawton, Michigan.

TO SHRINK NEW MATERIAL

BEFORE making summer dresses or school dresses for next fall, it is always best to shrink the material. Put the folded material into a tub of warm water. Squeeze the water out gently instead of wringing it out, or the material may be put on the line and allowed to drip dry. Hang it by the selvage or put the fold over the line. If the former method is used, pin the clothes pins close together so the cloth will not stretch. Turn the cloth occasionally from one selvage to the other so it will dry evenly. Before it is quite dry it may be

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

BE SURE AND SEND IN YOUR SIZE

5457. Ladies' Morning Frock.—Cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size as illustrated in the large view, requires 4 3/4 yards of figured material 40 inches wide and 1/2 yard of plain for facings, collar and belt in sash length. If made with long sleeves as in the small view, 4 3/4 yards of 40 inch figured material, and 1/2 yard of contrasting material is required for collar, cuffs, revers and belt. The width of the dress at the lower edge is 1 1/4 yard.

5337. Ladies' House Dress.—Cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. As illustrated in the large view it requires 3 3/4 yards of one material and 1/2 yard of another material to face collar, cuffs, vestee and belt, for a 38 inch size. The width of the Dress at the lower edge is 1 1/4 yard.

5412. Ladies' Apron.—Cut in One Size—Medium. It requires 1 1/4 yard of 36 inch material.



5420. Child's Dress.—Cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6 year size requires 1 1/4 yard of 36 inch material.

5443. Girls' Jumper Dress.—Cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. An 8 year size requires 1/2 yard of lining for the underbody, 2 yards of figured material and 1/4 yard of plain material for plastron and facings on the tie ends. If dress is made of 40 inch material and as illustrated in the large view. If made with long sleeves 3/4 yard more of the plain or figured material is required.

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Pattern Department

THE BUSINESS FARMER
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Personal Column

pressed on the wrong side. A quick way to shrink very thin fabric is to roll the wet material between several thicknesses of Turkish toweling, wring it as dry as possible, and press it immediately.

Cleaning Window Shades.—I have some window shades that I would like to clean as they are soiled considerably. Please tell me how to do it?—Mrs. R.

—Lay the shade on a flat smooth surface. With a soft cloth remove all dust, then wash with a sponge and lukewarm soda water, using two ounces or eight tablespoonfuls of soda to one gallon of water; rinse at once with clean lukewarm water and wipe. When the shade is dry turn it over and wash the other side in the same manner. Be careful about having sponge too wet, the water should be pretty well squeezed out before using it.

Can You Help?—I wonder if any of the readers could give me the reading "A Girl's Thoughts in Church." If so please send it to Mrs. Maud Whaley, Cadillac, Michigan.

I see where our readers wish articles on making money at home. My hobby is raising Pomeranian dogs.

We like your paper very well and just renewed for three years. I ordered all my little chicks from your paper.—Mrs. W.

—if you are well bred!

"Tipping the Hat"—A gentleman who is not stopping to speak to a friend or acquaintance, raises his right hand to his hat, and "tips" it. He does not take it off, but merely raises it. The process of "tipping" is simple: any hat with a brim is lifted a couple of inches outward, then replaced.

For the Movie Fan

"For Heaven's Sake."—Has this one been at your local theater yet? If it has and you didn't see it you have missed some very good laughs. It is a Harold Lloyd comedy and about the best one that he has played in for a long time. One day J. Harold Manners (played by Harold Lloyd) a millionaire clubman, destroys a mission worker's coffee stand and he writes the man a check for \$1,000. The man starts a mission naming it after Manners. Returning to the slums to demand that the mission worker rename his mission Manners meets Hope, the mission worker's daughter, and falls in love with her. Hope tells him that the mission is failing because the gangsters will not come and reform so he sets out to get them into the mission. He succeeds and later marries the girl. Hope is played by Jobyna Ralston.

The Runner's Bible

Pray without ceasing.—1 Thes. 5:17. Perpetually to long to know the Truth, to wish to be consciously at one with good—with God, and earnestly to wish to manifest Him, is to be ever in a state of uplifting desire.—"to pray without ceasing."

Recipes

Cocoanut Macaroons.—2 egg whites, 1/2 cup sugar, 1 cup shredded cocoanut, 2 cups corn flakes. Beat eggs stiff, add sugar, cocoanut and corn flakes. Drop by spoonfuls on oiled sheets. Bake in a slow oven. One-half cup chopped nuts may be added.

Corn Flake Kisses.—1 cup sugar, 1 cup nuts, 4 egg whites, 1 cup cocoanut, 3 cups corn flakes. Beat whites of eggs until very stiff and gradually fold into them the sugar, nuts, cocoanut and corn flakes. Drop in teaspoonfuls on oiled tins and bake about 15 minutes.

Bran Cookies.—1/2 cup butter or substitute, 1 cup granulated sugar, 1 tablespoon cream or milk, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon baking powder, 2 cups bran, 1 1/2 cups flour, pinch of salt, 1 teaspoon vanilla. Cream butter and sugar, add the eggs, well beaten, the cream, bran and flour, baking powder, salt, and vanilla. Mix 1/2 cup bran and 1/2 cup flour to use in rolling out. Roll only a small piece at a time. Roll about 1/4 inch thick and out with a biscuit cutter. Bake in a rather hot oven.

Homespun Yarn

Glass or metal shoes for the kitchen furniture are easier on linoleum than roller casters.

Finger marks on painted woodwork will come off if they are rubbed with a cloth dipped in kerosene.

A bread box that opens from the front rather than from the top won't have to be emptied to get the bottom loaf.

The Children's Hour

Motto: DO YOUR BEST
Colors: BLUE AND GOLD

DEAR girls and boys: Down in our neighboring state of Indiana there lives a young farmer who personally presented the president with an ear of prize winning corn which he grew on his father's farm. But that is only one reason why we envy the young man. Another is that at the age of 17 he is the junior corn champion of America, and for several years has been winning corn-growing cups in competition with boys from all over the United States and Canada. This young man is Frank Lux and he lives with his father, Peter J. Lux, known as Corn King for his many victories, near Shelbyville, Indiana. Competition in the Lux family must be very strong as Frank's brother, Maurice, is also a regular winner of prizes.

Frank told President Coolidge about how he grew the prize winning corn and said "We have put corn growing on a business basis, just as you are putting government on a business basis."

We need not envy Frank his success in growing corn because if we will go about it in the right way we can win as great success in the corn growing business, or any other business. Frank believes in our motto "Do Your Best" and in growing his corn he has always practiced it. Little setbacks did not discourage him. They made him all the more determined to reach his goal. We should follow his example.

There are girls and boys who make up their mind that when they become of age they will leave the farm to go to the city and get a white-collar job. They say life on the farm is not interesting and you have to work too hard for what there is in it. I will wager that Frank, or his brother Maurice, do not entertain such ideas. Further, I bet it would take a twenty-horse team to keep them away from the farm. They have found life on the farm extremely interesting. On the Lux farm everyone is farming on a business basis, just as the successful city businessman operates his business. And, figuring in dollars and cents, I am sure they are much better off than the average young man in the city.—UNCLE NED.

Our Boys and Girls

Dear Uncle Ned:—This is the first time I have written to you, but I guess you will have room for me. Well, I am going

FRUIT AND ORCHARD

Edited by HERBERT NAFZIGER, Berrien County

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

CHERRY CROP IS SHORT

THE Michigan Fruit Growers, Inc. recently gave out to its members the following information on the sour cherry crop. "It is apparent that the sour cherry crop in the district from Ludington south will not exceed 25 per cent of a normal crop. It is a little early to determine with any accuracy just what the Grand Traverse and Sturgeon Bay regions will have in the shape of a crop but regardless of conditions in those districts it now appears that 7c per pound won't be too much for sour cherries this season."

TIME OF BLOOM

Is there any way of your getting a list of the fruit trees of Michigan and the date or approximate date on which they bloom? I am a bee-keeper and the information is valuable to me.—F. S., Farmington, Michigan.

