

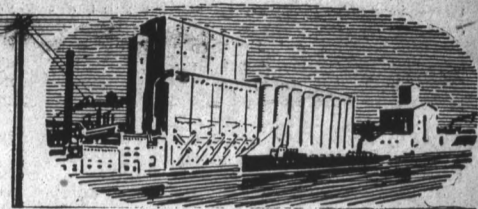
VOL. XIII, No. 24

JULY 31, 1926

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



*An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan*



IT WILL TASTE GOOD NEXT WINTER

*In this issue: "Homestead Country"—Feature Articles—Farmers' Service Bureau—Popular
Picture Page—Publisher's Desk—and many other features*

(Continued from July 17th issue.)

"How do we hold it?" Terry wanted to know.

"Squatter's right. You throw up a foundation and post your notice, which will hold it for sixty days. If you want to hold it longer, you have to live on it, and if I was you I wouldn't wait too long about posting that notice; not that any decent person would jump the claim; but there is a few around here that ain't decent."

"We haven't got time to monkey with a notice today. Let's get those horses in." They rode all morning without seeing a horse. Mort pointed out a few cattle bearing the Bar Z Bar brand. They were in excellent condition.

"How far can those horses go?" asked Doug.

Mort laughed. "They've got the whole Rocky Mountains to range in, but," he added, seeing the dismay on their faces, "as a usual thing they don't drift far. Think we'll find them up above the reservoir. There's lots of bunch grass up there, and they like it."

Mort was right. They found the horses in a grassy park above the reservoir—fifteen of them.

"See that dun-colored horse?" He pointed out a splendid looking animal, clean limbed and sleek as a mole. "That's Snakey. He's a bad horse—leader of the bunch. Watch him, and don't let him make a break."

They circled the bunch and started them downward. At the reservoir, Snakey took the wrong trail.

"Turn him! Turn him!" yelled Mort. "They'll run our tongues out if they get started."

Terry swung his quirt and Blutch leaped forward with such suddenness that the lad's neck was almost dislocated.

"Give him his head!" shouted Mort. "He'll turn them."

Terry slacked the reins and hung on for dear life. The little roan developed into a perfect dynamo of action. Over logs, ditches and boulders he sped; thru bushes and between trees, so close that both of Terry's knees were ground harshly. Cleverly the roan cut Snakey down and turned him back on the trail, the work horses thundering behind.

"Why, I didn't have to do a thing but hold on and ride!" said Terry. "He did the rest himself."

Mort laughed. "That's his business, and he knows it a whole lot better than lots of people."

"I'll say he does!" said Terry.

It was nearing night when they pushed the bunch into the corral, and when Terry climbed off he found that his legs refused to support him, and so collapsed in a heap. Doug's legs showed the same weakness.

"Always gets you in the knee until you get broke in," explained Mort. "Be all right in a few days. You'll have lots of time to get broke in when we start to gather cattle."

The boys hobbled into the kitchen and piled down on the floor while Mort prepared supper. After a huge meal they could not muster sufficient energy to go to bed, but tumbled on the floor and slept like logs.

It was torture of the worst kind to get up next morning. Terry sat up and groaned. He tried to get to his feet, but his legs and body were so stiff he could not manage it.

"Doug!" he called, "pound me a while and loosen up these joints, and I'll do the same for you."

Doug rolled over and punched him shrewdly on the thigh. Terry let out a yell and came to his feet at once. "That's plenty!" he howled. "Never was so sore in all my born days!"

"Breakfast!" said Mort, who had been fussing over the stove. "Whale of a day's work before us today. One of you can take turns with me shokin' while the other drives the binder."

They put six horses to the binder and drove into the barley. It was heavy, and Terry, who was driving, pushed the horses to the limit. Doug and Mort were forced to tie into it for all they were worth to keep up. At nine o'clock Terry climbed down and said:

"We'd better get another team out here so we can change them about. These can't stand it to go steady." Another team was brought out, and Doug drove until noon.

As they were preparing to go to work after dinner, Mort said "You boys may be used to drivin' fast back in Iowa, but it won't pay here. There's rocks as big as a house in these fields that you can't see. If you hit one of them with six horses going full tilt, you'll tear things all to thunder."

"Didn't you say it was due to snow any day?" asked Terry.

"Yes, but we don't always get it. May not this year."

"We can't take a chance," said Terry. "Got to have this grain to make a payment on the place."

"Well, I just want to remind you that it's thirty-five miles to town, and then mebbe you can't get the repairs you want."

"Be our loss," said Terry, and drove out the the same pace. He had not driven an hour until a crash that sounded clear across the field came to Mort and Doug's ears. They saw Terry jolted clear out of his seat.

An examination showed the bar broken squarely in two.

"Can't fix that," said Mort.

"Didn't I see an old car down in the tool shed?"

HOMESTEAD COUNTRY N. GREGORY

"There's an old Metz that hasn't been run for a year."

"Will it run?"

"Sometimes," Mort grinned. "Sometimes not. Mostly not."

"Let's try her," said Terry. "Doug, you bring the team in."

It took an hour of tinkering, pumping tires and furious cranking to start the stubborn old trap, and then it made more noise than a threshing machine.

"Hear her sing?" grinned Terry.

"Watch out; she'll rear up and hit you in the face," warned Doug.

Terry climbed in. "I'll go by myself," he said. "If you fellows work real hard, you might get caught up shocking by the time I get back."

Terry stood and waited while the man entered and addressed the merchant:

"That bar of mine come in yet, Sellers?"

"There it is," said the merchant, pointing to the bar.

"How much is it?" asked Kord.

"Ten fifty," replied Sellers.

"Ten what!" roared Kord. "Why, you old robber, keep your bar. I don't have to have it anyway. I can send off and get it for half that."

"Now, looky here, Mr. Kord," said the merchant, winking at Terry. "I ordered that bar special for you. It cost me nine eighty to get it here. Are you going to leave it on my hands?"

"I should worry," sneered Kord.