WE are very glad to give you the blooming dates of fruit trees. The first fruit trees to bloom are sweet cherries and Japanese plums and in an average season these will bloom about May 1. They are followed in order by sour cherries, European plums, peaches,

to describe myself. I am twelve years of age and in the seventh grade. I weigh seventy-five pounds. For pets I have a dog and a cat. We take the M. B. F. and enjoy it very much and I enjoy the Children's Hour best of all. I would like very much to join your club and to hear from all the cousins. Well, I will close hoping that the waste basket is fast asleep. Tell the cousins to write to me. Your niece.—Pauline Randall, Lenon, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I would like to join your merry circle. This is the first time I have ever written to you. I would like to have one of the buttons very much. I hope Mr. Waste Basket will be out of order by the time my letter will reach you.

Now, I am going to describe myself. I am four feet, eight inches tall, have light brown hair, bobbed of course. I am twelve years old. I live on a forty acre farm. For pets I have a cat named Blue Eyes and a pig named Peggy. I have had many spring trips and if I see my letter in print I will write again and tell you about some of them. Your want-to-be niece.—Teresa Hensler, Route 3, Box 56, Tekonsha, Michigan.

—Come right in Teresa, no need to stop and knock. And next time tell me about some of your trips.

Dear Uncle Ned:—This is the first time I have written a letter to you. I live on a farm. We have three horses. Their names are George, Nancy, and Billy. I have two pets. Their names are Bruno for the dog and Blackie for the cat. Blackie has two kittens. Their names are Whittle and Spotty. They are twins. I have a little brother, his name is Wayne David Archer. He was four years old March 23rd, 1926. I pass into the fourth grade. Our school was out May 19th. We went to the shoe factory and the furnace factory, jail and the court house. I have four hens setting. I got my eggs from Grandma Archer. I have fifteen eggs under each hen. I will be nine years old June 26th. I hope this letter won't find the waste basket.—Herbert Archer, Route 5, Coldwater, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—This is the first time I have written you, but I will see if my letter is in print. Hope you have room for my letter.

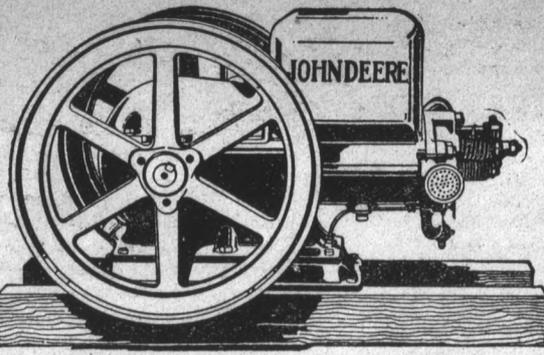
I am fifty inches tall, weigh fifty-six pounds and was nine April 13th. I will be in the fourth grade next year. I have two sisters and one brother. The littlest is Pauline Frances Byers. She wrote a riddle. I will write the riddle which she wrote. If a hen and a half laid an egg and a half, how much does a pound of cheese weigh? The answer is a pound. I will write the second one. Two Hebrews, one German and a colored man were walking along the street with snow two feet deep. What time is it? The answer is winter time. Please put my letter in print. Your niece.—Doris Clarke, R1, Alto, Michigan.

—Those are "some" riddles alright, Do you know any more?

pears. Apples are the last on the list and in southern Michigan will normally bloom about May 15. Different apple varieties bloom at different times, Duchess being one of the first to bloom and Northern Spy one of the latest. The actual time of blooming will of course vary somewhat with the season. Other fruit plants such as strawberries, raspberries, dewberries, grapes, etc. bloom later than the tree fruits and extend the blooming season through the month of May and into June.

ED McINTOSH DISCUSSES CURCULIOS

I WAS settin' in the store with some of the boys the other night and we got to talkin' about them cure-culios that stings the peaches an' makes 'em gummy. Sam Hurst he spoke up an' says that them bugs was as hard to pronounce as they are to kill so he just calls 'em "peculiar" an' lets it go at that. Just then the door opens an' John Sooter comes in actin' kind of elated like. Sam asks him what he's been doin' and John he says, "I ben sprayin' my peaches and say, when I turned on that spray-gun you just shoulda seen them curly-cues come whoopin' out!"



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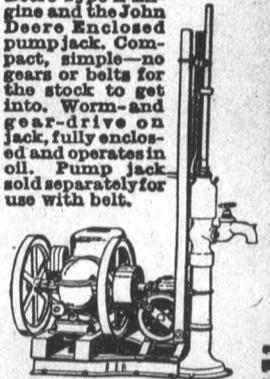
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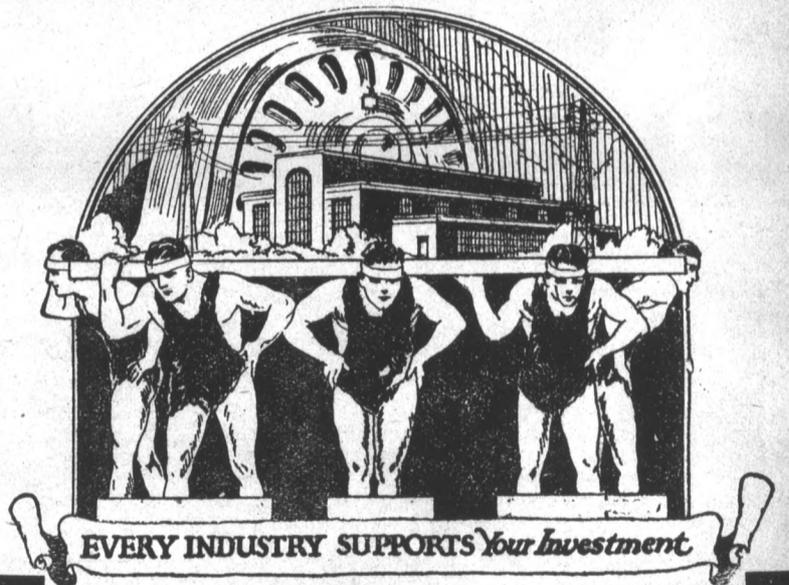
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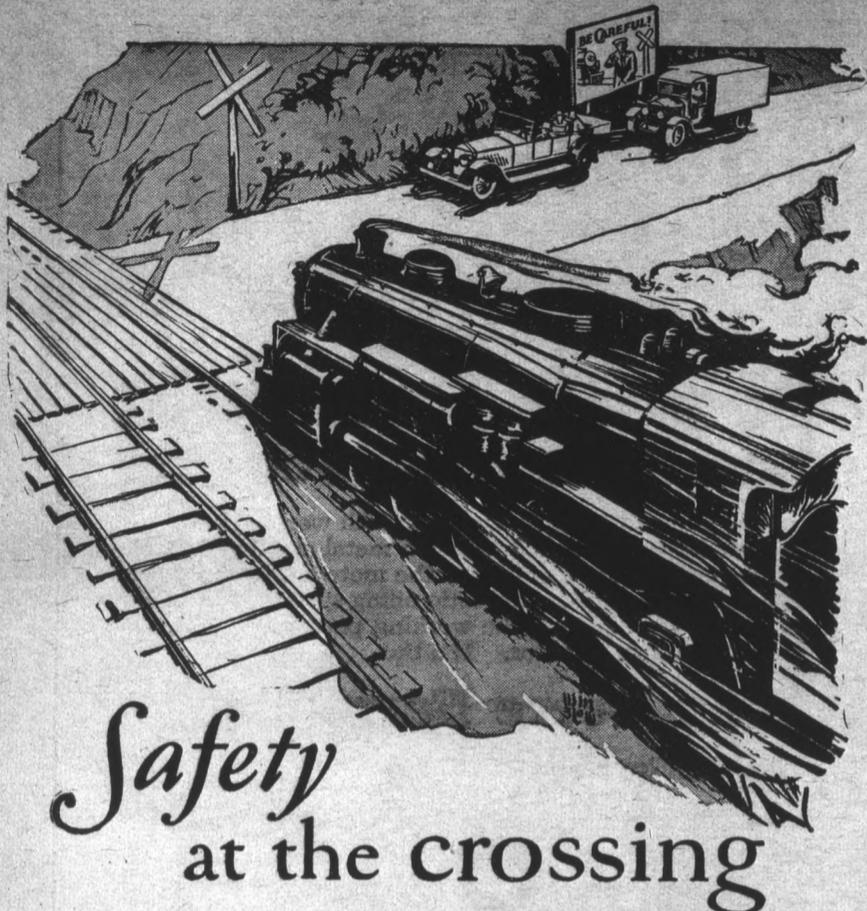
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Travel by railroad is only a third as hazardous as it was thirteen years ago. The number of passenger fatalities was reduced from 441 in 1913 to 175 in 1925. Railway employment, likewise, is only a third as hazardous as thirteen years ago. The number of employee fatalities was reduced from 3,715 in 1913 to 1,523 in 1925.