OUR STORY TO DATE

THE Muirs have to move westward from Iowa on account of Dad's health so they buy a Colorado ranch and young Terry, who is around 19, and his chum Doug Summers, an orphan of the same age, go on ahead to get things straightened up. They arrive at Steamboat Springs, Colorado, and then walk to the ranch. Now read this installment.

"Caught up!" snorted Mort. "If we wait till you get back in that thing, we'll both be dead of old age!"

"So long," called Terry, and slid in the clutch.

"He won't get to the top of the divide," predicted Mort. "Reckon one of us'd better start on a hoss and lead one for him?"

"He can make 'most any old car eat out of his hand," said Doug. "He'll make it if the thing don't fly to pieces."

Terry was rattling and banging down the road at the rate of all of twenty miles an hour. He found the machine had an antiquated friction clutch that would slip unless jammed tight as a jam-nut. He was obliged to pull most of the divide in the lowest gear, and the engine almost jumped off the ground, it got so hot.

"Wish I had that old Henry of ours out here," he said. "I'd sure eat up these hills."

By wheedling the car, he got to the top of the hill, then shifted to high speed at once on the long grade into town. Fifteen miles nearly all down hill. If I were to tell you the time he made that fifteen miles in, you wouldn't believe me, but he afterwards told Doug the dust hadn't laid on the top of the divide when he got into town.

At the hardware store he struck hard luck.

"Cutter bar?" said the merchant. "McCormick six foot? Have to order it."

"How long will it take?" asked Terry desparately.

"Bout two weeks."

The lad turned away, very very much discouraged. At the door he saw a bar that looked very similar to the one he needed. He picked it up and examined it. "Isn't that a six-foot McCormick?" he asked.

"Yes, but it is sold. There comes the man that ordered it now. Lew Kord, from out by Bunker Basin."

Terry saw a tall man approaching who might be anywhere from forty to fifty years old—a long-faced fellow with hard looking eyes and a sandy colored beard. All in all, a man you would instinctively distrust and dislike.

"Then you don't want it?"

"No, damn it! No!"

"Here's your bar, young man," said Sellers, smiling.

Terry grinned and dug up ten fifty. "Much obliged, Mr. Sellers," he said.

Kord stepped up. "Guess I'll take it after all," he said. "My old bar is about gone."

"The bar belongs to this lad," said Sellers. "Talk to him."

"I'm in a hurry," said Terry. "I'll be glad to lend it to you free of charge as soon as we finish cutting."

Kord scowled, turned and swung out.

"Where you from, young man?" asked the merchant.

Terry explained.

"Well, Kord's ranch joins yours on the lower side, and he's a mean neighbor. You want to watch him."

"Thanks for the warning," said Terry. "I'll remember it."

Terry ran the Metz up to the gas station and filled the tank.

"Got any ether?" he asked.

"Lots of it. How much shall I put in?"

"About a pint."

"Pint?" exclaimed the service man.

"You'll blow the head clear off."

"Too loose," explained Terry. "No compression at all."

Nevertheless, when he started the motor a series of terrific explosions ensued. The motor shook like a leaf in the wind.

Terry grinned. "Won't have to go over the divide in low," he said, and slid in the clutch.

The antiquated old car banged up the grade in next to high gear. Near the top Terry drew up behind a car and honked for the road. There was a direct drop here on the lower side of the road and a cliff on the upper.

The man should have lain over on the lower side; instead, he hugged the upper and glanced around. It was Kord.

Terry gave the Metz the gas.

PART TWO—The Family Arrives

When Terry stepped down on the gas, the old car seemed to hump herself and jump. There was room to pass if Kord had kept his side of the road, but he didn't.

As Terry drew up alongside, Kord de-

liberately swung his car outward, and Terry had no choice but to go over the cliff or hit him. He chose the latter, and jammed the accelerator clear down. The heavy frame of the Metz struck Kord's right front wheel and hurled his car against the upper cliff. The Metz smoked ahead with scarcely a pause. A few feet further, Terry shot on the brakes and stepped down just as Kord climbed out of his machine.

Kord was a big man. Not so tall, but broad and heavily boned, with huge swelling muscles. At any time his enormous face was not good to look at, and just now, contorted as it was with fury, it was a terrifying sight. He was cursing as he advanced.

Terry was hot-headed, and he was mad clear thru, but he knew enough to keep his head. He was several inches shorter than Kord, but he carried a punch in either hand.

He ducked the big man's first blow and struck upward at the beard covered chin. His clenched fist smacked home clean as a bull's eye and knocked Kord flat on his back. But the man was tough and game to boot.

He came up for more, and managed to grapple with Terry. His superior weight and strength became evident at once. When they went to the ground, he was on top, his fingers fastened around Terry's throat.

Black specks began dancing before Terry's eyes, and a roaring grew in his ears. Time for action was short, he knew. Drawing up his knees, he jammed them fiercely into Kord's middle. Kord's grip loosened and he went limp as a rag. Terry rolled him off and arose. Tenderly he felt of his throat, then went back to examine his car.

The radiator was badly dented, but it was not leaking. One spring was broken, but he decided it would run in. Kord was showing signs of coming around when he cranked the car and drove on.

Dusk was falling when he drove into the barn lot. Doug and Mort had the chores done and supper waiting.

"How'd she run?" asked Mort.

"Well, I came over the divide in high," replied Terry. "I put some ether in her."

"Get the bar alright?"

"Don't know whether it's all right or not, but I got it," and he gave a summary of the trip.

"Kid," said Mort, when he had finished. "You want to watch that guy. He's not been in the country but two or three years, and he's had trouble with everybody up here. You want to watch him."

"We'll watch him, all right," promised Doug, and then added: "It's moonlight tonight. Why can't we run the binder?"

"We can try it," said Terry. And the binder clicked all night long.

On the following Saturday morning, five days after they had started cutting, they awoke to find that the sky was heavily overcast and a strong wind blowing from the west. Back of the Devil's Causeway, bank after bank of dark clouds kept rolling up.

"Snow coming," said Mort, "and it looks like a big one. What we don't get done today we won't have to cut. The snow will take care of it."

"We ought to finish today," said Terry. "If we get to work."

Altho it was only the last of September, they were all obliged to wear heavy coats and gloves. At noon, the snow began falling, and came down faster and faster. By two o'clock, Terry, who was driving, could hardly see the horses' ears. But he gamely stuck to the seat and drove on, until Doug's hail brought him up.

"What's the matter?" he asked.

"You're way off the swath—driving right straight across the field. Turn back to your left."

Terry got back where he belonged. Then the grain became so heavy with the snow that it wouldn't elevate, and he was compelled to give it up.

"How much is there left?" he asked Mort.

"Not more than four or five acres. You can turn the cattle in on it, and they will get the most of it. The snow will go in a day or two."

"Let's take out, then," said Doug; "must be about three o'clock."

"Wish there was a cook at the house with a good dinner ready," sighed Doug. "I'm frozen, starved and tired as a dog."

"Like to have one of mother's dinners to pitch into," said Terry wistfully. "Haven't had a real biscuit since we left home."

A surprise awaited them at the house. Instead of a cold, cheerless kitchen, a rush of warmth and a smell of savory cooking met them as Terry opened the door, and he felt his mother's arms thrown around him.

"What an awful storm!" she said. "We got here just in time."

"Just wishing for one of your dinners, Mother," said Terry. "Hope you've got plenty of good biscuits."

"Plenty, but they're not very good today."

"No," Terry grinned. "They're never good to hear you tell it. Where's Dad and Mary?"

"Your father's poking around some place. Mary didn't come."

"Didn't!" exclaimed Doug blankly. "Why, dog-gone—" He saw the twinkle in Mrs. Muir's eyes and caught himself.

"Glad she didn't," he amended. "Her cooking's awful from what Terry said."

Out jumped Mary from behind the door.

(Continued in August 14th issue.)

THE FARMER VISITS THE CITY MAN



—Courtesy The Detroit News.

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

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527 Attend Elevator Exchange Annual Meeting

Co-operative Marketing Leaders, Noted Speakers and Entertainers Feature Banquet Program

ALUSTY infant of six brief summers celebrated at Lansing, Wednesday, July 21 with a birthday party attended by 587 people from all parts of rural Michigan. The husky youngster in whose honor the party was staged has already shown a remarkable capacity along business lines. In fact he has already transacted business deals, totalling about \$25,000,000, more than \$8,000,000 of which was during the past year. The infant prodigy which has this remarkably record is the Michigan Elevator Exchange which is the central sales agency for eighty farmer-controlled local elevators scattered over the state.

The birthday party referred to above was the big feature of the sixth annual meeting of the Elevator Exchange held at the Hotel Olds at Lansing, July 21.

The 527 elevator managers, directors, agricultural teachers and Farm Bureau members who crowded the banquet room of the new Hotel Olds to capacity were in a happy frame of mind. The Elevator Exchange had just closed its most successful year, and the banquet arrangements and program attractions were such as to make every one enthusiastically optimistic. Along the speakers table sat what was probably the greatest array of talent ever brought together for a farmers' meeting in Michigan.

Nationally Known Speakers

Among the speakers were Toastmaster Charles Hayden of Lansing, Attorney for the Elevator Exchange; J. C. Stone of Lexington, Kentucky, President and Manager of the Burley Tobacco Growers' Association; Lucius E. Wilson of Chicago, President of the General Organization Company; A. P. Sandles of Columbus, Ohio, Editor of the Macadam Service Magazine and M. B. McPherson

son of Lowell, President of the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

Music for the occasion was furnished by an orchestra and by three of the leading radio stars from station WCX of Detroit. These were "Chief" C. D. Tomy; "Bernice", the well known radio pianist, and Mrs. Hazel B. Emmons, the famous soprano.

Mr. Stone told of the remarkable progress in cooperative marketing made by the growers of Burley Tobacco. He declared that cooperative marketing was merely an effort to put agriculture on the same intelligent business basis as that of other businesses. Mr. Stone explained that the tobacco growers had absolutely no bargaining power and could not secure a fair price until they organized to merchandize their own products. The Burley Tobacco Growers' Association began operations November 15, 1921. During the past five years it has handled 868,000,000 pounds of tobacco and during four months each season has 17,000 employees.

He stated that one of the greatest difficulties was to get information regarding the organization to the 108,000 stock holders, but that this was done through the establishment of community organizations. Last month 76,000 members attended meetings of their local units.

Twelve 100% Cooperatives

Mr. Lucius E. Wilson had the pleasant duty of presenting a fountain pen and pencil set to each of ten cooperative elevator managers who had sold all their grain and beans through the Elevator Exchange for the last four years. Two other managers had a similar 100% record, but were not present. Mr. Wilson

declared, "Our cooperatives must adopt a definite business policy. There can be no successful bargaining unless the bargaining power is centralized in one place."

In the course of Mr. A. P. Sandles' remarkable address, he called attention to the fact that while the farmer used to think he was the most independent man on earth, conditions have now changed until the farmer is about the most dependent. He is dependent upon cities, both for a market for his produce and for a large variety of farm supplies and manufactured articles. He said that wage earners had organized, and while most of them had practically no investment, that they were paying more toward their organizations than the farmers with their large investment. The result is that the arm of organized labor can reach out to set the wage scale on the farms and to determine the cost of the labor that goes into every article that the farmer buys.

Mr. Sandles called attention to the inequality under which agriculture is laboring, but stated that the farmers are more militant than ever before and that they were going to teach a lesson to the selfish East which he said was levying tax and tribute on the bread basket of the United States. He declared that if these conditions were not remedied that the farmers would make the Mason-Dixon line run north and south in two more years, and would organize a new political party to insure equality for agriculture.

President McPherson of the State Farm Bureau called attention to the close relation which has always existed between the Farm Bureau and the Elevator Exchange and assured the Elevator Exchange that it could

always count on the support of the Farm Bureau in any battle in which it became engaged.