The New York Central Lines were among the pioneers in the promotion of organized safety work in the United States. Carrying 10 per cent of the passengers and having nearly 10 per cent of the total number of railroad employees, this transportation system has contributed substantially to this remarkable

achievement, which was largely the result of a cooperative spirit obtaining between employer and employee.

Crossing accidents present a new problem. Last year 22 per cent of these accidents were due to automobiles running into the side of trains. A large majority occurred in daylight where the approaching train could be seen, and at crossings in the locality where the driver resided.

Full cooperation on the part of motorists will reduce crossing accidents to a small number. Approach crossings prepared to stop and know that the way is clear before attempting to cross.

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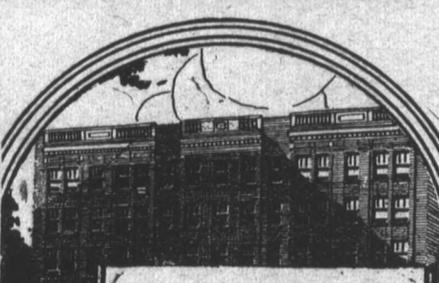
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Broadscope Farm News and Views

Edited by L. W. MEEKS, Hillsdale County

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

Four H Clubs

It is indeed gratifying to notice the interest people are taking in the Boy's and Girls' Club movement. It would seem nothing the government has started for the young people has ever been so enthusiastically received. It certainly is very popular in Hillsdale county, and the interest is rapidly growing. It is of such importance that business men in towns and cities, or rather the business men who live in the rural districts, if you please, are becoming interested in it, as well as farmers.

A few years ago such a movement would have seemed almost absurd—no one would have ever expected any such thing to develop into a nationwide activity—having back of them such able leaders representing state and national government.

From the beginning, Hillsdale county has been one of the leading counties, and the writer well remembers the first time he heard of a Boys' Club, and also the first time the boys and girls had advanced far enough to show their products at the county fair. The fair time is about the time many projects are completed, or nearly so, enough at least so the year's endeavor may be displayed at this time. At our local fair the size of the club live stock exhibit soon outgrew any building, and a large tent was provided, and the last year or two, large tents have been crowded to capacity with some stock pens, and outside, the canning club and sewing club girls have almost taken possession of the buildings provided for them and the regular or old time fair exhibits have been badly crowded. The boys and girls who cared for their stock, etc., were few at first, and went home at night time to return in the morning. Soon tents were used to house these boys and girls for their stay of a week. Larger and larger tents have been required, until now it seems quite impossible to go farther with the tent housing problem. Not only were sleeping quarters required, but also kitchen and dining room facilities.

Last fair time a movement was started to erect a building especially for 4 H Club work and it is very pleasing to state the building is assured, and will be ready for the boys and girls when fair time arrives. It will be forty by eighty feet, with an ell some twenty feet added for entrance and stairway. An excellent location makes possible an ideal basement for kitchen and dining room. The first floor is to be used for all club projects other than live stock. The third floor will be used by the girls for sleeping quarters—another place having been secured for the boys.

It is said to be the first building of its kind in the United States. A quota of the cost was assigned each township and a good sized one was given Hillsdale City. It was surprising how soon the funds were raised, and how pleased many seemed to be to have been asked. Perhaps half the funds were given without any request whatever. Certain it is, our County Club Leader, L. H. Matthias, has every cause for congratulating himself on the success of the enterprises. I imagine when the boys and girls convene this fall for their annual round-up, they will shout louder than ever—and their old time yell will be the popular one. It goes something like this:

"They haven't got the pep!
They haven't got the jazz!"

They haven't got the leader
Hillsdale county has!
Matthias! Matthias!"

Timely Rains

Needed rains have been enjoyed these past two weeks, and with somewhat warmer days a wonderful growing time has resulted.

If there is a disagreeable task in field work on our farm, it is planting potatoes when the ground is hot and dry. The horses and planter cause so much dust, it is sometimes difficult to tell where one is driving. This year the planting was ideal at the start, but heavy rains made the ground too wet the last two days we planted. We were compelled to plant on wet ground in 1924, and the tramping of the ground between the rows by the horses, and the packing with planter wheels, caused this strip to become very hard when it dried out, as it did before cultivating began. It was really a serious condition, and unusual effort was required to make the ground friable and of good tilth. Remembering this experience and not wanting to repeat such a program this year, we followed the planter with a three shovel, one horse cultivator. Care was used to not tear down the ridge left by the planter, and everything seems to indicate this cultivating is ideal.

The Nation's Holiday

In a day or two after this issue of the M. B. F. reaches its readers, the Nation will be celebrating its birthday. The writer sometimes doubts whether the people make as much of this day as they did twenty-five or thirty years ago. Maybe I am getting old, but as I remember those days, every other town seemed to have a celebration. Can't you see the big posters (always with red letters) posted or nailed on all the trees and sign boards at every corner, invariably reading the same, "Celebrate the Fourth at Frazier's Corners. Big Sport Program. Parade begins at 10 o'clock. Biggest display of fireworks in the state for the evening. Everybody come!"

Such posters seem to be a thing of the past. Seldom do we hear of a celebration being staged in small towns, and they seem quite as rare in the cities. Is this another changed condition for which the automobile is responsible? Did you say, "Well, perhaps?" That's right—add the word "perhaps"—for perhaps the change would have come without the advent of the auto. Possibly and probably we have been too busy these recent years to give full recognition to the importance of the day, and I would spell "Importance" with a capital letter. For it is an important day, and a move should be started to give July 4th the honor to which it is entitled. It would be asking almost too much of our imagination to try and picture this country as it would have been today if the Declaration of Independence had never been signed, and if the old gentleman who stood ready to ring the bell in the old State House in Philadelphia had never been told by his grandson, who was messenger, to "Ring, Grandpa, Ring!"

RADIO DEPARTMENT

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

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

M. B. F. MARKETS

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

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A Two-Dimensioned Citizenship

A NON-SECTARIAN SERMON BY

Rev. David E. Warner

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

TEXT: "Render therefore unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's; and unto God the things that are God's." Matt. 22:21.

"FOR our citizenship is in heaven from whence also we wait for a Savior, the Lord Jesus Christ; who shall fashion anew the body of our humiliation, that it may be conformed to the body of his glory." And so we have strange and pious souls who profess to show no delight in a citizenship below, and who would draw themselves apart awaiting their citizenship from above. This is the way they interpret that simple negative of our Lord, "My kingdom is not of this world."

But there are many others who glorify their present citizenship in giving to the world a life of unselfish devotion and of active goodness in harmony with Him who went about doing good. This Christian idealism works a salutary check upon the ascetic, the monk, the pessimist, and all non-social types. But also it condemns him who conceives his citizenship in terms of selfish dominion and honor for his country, and who translates his patriotism into a flag-waving and saber-rattling affair. This, to the Rural Galleian, was but a vulgar show. And when this Plain Man in homespun was pointed out as the pattern of true citizenship, his own people rejected him. "He was despised and we esteemed him not."

Now, our text represents, citizenship as a two-fold responsibility. This is a logical division now since church and state are separate. But it seemed not so logical to the Jew in the days of Jesus. Of course, the question, "Is it lawful to give tribute to Caesar, or not?" was hypocritical in motive. Jesus said so. But it was rational to many a Jewish patriot who chafed under Ro-

It is with much interest that I always read the sermons in M. B. F. Mrs. A. Phillips, Huron County.

man rule. Let us not believe that the Jew was altogether bad. He longed for independence. Was this wrong? But his passionate love of his own people, and to be headed by a Messiah in glittering crown and magnificent pomp, who would subjugate all other nations, was altogether opposed to the way of Christ. This brought the prevailing religious leaders into antagonism with Jesus and made them as blind guides to the people.

The way of Christ was so markedly a getting away from the existing order of things, that it was in practice a new religion. But it was a religion that properly adjusted the life to all possible relationships. Jesus' novel statement, "My kingdom is not of this world," made a separation between church and state and yet his teaching made them coordinate and mutually supporting. And Paul makes both ordained of God. So, in the Christian order, while the church and the state are separated, our relationship to both is that of honor and loyalty.

But what are the things that are Caesar's? A piece of tribute money is brought to Christ and he quietly asks, "Whose is this image and superscription?" "Caesar's" said the disciples. "Then render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's." There was no offense to the state here, the Christ avoided the cunning trap set for him. He simply says to his disciples that the use of Roman money is a recognition of the Roman state; that this money represents Roman protection, roads and rights; and therefore it rightly should be paid for the support of the Roman government.

The apostle Paul recognized this government thru making his appeal to Caesar. Paul was a Christian and

therefore bound to God, but he also was reverent toward human authority. And the Caesar of Paul's time was the dissolute Nero. Is the apostle asking the Roman Christian to obey this degenerate ruler? And would this not lead to a great deal of unnecessary suffering? Yet Romans thirteen says quite plainly that even with a wicked man ruling, a general respect is to be paid to civil government as an institution, for "The powers that be are ordained of God."

Now, we may summarily say that one's relationship to the state is certainly not that of the anarchist or revolutionist. Tho the laws and officers of state are unpopular and imperfect, yet for the sake of the divine idea of civil government, no violence or rebellion must be shown. We may and should work for better legislation, but in the meantime due respect for the prevailing administration is to be given. And certainly, the disrespect for law in this day ought to scare us into an educated conscience on the matter of a law-abiding citizenship.

But what about "the things that are God's?" Verily, what about them? And didn't Jesus have more to say about the things that are God's than about the things that are Caesar's? Isn't that the point of his answer? And if we rendered to God a faithful stewardship of our time, our possessions, and our conscience, would not Caesar get his due? Or, are there things that are solely God's? And does one's conscience, at times, come into clash with Caesar? Then what is to be done? It may sometime be easier to obey the law than to disobey and take the consequences. What is our way out of this dilemma? Well, Christ was ordered to quit preaching, and so were the disciples. But they didn't quit. However, they suffered the penalty uncomplainingly. They offered no resistance. The disciples' reply was, "We must obey God rather than man." And Christ told certain ones to go and tell "that fox" that He purposed that His work shall not cease. "That fox" was not an unbecoming name on the lips of Christ to apply to Herod. He deserved the rebuke. And a just rebuke of rulers is yet within the citizen's right. And, upon divine authority, we may state that conscience is always sovereign. We must not do wrong to an enlightened conscience in order to obey Caesar's law. Multitudes of the early Christians solved this dilemma in martyrdom. A ravished conscience cannot make for peace. So say the Friends, the Brethern, the Mennonites, and others of our own day, who are willing to and do suffer nonresistantly rather than participate in war. These peace lovers hold that any law that sanctions organized warfare is anti-Christian and should be canceled. And, until it is, they will submit to inconvenience and penalizing. God, to these folks, outweighs all human authority. They believe that when Caesar would violate the conscience in order to uphold the right of the state to war, he is asking to great a price; and that the purest victories for righteousness are won thru non-violence. A recent magazine reports an army officer as saying, "An army exists to kill men, when ordered, in the nation's quarrel irrespective of its justice. It should train its men to that single end. If we object to any of our citizens thus specializing on murderous and un-Christian activities, we should abolish the army." This frank statement shows to what brutal lengths Caesar will go for Caesar's sake. And we do object.

Each of us owes support to the state in repressing crime and in providing for the public welfare, but behind all our social and political striving there stands the unchangeable God who must be heard to reach the highest level of citizenship in human life.

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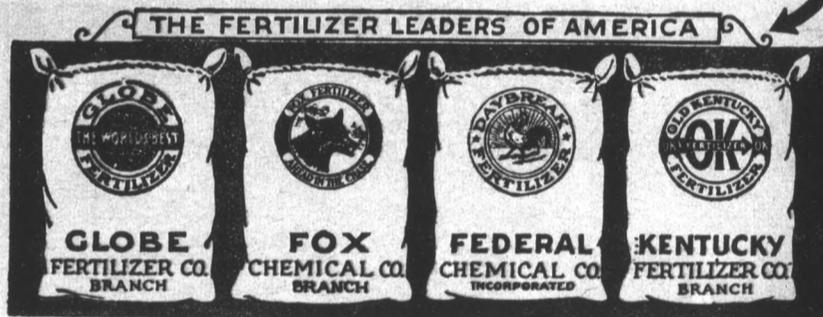
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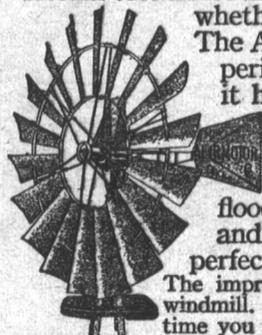
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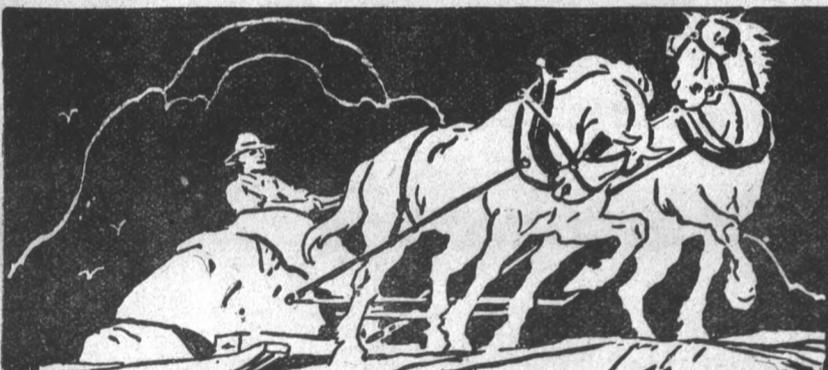
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DAIRY AND LIVESTOCK

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COW TESTING WORK DURING MAY

DURING May 1926, there were 85 Michigan testers who reported their testing work for the month of April out of 108 Michigan Testing Associations. These 85 Association reports showed that out of 22,718 cows under test more than 2,700 were dry cows. There were also 2,825 cows that made over 40 pounds of butterfat production. The number of members keeping milk sheet records has increased and 439 dairymen are keeping private milk records on their herds. As in the past a large number of unprofitable cows are again listed as being sold during April. There were 234 such animals disposed of during that month.

The best individual cow production record for the cows in the under three years age class is credited to a grade Jersey owned by Clyde Hollis, member in the Ottawa-Jamestown C. T. A. His heifer freshened March 10th and produced 1295 pounds milk and 73.94 pounds butterfat testing 5.3 per cent. The list of the ten highest producing individuals in this class represents nine different Cow Testing Associations in Michigan while E. A. Hardy of the Macomb No. 1 Association has two cows which placed in this division.

In the age class between three and four years, the cows of M. J. McPherson and Michigan State Sanitarium, members of the Livingston County C. T. A., are found heading the list. The McPherson entry is credited with 92.47 pounds butterfat and 2055 pounds of milk testing 4.5 per cent under four times per day milking. This cow was also under official test. The Sanatorium cow made 88.51 pounds of butterfat in 28 days. A purebred Holstein owned by Tony McCaul of Ionia-Lake Odessa Association and a purebred Jersey owned by Geo. Winegar and Son of the Shiawasee Association, were retested, and placed in this class. The Upper Peninsula Associations are represented by a purebred Holstein owned by the Experiment Station, member of the Alger County C. T. A.

In the age class between four and five years old, the Pontiac State Hospital, member of the Oakland County C. T. A. had cows which took first and second places. Other good production records were made by Lynn Bradford's P. B. Holstein. He is a member in the Kent-Grand Rapids C. T. A. and his cow was retested. The Maryland Farms, member in the Kent-East Association, the Gabel Creamery Co., a member in the Macomb No. 1 Association, had P. B. Holsteins which placed in the list. John Shoemaker's P. B. Guernsey, tested in the Ottawa-Jamestown was retested. The P. B. Holstein owned by L. Ohler, member of the Kent-Grand Rapids Association was retested and placed among the ten high cows in this age class.