Does Huge Business

The reports presented at the business sessions of the Elevator Exchange annual meeting showed that during the past year 5,100 cars of grain and beans amounting to more than \$8,000,000 had been handled at a net profit above expenses of \$50,000. Eight new elevators joined the Exchange during the past year. Because of its growing volume of business, it was voted to increase the capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

The following officers and directors will pilot the Elevator Exchange affairs during the coming year:

Officers: Carl Martin, Coldwater, President; L. C. Kamowske, Washington, Vice-President; H. D. Horton, Kinde, Secretary. Directors: W. E. Phillips, Decatur; Carl Martin, Coldwater; H. D. Horton, Kinde; George McCalla, Ypsilanti; L. C. Kamowske, Washington; Milton Burkholder, Marlette; M. R. Sleser, Caledonia; F. M. Oehmke, Bach; W. J. Hazelwood, Mt. Pleasant.

The afternoon banquet program came as the closing feature of a two-day Farm Bureau Conference which was attended by about 300 delegates. The Farm Bureau business sessions were held in the new People's Church at East Lansing, and were devoted to developing plans for more active county and local Farm Bureau work.

Tuesday evening, July 20th, the 300 Farm Bureau leaders banqueted together at the Union Building at the College and were addressed by Dr. Malcolm H. Dana of New York City, Director of the Department of Rural Work for the Congregational Extension Board, and Professor Eben Mumford of the Michigan State College.

A Short Synopsis of the Haugen and Fess Bills Vetoed By Congress

ASUBSCRIBER has written in asking us the following question: "Will you please give us a short synopsis of the Haugen and Fess bills with a review of good and poor qualities of each and the inside work of their defeat in your next issue?"

This certainly is a big order. Every day I receive a copy of the Congressional Record which is about one-half inch thick and during the last few weeks of the congressional session a large share of these reports were given over to the printing of speeches on the so-called "farm relief" legislation.

The Haugen bill which was defeated in the House would have set up a Federal Farm Advisory Council elected by farm organizations to nominate members of a Federal Farm Board. The Board would have been authorized to dispose of surplus farm crops through cooperative agencies. Finances would have been provided by equalization funds for each commodity gathered by collection of an equalization fee assessed on the commodity and by loans from a revolving fund provided by a federal appropriation of one hundred seventy-five million dollars.

This bill had the active support of the American Farm Bureau Federation and of several other powerful farm organizations. Following its defeat in the House, supporters of

this type of legislation proposed the McNary amendment to the Federal Cooperative Marketing bill which was at that time pending in the Senate. This McNary amendment was practically identical to the Haugen bill which the House had killed. After many days of debate the Senate finally defeated the McNary bill by a majority of six votes. Then the administration marshalled its forces to secure the enactment of the Fess amendment.

The Fess Amendment

The Fess amendment was practically the same as the Tincher bill which was considered in the House earlier in the session. It proposed to set up a Federal Farm Advisory Council elected by farm organizations to nominate members of a Farmers' Marketing Commission. This Commission would have been authorized to advise cooperatives, negotiate agreements between cooperatives and their members and non-members for establishment of pools, and to extend loans to cooperatives from a fund of one hundred million dollars appropriated by the government and to be repaid by cooperatives by assessing fees on products handled by cooperatives.

Most of the senators who had voted for the McNary measure opposed the Fess amendment which, as just explained, was the Senate form

of the House Tincher bill. The opponents of the Fess amendment contend that at best it was inadequate to deal successfully with the surplus problem and if passed would only make it more difficult get enacted what they considered adequate farm legislation. They also contended that the Fess proposal, if enacted into law, would greatly injure, if not destroy, cooperative marketing associations. They declare it would have the effect of driving members out of these organizations and preventing others from joining because the members of the associations would have to bear the expenses and fees incident to handling the surpluses of crops, or whatever portion of the crops the cooperatives attempted to handle, while the non-members would receive the same benefits as far as price is concerned without bearing any of the expenses involved in the cooperative undertaking, including interest charges on the loans advanced by the government. The administration used all its influence to secure the passage of the Fess amendment. President Coolidge issued an appeal for its adoption. W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, also called on several senators in an effort to gain support for his measure. However, when it came to the final roll call, the Fess amendment was defeated by a vote of 54 to 26, 16 not voting.

The defeat of the Fess amendment left the Federal Cooperative Marketing bill in practically the same form that it came over to the Senate from the House. It provided for the creation of a division of cooperative marketing in the Department of Agriculture to gather and disseminate scientific and technical information in regard to cooperative marketing and to encourage the development of cooperative organizations. This bill is not classified as farm relief legislation, however, in the sense that those words were used in connection with the McNary-Haugen measure. All "farm relief" proposals considered by the Senate were proposed as "riders" to this bill and were submitted in the form of amendments.

The defeat of the McNary and Fess amendments precipitated a flood of other amendments, the consideration of which kept the Senate in Session continuously on Tuesday, June 29, until nearly 9:30 P. M., without taking a recess for dinner. However, after a long and involved parliamentary tangle, all these amendments were defeated and the original cooperative marketing bill was adopted without a record vote. However, some supporters of the McNary-Haugen type of legislation say the fight has just begun and they will carry the battle to the voters in the coming congressional elections.

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"This is the second winter I have used the Bulldog and the savings in my coal bills have paid for my furnace." Milton E. Spain, Casey, Iowa.

Cuts Coal Bill in Half

"I had a hot air furnace in our seven-room house before I got the Bulldog and our house was always cold. With the Bulldog it only takes half as much coal and we had weather below zero, and the house was nice and warm in the morning when we got up. We never have the draft on more than half an hour at a time, and it has the place red hot. It keeps the fire all day in mild weather."—Jess T. Conrad, 1121 W. Arch St., Shamokin, Pa.

Heats 7 Rooms Instead of One!