In the mature class three of the ten cows were owned by herds in testing Associations in the Upper Peninsula. The highest producing cow for the State of Michigan in both milk and butterfat belongs to this class and is owned by the Michigan Reformatory, member of the Ionia-Belding C. T. A. This cow produced 107.6 pounds butterfat and 3075 pounds of milk and is also under official test, milking four times per day.—Dairy Extension, Michigan State College.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

Edited by DR. GEO. H. CONN

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

RING WORMS

Please advise how to cure ring worms.—L. K., North Branch, Mich.

YOU will get good results by painting these ring worms with equal parts of glycerine and iodine; paint them night and morning.

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Poultry Department

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PROFITABLE gains usually will be made by broilers that are fattened for a period of two weeks before they are sold. However, one should not expect to fatten broilers for longer than a two week's period, as the gains will not be rapid and profits are likely to disappear. Cockerels should be separated from the pullets and confined to a small yard. A roosting shed should be provided for the fattening birds.

A satisfactory mash mixture for fattening broilers is one composed of two parts of corn meal and 1 part wheat middlings. This should be mixed with milk and fed for 15 to 20 minutes periods three times daily. A liberal feeding of cracked corn should be given late in the afternoon with milk in the morning. It can be kept before the birds during the fattening period and no water need be given. Plenty of water should be provided if no milk is fed.

THE YOUNG CHICKS SHOULD ROOST AT EARLY AGE

YOUNG chicks should be taught to roost as early an age as possible. This should not cause a large number of crooked keels if the chicks are given a ration containing minerals, particularly phosphorus and calcium, and are allowed out of doors in direct sunlight. Chicks are likely to be stunted when no roosts are provided and they crowd into the corners of the brooder house.

If low, sloping roosts are first built at the back of the house, the chicks can be forced to roost soon after the time when they are weaned away from the heat. Wire netting placed underneath the roosts will prevent chicks from crowding into the corners under the roosts. As the chicks become older, the roosts can be raised.

BROODER COOP AND FEEDING

I am putting up a brooder coop 8x10. Do you know just how much window space to put in or how it is best to ventilate it? What is the best seeding for chick pasture? Which is preferred oil or coal for brooder. Is ground corn good to feed in mash?—J. L. G., Snover, Mich.

IN the construction of a brooder coop 8x10, I would advise that about 33 per cent of the south side be of window space, and that one plan to ventilate the brooder house by the window.

Sprouted oats are one of the best green feeds for chicks. We also find that where chicks are running over the same ground for a number of years, one should plow the ground each season, and sprouted oats lend themselves very well for sowing. If one is using sod ground, then I believe that alfalfa would be the most satisfactory chick pasture.

In the past, hard coal burning brooder stoves have proven more satisfactory than the oil burners, but at the present time, there are a number of improved oil burners coming on the market that will give very satisfactory results.

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MARKET FLASHES



Future of Farming Looks Brighter

Hog Shortage Causes Prices To Remain Steady

By W. W. FOOTER, Market Editor.

IN most respects farming conditions look promising, and this is particularly true of the live stock industry, hogs in particular being a gold mine because of the extreme shortage in all the states comprising the corn belt. Within a short time prime hogs have sold as high as \$15 per 100 pounds, and extremely high prices are assured until another pig crop can be matured. Farmers who abandoned raising swine and depended on marketing their corn have learned a lesson, and the chances are that the next hog crop will be a normal one, although the prevalence of hog cholera in eastern Iowa is a threatening feature, as it may spread to other districts. Farmers should use vigilance in caring for their hogs and seeing that timely vaccination is performed before they are exposed to hog cholera. The sheep business is in good hands in Michigan, and not long ago prime spring lambs sold in the Chicago market as high as \$19.20 per 100 pounds the highest point in a long time. It was not possible to maintain the market on such a level, and prices had a big fall later, although much higher still than in most past years. There is a good call for high grade breeding ewes at high prices, as well as for feeding lambs, but not many feeders are offered. The wool trade has been very slow for many weeks, but at last there is a little better inquiry at unchanged prices. Prices for the grains are sensitive to crop reports, and quotations are still on a much lower scale than a year ago, but wheat brings far better values than two years ago. Dairy interests are very prosperous in the states of the middle west, and farmers are in many instances substituting superior Holstein milkers for poorer milkers as a matter of real economy. Beef cattle are returning good profits to their owners, although the best steers are selling at much lower prices than a year ago. Grass is good in feeding districts, and more cattle have been marketed this year than last.

Bankers Aid Farmers

Oscar Welles, president of the American Bankers' Association, at the annual convention of the Illinois Bankers' Association in Springfield, Illinois, said:

"Our association is not trying to tell the farmer how to do his work. It is only hoping to be the medium through which he learns something of the necessity and desirability of his improvement. The banker believes there is a lack of balance between the cost of production and the proceeds of the product. He knows this should not continue in a basic industry, because whenever there is prosperity among those who produce wealth from the soil good times prevail.

Worlds Grain Markets

Prices for the several grains are still on a much lower scale than a year ago, but the price of wheat is well above prices of two years ago, the supply being unusually low. Late sales on the Chicago Board of Trade for July delivery were made of wheat at \$1.38, comparing with \$1.52 a year ago; corn at 70 cents comparing with \$1.02 a year ago; oats at 40 cents, comparing with 46 cents a year ago; and rye at 91 cents, comparing with \$1.04 a year ago. The wheat surroundings are mostly of a bullish nature, but for the present prices are slow to rise, as speculative traders are sellers on any moderate advance. The new wheat is being harvested rapidly, and as yet neither millers nor exporters are large buyers. However, the visible wheat supply in this country is decreasing, and a short time ago it was down to 12,539,000 bushels, comparing with 31,144,000 bushels a year earlier. To a considerable extent the new wheat is being marketed, prices looking not so bad to some farmers, but they are not selling all of their crop. In

many districts of the southwest cooperative associations are handling a larger part of the crop than usual, and the marked use of farm machinery leads to earlier marketing than in the past. Rye and oats are in a firmer position by far than corn, the corn supply being much greater than at this time last year, while the crop news is on the whole encouraging. Rye advanced nearly 9 cents in a recent week.

A move toward the handling of the large amount of cash corn to be received by the International Harvester company in July on its offer to take corn at \$1.00 a bushel in exchange for implements has been made. Bartlett-Frazier company

once apparent. This situation will undoubtedly mean quite a bit of competition between the millers and the exporters for the earlier deliveries of wheat from Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas, with increasing premiums the logical result."

The Hog Shortage

"Nine years out of ten the last two weeks in June show the heaviest receipts at all of the big terminal markets and the lowest prices of the year," said Everett C. Brown, president of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, in a statement.

"At a conference of representatives of 20 live stock exchanges held at Sioux City, Iowa, last week, the consensus of opinion was that this year has not seen the customary smash in hog prices, and it is probably due to the fact that, whereas ordinarily the big eastern markets are able to get enough hogs from their own territory, the supply this

compared with the first half of 1925," Mr. Mayer stated.

"A total of approximately two billion dollars—which represents an increase of some three hundred million dollars over the year before—was paid last year by the packers of the United States to the farmers of this country for their meat animals," Mr. Mayer continued, pointing out that this represented an increased average value of about \$4 for every beef animal, sheep and hog dressed during 1925.

WHEAT

Bearish news to the effect that this year's crop of wheat will be considerable larger than one year ago is causing a pronounced weakness in this market and prices are working downward. Offerings are light in Michigan. In the northwest where harvesting and threshing is under way it is reported the growers are showing a willingness to accept present prices. Foreigners are slow buyers at present.

CORN

Cool weather has checked the growth of the corn crop and as a result the market has been fairly steady. Shipping demand is moderate.

OATS

Oats are easy and most of the trading is said to be the exchanging of one delivery for another. Chicago received 1,226,000 bushels last week compared with 683,000 bushels a year ago.

RYE

The only steady grain in the market today is rye and the price at this writing is the same as last quoted in these columns. The condition of the 1926 crop is slightly under a year ago and the yield is expected to be below last year by at least 80,000 bushels.

BEANS

Although trading in the bean market has been very quiet during the last couple of weeks the price has held up well. Many are expecting lower prices around the first of July. Crop correspondents report the acreage being planted this year about the same as last, with wet weather delaying the planting in many sections.

POTATOES

There is a scarcity of old potatoes at Detroit and prices are fair. New stock is plentiful and steady.