"We have seven rooms, four on the first floor and three on the second, and the Bulldog heats them fine. We find it takes a little more coal to heat the whole house than it did to heat one room with a stove using chestnut coal."—J. B. Smith, 19 Elm St., Somerville, N. J.

Bulldog Is Just What He Wanted!

"I wanted a square heater that would not take up half my cellar, also one with a square fire box, so my fire would burn even. I lived in a place with a furnace having a round fire box and never had an even fire. I wanted a heater that would not break my back to shake it, one that would save coal and give me heat. I have it today installed in our cellar. It is a Bulldog."—Robert P. Carter, Kingston, N. Y.

Best Furnace He Ever Saw

Just a few words regarding our Bulldog Universal Furnace. It is the best furnace I have ever seen and to say I like it would be putting it mildly. Our house is as warm as summer and the furnace was that quick installed. I installed it and set the fire in 157 minutes and saved \$25 installment bill in that time. —John Hardman, Foxboro, Wis.

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Without obligating me in any way please send me your free catalog and special offer on the Bulldog Pipeless Furnace.
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Address _____

Farmers Service Bureau

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

SOWING SWEET CLOVER

Can you tell me what is the best time to sow sweet clover and about how much to the acre and which is the best way to sow it alone or with grain? I have a light piece of sand and am planning to sow buckwheat and wondered if it would be all right to sow with that. Some say it must be sown early in the spring while others say you can sow as late as August and get a catch. I would like your opinion of it.—W. L., Attica, Michigan.

SWEET clover may be sown most any time from early spring until about the 1st of August. If sowed later than the 10th or 15th of August, it is likely to winter kill. On sandy soils, buckwheat is sometimes used quite successfully as a nurse crop.

Sweet clover should be sown at the rate of 15 pounds of scarified seed per acre and the seed should be inoculated. The seed bed should be well firmed.—C. R. Megee, Associate Professor of Farm Crops, M. S. C.

SPRAYING POTATOES

Please advise me whether there is any difference in yielding by spraying or whether its just to keep bugs off. I planted 150 bushels of White Rural certified seed potatoes, would like to know when and how often to spray and also what to spray with.—M. K., Carsonville, Mich.

THE test and demonstrations conducted in many states show that there is an increased yield from thorough spraying of potato plants with bordeaux mixture even in years when insect and foliage diseases are of no consequence.

During the past five years many tests comparing the results of spraying have been conducted in Michigan. The average increased yield per acre as a result of spraying is 40 bushels or more. This increase, however, is mostly due to the prevention of insect and disease injuries to the foliage. It is true, however, that even when disease and insects are no present, that in hot, dry spells plants that are thoroughly covered with bordeaux mixture seem to withstand the weather effects better than unsprayed plants.

Those men who have been securing the highest yields of potatoes during the past few years have done systematic spraying and are thoroughly convinced that the use of bordeaux mixture applied under high pressure has been one of the big factors in the yields of 300 to 500 bushels per acre that they have obtained.

The most effective spray material for potatoes is home-made bordeaux mixture made by dissolving four pounds of stone lime or six pounds of hydrated lime in fifty gallons of water. Detailed directions for making bordeaux mixture together with methods of applying can be secured from Special Bulletin No. 117 and No. 125 of the Michigan State College.

For the thorough control of both insects and disease troubles it is necessary that the plants be sprayed before the injury occurs. The best system to follow is to begin spraying operations when the plants are about four to six inches high. Other applications should be made at intervals of about ten days so that the new growth will be covered with the spray. It is very important that the spraying be continued late in the season since some troubles particularly leaf hoppers are most serious at this time. Those growers who make from five to eight applications get very satisfactory results. The average cost per acre for the seasons is approximately \$10.00.

Another very important factor in spraying is to use a modern spraying machine that can maintain a pressure of 200 pounds or more and that is equipped with three nozzles for each row so that the material can be placed on both sides of the leaves. It is impossible to get satisfactory control of such pests as leaf hoppers, potato aphids, blight, etc., unless both sides of the leaves are covered with spray.

For each leaf eating insects as the

Colorado beetle, flea beetle and others add two to two and one half pounds of Calcium arsenate to each fifty gallons of bordeaux. In some seasons aphids or plant lice are serious. These tiny insects suck the juice from the undersides of the leaves causing them to curl and wither. They are chiefly observed on the tender tips of the plants. As soon as they are observed add "Black Leaf 40" a nicotine sulphate preparation to the bordeaux mixture at the rate of one half pint to fifty gallons.—H. C. Moore, Extension Specialist, M. S. C.

CANNOT HOLD

I sold a neighbor boy a violin for \$13.00 and he paid me \$3.00 down and then took and sold it to pay his board at another place, and now he refuses to pay me any more for it. He is a minor (19 years old). His folks refuse to pay his debts or to stand for any wrong he does. He is working for a man near this place, what can I do?—H. L., Tustin, Michigan.

—I doubt if you could garnishee the boy's wages, if he is under 21 years of age. You cannot hold a minor to his contract.—Legal Editor.

BULK OF PASTURE PRODUCED SECOND YEAR

I am writing you for a little information in regards to the growing of sweet clover as I have never grown it and would like to try it next spring. What I would like to know is, if I sow sweet clover in my wood pasture next spring, would it come on so that I could pasture it in the summer or would I have to wait until another year? If sweet clover will not make pasture that year, could you suggest something in good seed that I could sow that would make pasture next summer.—G. G., Prescott, Mich.

THE bulk of the sweet clover pasture is produced the second season. If conditions are quite favorable, considerable pasture may be available during late August and September the first season. There are no grasses or legumes adapted to be seeded on old pasture sod that make satisfactory growth the first season. If the land could be plowed, Sudan grass for horses and cows and rape for hogs and sheep could be used.—C. R. Megee, Assoc. Prof. of Farm Crops, M. S. C.