DETROIT LIVE POULTRY

Broilers, fancy heavy rocks and reds, 42@44c; medium and white, 38 1/4@40c; large leghorns, 30@31c; small leghorns, 28c; stags, 18c; extra large hens, 28c; medium hens, 39c; leghorns and small, 23@25c; large white ducks, 32@33c per lb.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

DETROIT.—Cattle—Fairly active; Good to choice yearlings, \$9@10.50; best heavy steers, \$8.50@9.50; best handy weight butcher steers, \$8.50@9; mixed steers and heifers, \$7.50@8.25; handy light butchers, \$6@7.50; light butchers, \$5.50@6.50; best cows, \$6@6.75; butcher cows, \$5.25@6; common cows, \$4.50@4.75; canners, \$4@4.50; choice light bulls, \$6.25@7.25; heavy bulls, 5.50@6.50; stock bulls, \$5@6; feeders, \$6@7.75; stockers, \$6@7; milkers and springers, \$55@100. Veal calves, steady to strong; best grades, \$13@13.50; fair to good, \$12@12.50; culls and common, \$7@10.50; fallers, \$4@6.50. Sheep and lamb receipts were small and quality largely common; fairly active and steady. Best lambs, \$15@15.50; fair lambs, \$13@13.50; light to common lambs, \$8@11; yearlings, \$8@14; fair to good sheep, \$6.50@7.50; culls to common, \$2@4. Hog market slow, especially on the mixed, and generally 25c lower. Mixed hogs, \$14.85; pigs, \$15.25; yorkers, \$15.25; roughs, \$12.40; heavy, \$13.50@14.25; stags, \$9@9.50.

CHICAGO.—U. S. Department of Agriculture—Hogs—Slow; big packers inactive; top, \$14.75; no strictly choice light hogs on sale; shippers demand very narrow; few desirable 160 to 190 pound averages, \$14.65@14.75; few selected slaughter pigs, \$14.50@14.75; desirable 210 to 260 pounds, \$14.10@14.60; bulk, packing sows, \$12@12.50; shippers, \$5.50; estimated holdover, 7,000; heavy weight hogs, \$13.50@14.40; medium, \$14.05@14.80; light \$14@14.90; packing sows, \$12@12.75; slaughter pigs, \$14.25@14.90.

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.

had a report from its Omaha office saying that 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 bushels of the corn bought by the Harvester company would be delivered in the Omaha territory alone. They say that in a normal year a considerable part of this corn would already have been moved into distributing channels, so that apparently the trade may properly expect an unusual movement of corn during July as a result of this holding back of supplies.

Promising Outlook for Wheat

It looks now as though wheat will do well for farmers who have good crops this year. Unfortunately, many farmers in various districts report small yields because of lack of trains and other drawbacks. The Price Current Grain Reporter says in a review of the situation: With a United States visible amounting to only 14,162,000 bushels of wheat and a Canadian visible amounting to but 38,114,000 bushels, or a total of 52,276,000, and an estimated European need for 10,000,000 bushels a week, 65 per cent of which must come from North America, the early need for substantial quantities of this year's crop in the export, as well as the domestic trade, becomes at

year all over the east and the south has been so light that the eastern slaughterers have had to come into the big markets to fill their orders."

Mr. Brown points out that fresh pork loins are up to 28 to 30 cents, and stocks of cured meats are the smallest in over ten years. The best light hogs have sold at \$15, and further big advances are expected.

Production of Meats

Production and consumption of meat in the United States during the first half of 1926 have been about the same as a year ago, but exports have shown a decrease, according to Oscar G. Mayer of Chicago, president of the Institute of American Meat Packers, who today addressed a regional meeting of members of the institute in Denver. The meeting was for the purpose of giving packers in western states detailed information on the activities of the institute, which is the educational trade and research association of the American meat packing industry.

"The production of pork has decreased slightly this year, owing to the relatively light receipts of hogs, but the production of beef, veal and lamb have increased somewhat as

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S MARKET SUMMARY

and Comparison with Markets Two Weeks Ago and One Year Ago

	Detroit June 29	Chicago June 29	Detroit June 15	Detroit 1 yr. ago
WHEAT—				
No. 2 Red	\$1.48	\$1.38@1.39	\$1.55	\$1.76
No. 2 White	1.49		1.56	1.76
No. 2 Mixed	1.48		1.55	1.76
CORN—				
No. 2 Yellow	.74	.71 1/4 @ .71 1/2	.78	
No. 3 Yellow	.73		.75	1.10
OATS—				
No. 2 White	.43 1/2	.39 1/4 @ .39 3/4	.46	.54
No. 3 White	.43 1/4	.37 1/4 @ .39 3/4	.45	.52
RYE—				
Cash No. 2	.93		.93	1.08
BEANS—				
C. H. P. Cwt.	4.25		4.30	5.35@5.40
POTATOES—				
Per Cwt.	3.00@3.33	2.60@3.10	3.00@3.17	1.16@1.33
HAY—				
No. 1 Tim.	23.50@24	24@26	23.50@24	19.50@20
No. 2 Tim.	21@22	21@23	21@22	17@18
No. 1 Clover	20@21	21@23	20@21	14@15.50
Light Mixed	22@23	23@25	22@23	18.50@19

Tuesday, June 29.—Wheat and oats easy. Corn steady. Rye and beans unchanged. Potatoes steady. Good demand for eggs and butter.

Cattle—Compared with week ago: Yearlings and medium weight fed steers mostly 25c higher; heavies continued in liberal supply; closed about steady; desirable stockers and feeders scarce, unchanged; common thin steers and grassy she stock weak to 25c lower; grain fed cows and heifers strong to 25c higher; canners and cutters steady; natives and culls evenly strong to 25c higher. Sheep.—Fat sheep steady to strong; week's top fat westerns, \$14.60; natives, \$15.75; culls, \$11.50; fat yearling wethers, \$13; fat ewes, \$6.50; feeding lambs, \$14.75; bulk of fat range lambs, \$15.75@16.25; natives, \$15@15.50; cull natives, \$10.50@11.50; yearling wethers, \$12@13; fat ewes, \$5@6.50; feeders, \$14.50.

BAST BUFFALO.—Cattle—Fairly active and steady; shipping steers, \$3.50@10.50; butchers, \$7@10; yearlings \$9.50@11; heifers, \$6@8.75; fair to choice cows, \$4.50@7.25; canners and cutters, \$2.50@4.50; bulls, \$5.50@7.25; stockers and feeders, \$5@7.50; fresh cows and springers, active and steady, \$40@115. Calves.—Active; culls 30c lower; choice, \$12.50@13; fair to good, \$11@12; culls, \$8@10.50; heavy, \$6@8; grassers, \$4@6. Hogs.—Active and steady to 25c higher; heavy, \$14.50@15; medium, \$15@15.25; mixed, \$15.25@15.50; yorkers, light yorkers and pigs, \$15.50@15.75; roughs, \$13; stags, \$8@10. Sheep and Lambs.—Active; lambs, \$10@16; yearlings, \$7.50@12; wethers, \$8@8.50; ewes, \$2@7; mixed sheep, \$7.50@8.



Week of July 4

MANY parts of Michigan will experience stormy weather at the opening of the week. Accompanied with high winds will be thunder and rain storms. However, there will be renewed electrical day but shortly following this day there will be renewed electrical storms in many counties.

During the middle days of this week many parts of the state may expect locally heavy rains and high winds. During this same time the temperatures will remain more or less high.

During the balance of the week the weather will remain warm but the sky will clear off and up to about Saturday the weather will be mostly fair. During this last day conditions will again become unsettled and more summer thunder storms will occur with high winds.

Week of July 11

The greater part of this week in Michigan will bring warm weather but towards the end temperatures will make a sharp change downward.

At the beginning of this week weather conditions will be threatening with thunder storms and much wind. These conditions will pass to the east about Monday, however, leaving generally fair weather for most parts of the state. This condition will continue until close to Thursday.

The closing days of this week will experience more rain and thunder storms throughout most parts of the state.

Precipitation, as a whole, over Michigan this week will not come up to normal. There may be local sections, however, where the rain will be heavy.

MICHIGAN CROPS ABOUT TWO WEEKS BEHIND

(Continued from Page 3)

looking good. Alfalfa seedlings doing well. Strawberries yielding good. Not much buckwheat will be planted. Quotations at Flint: Corn, 75c bu.; oats, 40c bu.; rye, 75c bu.; wheat, \$1.40 bu.; beans, \$3.85 cwt.; potatoes, \$3.00 cwt.; eggs, 33c doz.; butter, 44c lb.—H. S., 6-22-26.

Cass.—Corn growing nicely but little if any will be knee high by Fourth of July. June clover being cut and some alfalfa. Late potatoes planted and some up. Strawberries ripening nicely and prices seem good. Harvest will be about ten days later than a year ago. Quotations at Marcellus: Hay, \$22.00 ton; corn, 60c bu.; oats, 50c bu.; wheat, \$1.35 bu.; potatoes, \$2.00 cwt.; eggs, 26c doz.; butter, 40c lb.—Walter N. Hirschev, 6-24-26.

Kent.—We had severe rain storm week ago Sunday. Hill side corn fields were washed out quite badly. Some hail fell damaged standing grain slightly. Alfalfa in splendid shape. Other hay not so good. Beans being planted. Appears to be large crop. Rye in milk and some fields ripening. Oats in good growing shape. Potatoes up and it appears we will soon harvest extra good crop of bugs.

Many report seed corn rotted in ground due to wet weather. Cool at night and very hot in day time. Apple trees in good shape. Second spraying being done. Pastures fine but clover fields do not look very spry for the rain we have had. Quotations at Grand Rapids: Hay, \$19.00 ton; corn, 80c bu.; oats 38c bu.; rye 62c bu.; wheat, \$1.34 bu.; beans, \$3.80 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.30 bu.; eggs, 26c doz.; butter fat, 43c lb.—Sylvia Welcome, 6-14-26.

Olinton-Eaton-Ionia.—Oats, wheat, hay and new seedlings doing well. Corn fair but needs hot weather. Some had to replant corn. Some beans planted but quite a few yet to plant. Unless something happens to fruit there is indications of bumper crop. Bees doing fine so far. Gardens looking good. Hay nearly ready to cut. Quotations at Lansing: Hay, \$18.00 ton; corn, 30c bu.; oats, 45c bu.; wheat, \$1.45 bu.; beans, \$3.85 cwt, 27c doz.; butter, 44c lb.—Bruce B. Douglas, 6-15-26.

Tuscola (W).—All crops looking fairly well but need warmer weather. Corn very backward. Beans being cultivated but need warm rain. Oats promise good crop. Sugar beets being thinned but help scarce. Some farmers have started haying with fair hay crop. Wheat just starting to head out but will not yield very heavy. Plenty of small fruit but not many apples. Quotations at Vassar: Hay, \$16.00 ton; corn, 53c bu.; oats, 37c bu.; rye, 69c bu.; wheat, \$1.47 bu.; beans, \$3.85 cwt.; potatoes, \$2.00 cwt.; eggs, 30c doz.; butter, 45c lb.—J. T., 6-23-26.

Lenawee.—Haying commenced. Clover and alfalfa fair crop. Timothy short. Wheat doing well, heads filling out good. Oats and barley short but heading out good. Corn average stand and some will be knee high by July 4th. Sugar beets are average of normal times. A scarcity of spring pigs, caused by cold spring. Quotations at Blissfield: Corn, 85c cwt.; oats, 36c bu.; wheat, \$1.36 bu.; potatoes, \$1.50 bu.; eggs, 26c doz.; butter, 35c lb.—H. B. B., 6-24-26.

Kalkaska.—Hay ready to cut, corn and beans up but very slow in progress of growth. Potatoes looking good. Frosts of night of June 18th done some damage in low places to crops, also put the cherry crop about on its last legs and huckleberries reported to be froze in some places. Buckwheat sowed. Moist weather keeps roads in fine shape together with grading and road repairing. Quotations at Kalkaska: Eggs, 25c doz.; butter, 40c lb.—H. Cecil Smith, 6-24-26.

Gladwin (NW).—Weather has been cold and rainy with frost two mornings last week, also frost this morning. Corn growing very slow. Hay doing well. Some oats looking fine. Cut worms working overtime, have ruined some pickle patches. Strawberries just beginning to ripen. The frost hurt them in this section last week. Indications are for some fair weather now. Turkey raisers suffered heavy losses in rains. Quotations at Gladwin: Cream, 38c lb.—L. C. Y., 6-24-26.

Presque Isle.—Grain and hay crops coming along pretty good now except old meadows backward. Sweet clover and alfalfa look good. Had light frost June 11th. The strawberry crop looks good. Gardens slow; don't seem to make any headway. Hogs a good price and seem to be scarce. Quotations at Rogers City: Potatoes, \$1.25 bu.; eggs, 25c doz.; butter, 30c lb.—Fred Tulyetska, 6-24-26.

Saginaw (NW).—The week of 14th was wet and cold. Not much farm work done. Too wet and cold for corn and beans. Corn will average about seventy-five per cent of stand but is small and yellow. Beans about all in. The maggot has worked in some fields, have had to be put in the second time. Wheat and hay will be about two weeks late. Some are cutting alfalfa. Quotations at Hemlock: Hay, \$15.00 ton; corn, 60c bu.; oats, 36c bu.; rye, 60c bu.; wheat, \$1.43 bu.; beans, \$3.85 cwt.; eggs, 28c doz.; butter, 40c doz.—F. Dungey, 6-23-26.

Alpena.—Crops looking fine. Some white frosts last week but no damage done. Quotations at Spratt: Hay, \$20.00 ton; corn, 80c bu.; oats, 50c bu.; rye, 85c bu.; wheat, \$1.40 bu.; beans, \$3.50 cwt.; eggs, 25c doz.; butter, 33c lb.—Roosevelt Haken, 6-24-26.

Lenawee (W).—June very dry and cold. Everything growing very slowly. Farmers cultivating and making hay. Hay very light, short and thin. Corn late. Barley heading. Cucumbers coming up but need rain. Weeds growing. Strawberries and cherries coming on; fair crop. Hens beginning to shed their feathers. Quotations at Adrian: Oats, 39c bu.; wheat \$1.40 bu.; eggs, 23c doz.; butterfat, 42c lb.—C. B., 6-24-26.

Berrien (N).—The strawberry market at Benton Harbor opened at very high figure and showed considerable strength. The berries sold for \$3.50 to \$4.00 per crate throughout first week. Heavy offerings then reduced price until they are to an average of about \$2.50, but growers expect price to go up again for good stock. Trucks are hauling away large percentage of crop. Sour cherries will soon be moving.—H. N., 6-24-26.

Shiawassee (NW).—Too cold for corn and beans. Beans very poor stand on account of bean maggot. Many fields have been replanted but second stand no better. Oats very good. Hay fair but late. Beets good but small acreage. Everything needs warm showers. Pig

crop very light. Quotations at Carland: Oats, 37c bu.; wheat, \$1.40 bu.; beans, \$3.85; eggs, 25c doz.; butter, 40c lb.—G. L. P., 6-23-26.

Clare (NW).—Two more frosts. Some more corn cut to ground. Slightly warmer last two days. Weather turns so cold after each rain retards growth. Sweet clover and alfalfa winning many friends, thanks to the high price of medium and other clovers and untiring efforts of press and M. S. C. A few late potatoes and beans still going in. Cultivating order of day. Maggots destroying onions and radishes. Cutworms bad in some places. If we don't get any more frosts there should be lots of berries. Early apples will be scarce. Quotations at Harrison: Eggs, 25c doz.; butterfat, 39c lb.—R. D., 6-24-26.

Missaukee (SE).—Wheat and rye look fairly good. Nights quite cool and corn very backward. We are having plenty of rain this spring and pastures are good. Stock of all kinds doing fine. Shearing finished. Lamb crop 90% to 100%. Some young stock being sold and bringing good prices. Yearlings \$30 to \$40 apiece. Farmers busy cultivating, weeds grow even if it is cool.—J. H., 6-24-26.

Isabella (W).—Farmers finishing planting late potatoes. Early potatoes looking good. Severe sand storm last Monday, done some damage to beans and corn. Gardens looking good. Hay about ready to cut. Most farmers busy cultivating. All crops looking good. Quotations at Weidman: Eggs, 26c doz.—A. P., 6-24-26.