DIVIDING PRODUCE

I have rented this place eight years on halves and am planning on staying this year out. We never had a written contract when he wanted me to take the place. He wanted me to furnish my own grain for my horses which I agreed to do for the first year and he also wanted me to furnish him hay out of the undivided portion for his team that is not on the farm, or concerning the farm in any way. I told him I would let him have hay that way but I expected pay for my half. I was to fur-

nish one-half the cows, all of the horses, and tools and one-half of the seed and we were to have our milk and butter out of the undivided, that was our bargain for the first year. Then I told him I wouldn't stay any longer unless we could feed out of the undivided so he said, "All right, go ahead." Have done that way for the last three years. We have had two or three more cows than he has and give him half of the proceeds just the same and we still have two more cows than he has. When I asked him about getting more cows he wouldn't give me any decided answer. Now he has had sixteen loads of hay off the place, eleven loads of straw, one load of corn stalks, unhusked. This was all taken out of the undivided. Now are they entitled to one-half of them? We even picked elderberries that grew around the fences and they came and demanded one-half of them. I want to know if I can get my pay that is reasonable for the hay, straw, and also get anything for my work?—D. H., Mt. Morris, Michigan.

ALL produce raised on the farm should be credited to the farm. Any produce taken off the farm and retained by either party could be considered as a part of their income.—F. T. Riddel, Research Assistant in Economics, M. S. C.

TO REDEEM

I would like to know if I bought state land from the state, would the title hold good, or could the man that owned it redeem it?—A. B., McMillan, Michigan.

THE owner would have until the first Monday in May in the year following the sale in which to redeem the premises. If not redeemed by that time, you would be entitled to a deed from the auditor general at Lansing.—Legal Editor.

HANDLING DYNAMITE

Does a person have to have a permit to handle dynamite? If so, how and where does one get the permit?—W. E. T., Rodney, Michigan.

THERE are no statutes requiring a permit to handle dynamite, although the storage, handling, etc., is governed by law and the Department of Public Safety has also made some rules and regulations in regard to the same.—Chas. J. DeLand, Secretary of State.

FIRST COUSINS CANNOT MARRY FIRST COUSINS

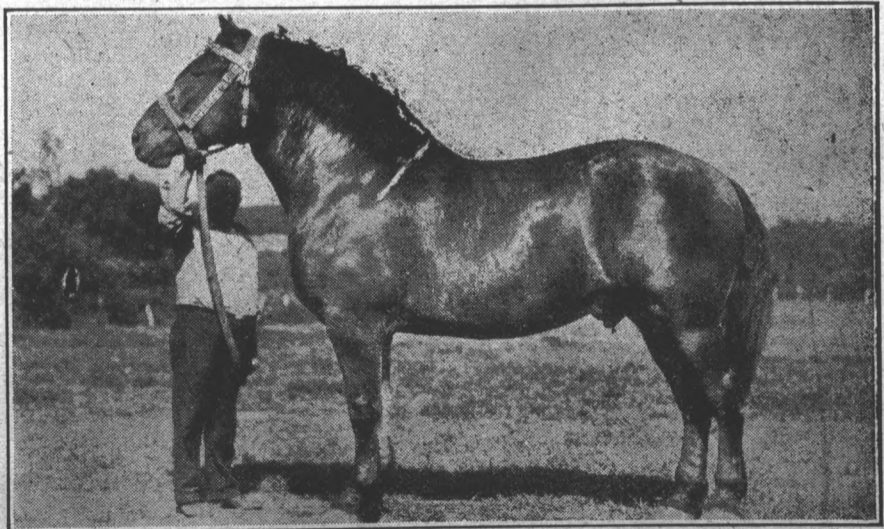
Is it lawful to marry first cousins? If it is unlawful, what can be done?—M. M. K., Hesperia, Michigan.

—Marriage of first cousins is prohibited in Michigan. Such a marriage would be illegal and void.—Legal Editor.

CANNOT COLLECT

A certain county paper sent their paper here without my signing for it or without my consent. Can they collect for it?—H. D., Charlotte, Mich.

—They could not collect from you if you did not order the paper sent to you. Send it back.—Legal Editor.

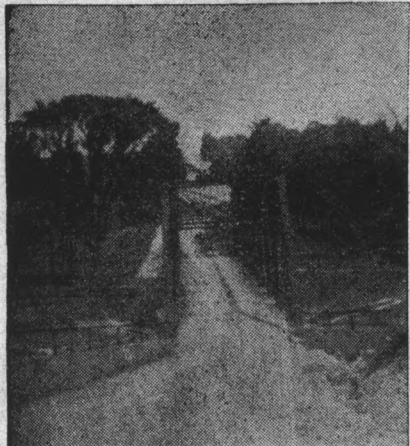


THE WORLD'S LARGEST HORSE.

Lubber, believed to be the world's largest horse, is owned by a Nebraska man, Geo. M. Pouton, of Cumings county. This horse is a bay gelding, stands 21 hands high and weighs 3,000 pounds. He is active and continues to grow in almost perfect proportion although he is six years old. The mother of Lubber was part Clyde, weighing around 1500, and the father a Percheron, weighing 1800 pounds.

THRU OUR HOME FOLKS' KODAKS

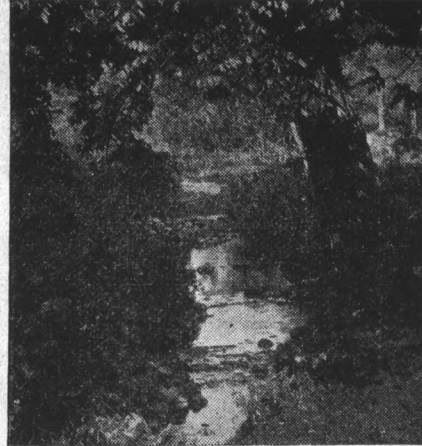
Some of Michigan's Beauty Spots



IN ST. CLAIR COUNTY.—View of the main road near Fargo, in St. Clair County. (Picture sent in by Alice King, of Goodells.)



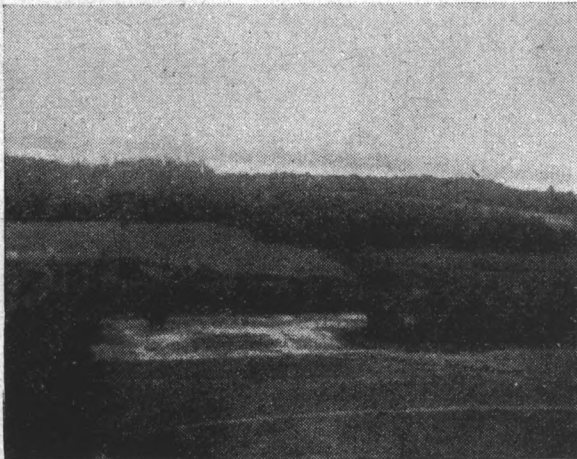
LET'S GO.—In this issue we are making a picture tour of some of Michigan's beauty spots, and we hope you have your lunch all packed and are ready to get aboard the truck. All ready? Let's go then. (Sent in by Mrs. Thos. Gallagher, West Branch.)



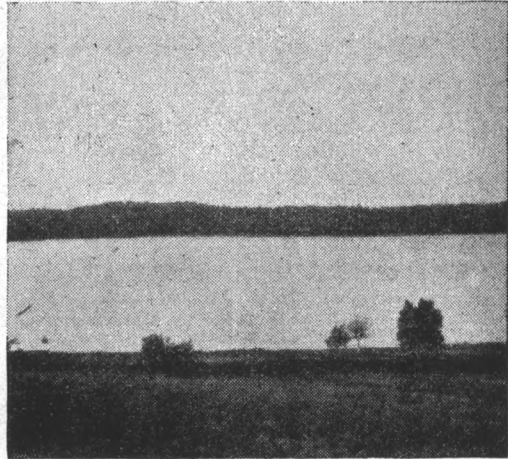
IN KENT COUNTY.—Here is a sample of the scenery to be found in Kent county. (Sent in by Mary Archibald, of Ada.)



IN KALAMAZOO COUNTY.—Now we visit Kalamazoo county and stop beside a stream for a while to rest and possibly try our luck at fishing. Our next stop is a long ways off so let's be going. (Sent in by Donald Dorrance, of Scotts.)



"A BIT OF OLD IRELAND."—The Irish Hills down in Lenawee county, known as "a bit of old Ireland" in Michigan. We are getting a wonderful view of the country from the top of a tower, near Clinton. (Sent in by Mrs. A. Heminger, Saline.)



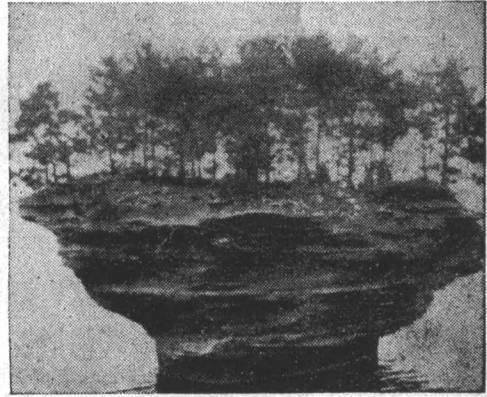
HEADING NORTHWARD.—In Otsego county we stop at Big Lake, five miles west of Gaylord, where we get our first real chance to try our fishing tackle. (Sent in by Mrs. Rebecca Hallenius, of Gaylord.)



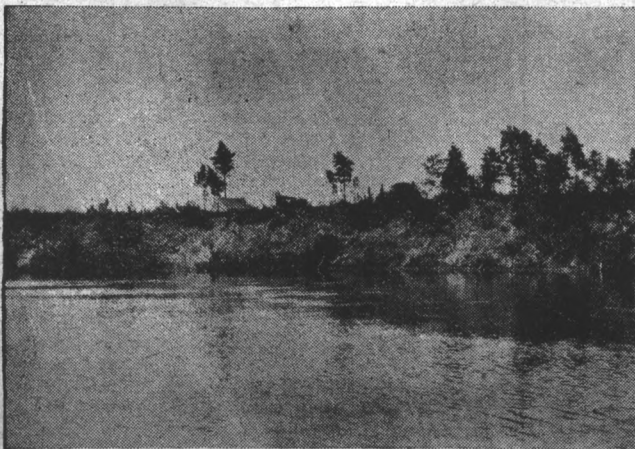
MASON COUNTY.—Victory Park, on the Hamlin Lake, Mason county, is our next stop. Here we bathe and fish. Folks beginning to get hungry. (Sent in by Chris Millwood, of Ludington.)



DINNERTIME.—It is a long jump to our next stop, which is in Huron county, so we decide to stop in a shady spot and eat our dinner. (Sent in by Henry E. Heringshausen, of Herron.)



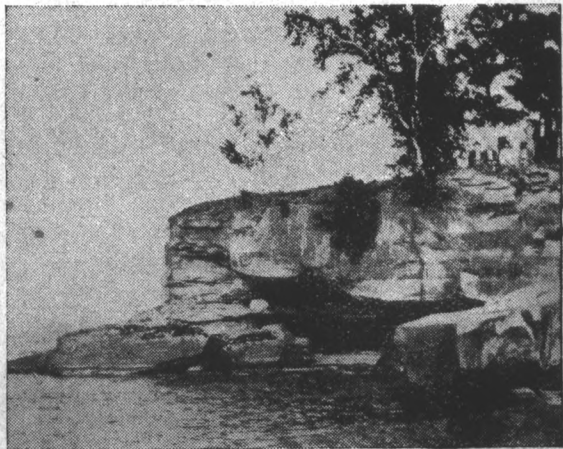
IN LAKE MICHIGAN.—Off the shore of Lake Huron, at the top of the Thumb, in Huron county, we see this island. (Sent in by Mrs. Ferdinand Wolf, of Palms.)



OSCEOLA COUNTY.—Going back north again we try fishing along the AuSable River, near Hager's Landing, in Osceola county, and find it good. But let's go over to Lake Michigan for a while, making Frankfort our destination. (Sent in by Nelson Finley, of Albion.)