Huron.—Terrible rain here on the 14th. Bean planting stopped. Corn, early beans and beets failed to come up on much of the flat land and many are resowing. Beets in bad shape. Pigs scarce, \$10 to \$15 per pair. Sheep wanted. More little colts than last report. Wet land causing interest in horses. Some sweet clover cut. Many barns reshingled with the wooden shingles again becoming popular. The old style 18 in. 5-2 is coming back. Houses reroofed with spark proof generally. Potatoes getting well planted.—E. R., 6-24-26.

Mason.—Excessive rainfall has made quack grass unusually thrifty, while cultivating has been delayed. Heavy wind Monday destroyed some corn and beans. Much complaint has been heard of maggots in onions. Planting finished. Quite a little rye being ploughed under for the land's sake. If anyone can devise a quicker death for quack grass in Michigan, it will mean more to the average farmer than would perpetual motion. Hay cutting began.—G. Pearl Darr, 6-24-26.

St. Joseph.—All prospects for a bumper crop of oats. Wheat looking the best it has this spring. Corn poor stands and as a rule very grassy with but little if any growth. Alfalfa about 70% of normal with clover nearly all killed out of old meadows and new seeding very small. Hay crop sure to be short. Quotations at Marcellus: Hay, \$17.00 ton; corn, 55c bu.; oats, 35c bu.; wheat, \$1.35 bu.; veal, 11c lb.; hogs, \$14.25 cwt.; eggs, 26c doz.; butterfat, 42c lb.—C. J. W., 6-25-26.

Alpena.—Good day folks—everything is just fine. The oats, peas, wheat, barley, and rye can't be beat, but oh, the hay is a sad affair although the sweet clover and alfalfa are fairly good. Farmers are just done planting potatoes. The corn is only high enough to cultivate but a very good stand. Light showers this week is helping everything.—J. A. M., 6-26-26.

Defiance County, Ohio.—Been dry and cool. Good rain this week helped everything. Wheat nearly all headed and some in blossom. Corn fine, all came up. Some cultivated, good stand. Potatoes planted. Gardens good. Will be crop of small fruit. Alfalfa and short clover ready to mow. Soybeans planted, few up. Health good. Quotations at Bryan: Hay, \$15.00 ton; corn, 80c bu.; oats, 38c bu.; wheat, \$1.40 bu.; potatoes, \$1.75 cwt.; eggs, 28c doz.; butter, 50c lb.—W. E. Brown, 6-16-26.

MUSKMELONS DISCUSSED IN NEW BULLETIN

MUSKMELONS usually referred to by the trade as cantaloupes are grown commercially and for home use over a wide range of territory in the United States, but the big commercial producing areas are located in California, Colorado, Arizona, Georgia, North Carolina, Maryland, New Jersey and Arkansas, according to Farmers' Bulletin No. 1468-F, "Muskmelons," just issued by the Department of Agriculture.

Approximately 82,000 acres are planted to this crop annually, and about 22,000 carloads of the melons are shipped to the markets.

Muskmelons require a well drained or rather light fertile soil with fairly long growing season and plenty of sunshine, especially during the ripening period. Growers must be prepared to combat insects and diseases that attack muskmelons, and good seed is highly essential for profitable production.

A copy of the publication may be obtained free, as long as the supply lasts, by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

COBCECTION

The advertisement of the Jos. Dick Mfg. Co., on page 19 of our June 19th issue erroneously gave the name of the Pennsylvania and New York City distributors instead of "Branch House, Grand Rapids, Mich.", which was the correct distributor address for our paper.

BUSINESS FARMERS EXCHANGE

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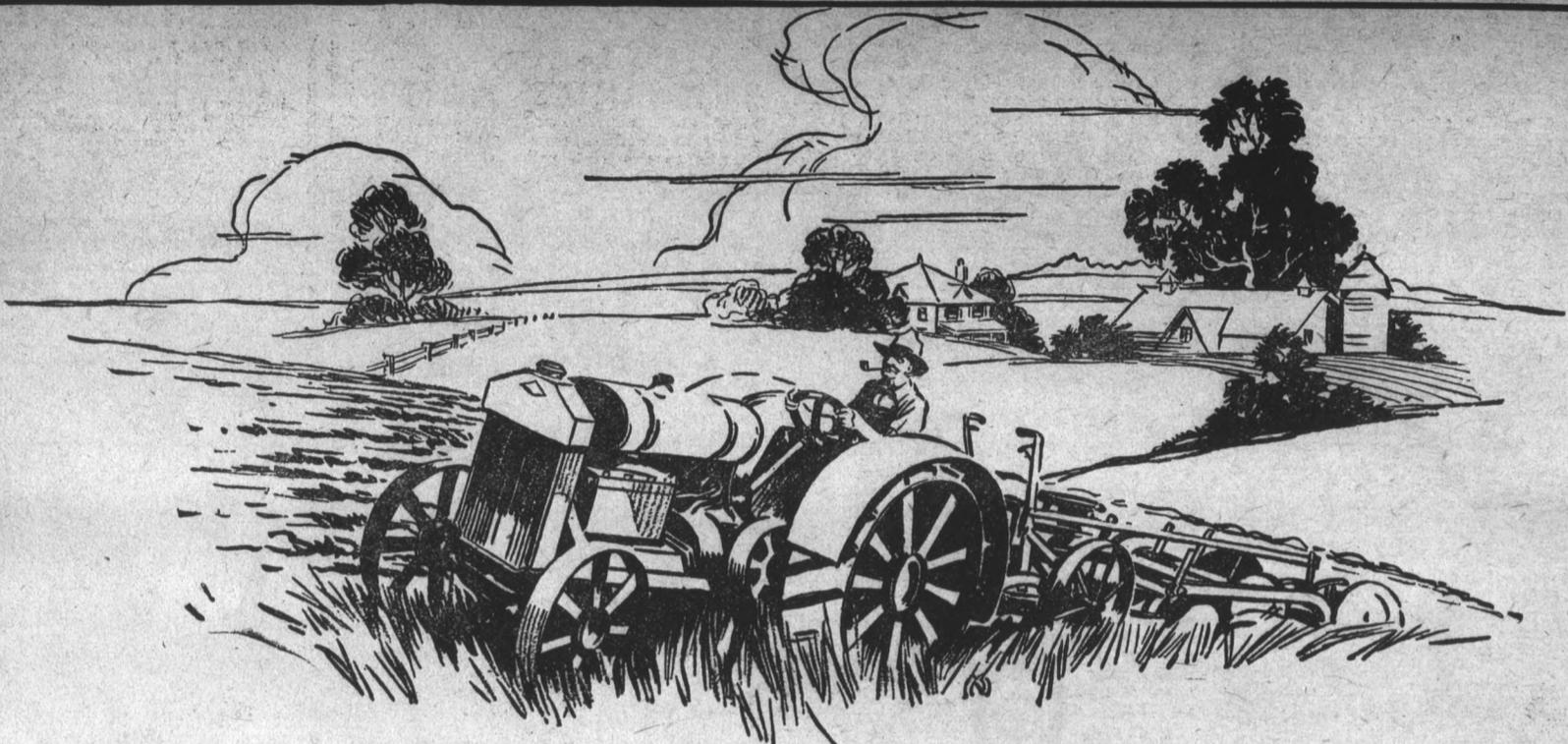
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Healthy Tractors

are tractors that run steadily, delivering all the power that was built into them.

If you want to keep your tractor healthy, have its lubricating needs diagnosed by experts. A tractor is a complicated piece of machinery. There are different makes of tractors requiring different types of oil. What type of oil does your tractor need?

It is easy to find out, easy to consult expert lubricating engineers in regard to your particular problem.

The skilled and experienced staff of lubricating engineers of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) have prepared a chart which tells the grade of

Polarine

THE PERFECT MOTOR OIL

which will lubricate your tractor perfectly. You will find this chart at any Standard Oil Service Station and at most Garages.

Never ask for "Some Oil." Designate the particular brand or grade you need. Ordering "Some Oil" is like asking for "Some Medicine." When you are seriously ill, you consult a doctor. He diagnoses your case and prescribes the medicine to meet your particular needs.

The needs of a tractor should be diagnosed by experts in the same way.

The experts of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) have made tests in the laboratory and in the field with every make of tractor, under every possible condition. Polarine in Seven Grades—is the result. It is The Perfect Motor Oil. Use it and be certain of the increased power and profits that healthy tractors always produce.

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

Tractor Chart of Recommendations

Tractors

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

Garden Tractors

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

KEY

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

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

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