ENTERING FRANKFORT.—This is the entrance to Frankfort, in Benzie county, along the shore of Lake Michigan. (Sent in by Mrs. S. A. Rose, of Frankfort.)



LAST STOP.—Back again to view the rocks along the shore of Lake Huron at the end of the Thumb, and then off for home to do more chores. Hope you enjoyed the long but pleasant trip and are not too tired to do the chores.

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

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"The Farm Paper of Service"

PLAN TO SEE MICHIGAN THIS YEAR

IN our July 3rd issue we stated we were prepared to furnish information to those planning tours this summer and it was theirs for the writing. Many have written us, some intending to go east to visit the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition now being held in Philadelphia in celebration of the nation's one hundred and fiftieth birthday, others going westward, and we have gladly advised them regarding routes. But the farm folks who go out of the state for their vacations are only a small part of those who take vacations. At least eleven out of a dozen taking a vacation will stay right in Michigan, perhaps camping along one of the many rivers or near one of Michigan's beautiful inland lakes, or touring from place to place, and we are sure they would hunt a long time before finding a more beautiful place to spend a vacation than right in our own state.

We read on the Grand Seal of the State of Michigan, "si quaeris peninsulam amoenam circumspice",—meaning "if you seek a beautiful peninsula, look around you." Truer words were never spoken.

On the west we have Lake Michigan and along its shores are our best fruit growing counties, and some of the finest summer resorts in this part of the United States. The Upper Peninsula is on the north and thousands of tourists visit this most northern part of our state each year, hunting deer in winter and fishing and camping during the summer. Then, of course, there is the northern part of the lower Peninsula known as a summer playground for folks from every state in the Union. On the east we have Lake Huron, Saginaw Bay, Lake St. Clair and the St. Clair River. From the end of the "Thumb" southward the shore is dotted with summer cottages, many of them owned by people living at some distance who enjoy living by the water during the summer months. Bathing beaches and camp sites, along these lakes and our inland waters, are too numerous to mention, but on a holiday they are all occupied by happy crowds.

Getting away from the Great Lakes one can visit the fine farming sections of the southern part of the state, taking in the famous Irish Hills, said to be "a bit of old Ireland" in our own Michigan, then going into the section where celery is the leading crop, then into the mint district and on to the grape belt. Michigan has the lead when it comes to producing baby chicks and a stop in the Holland-Zeeland district would be interesting.

Working back into the central part of the state one can stop at our agricultural college at East Lansing, then drive on into Lansing to go through the capitol. Continuing eastward one would get into the real inland lake district of this state where there are many camp sites, or hotels if you prefer them.

The "Thumb" would probably be the next section to be visited, then westward through the Saginaw valley, Gratiot county, and on into the part of Michigan famous for its potatoes. Also going northward along the shore of Lake Michigan one would continue in our fruit belt, and our choice northern summer resorts are up in that section, some along Lake Michigan, others on inland lakes.

Then if time permitted one could cross into the Upper Peninsula and visit Michigan's mines,

its mountain range, and many forests. Also considerable farming is carried on up there.

On the picture page in this issue we are printing pictures sent in by our folks of some of Michigan's beauty spots, but there is nothing like actually seeing anything with your own eyes, so plan to see these and many others this summer. Arrange for someone to do the chores while you are away, and then just enjoy yourself to the fullest extent.

YOUNG MAN IS LOST

WE have been asked to help locate a young man who left his home July 1st and has not been heard from since that date. Perry James, feeble minded, son of G. R. James, of Sheridan, is the missing person. He is 21 years old, about 5 feet nine inches tall, of slender build, slightly stooped, has bright red hair, big blue eyes, rather large lips and ears, clear skin and ruddy complexion. When he left home he took with him an old black traveling bag, and he is believed to be in Grand Rapids, although his folks say it is quite possible that he has started for Kansas City, Missouri. If you have seen the boy or know as to his whereabouts please get in touch with his father, G. R. James, Sheridan, Michigan.

THE NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

THIS week we received a reminder that the National Dairy Show is not very far off and if one intends to make some entries now is none too soon to think the matter over. This reminder came in the form of a copy of the dairy cattle prize list for the Show, to be held in Detroit during the first week in October. Conspicuously displayed in at least two different places in the booklet is the line "Cattle entries close September 15th". Get your copy and official entry forms soon from the National Dairy Association, Detroit, Michigan. Just send in a letter requesting them and they will come forward to you without charge.

PITCHING HORSESHOES

BASE BALL is called the national sport and no doubt it is, but the real national sport as far as farm folks are concerned is pitching horseshoes, or "barnyard golf" as many call it. Look around any farm yard and nine chances out of ten some place you will find a couple of iron pegs drove in the ground from twenty to forty feet apart and the ground all scooped out around each peg. Then nearby will be found several horseshoes; they may be regular pitching shoes but more often not, having seen service on horses' feet at some time or other.

Few farmers' picnics or county fairs are held without at least a few games of horseshoe and often they are an important event with substantial prizes offered. However, for real sport there is nothing that compares to a good, old-fashioned game, where everything is for fun, with the losers enjoying themselves fully as much as the winners. The only thing that allows for dispute

STILL FISHIN'

By Anne Campbell

No fancy togs, no fancy bait,
No fancy pole—jest long an' straight.
A-dreamin' there, I set an' wait,
Still fishin'.

Don't care of fishes chew the hook,
Don't care of all the worms is took.
Jest like to set an' think, an' look,
Still fishin'.

The sky an' lake are equal blue,
The air is sweet an' meller too.
There is a stretch of purty view,
Still fishin'.

I raise my eyes an' I kin see
The shack where loved ones wait fur me.
I think of days that used to be,
Still fishin'.

An' when the evenin' shadders fall,
I hear the old-time supper call.
I caught no fish. Don't care at all,
Still fishin'.

Fur I caught somethin' better far
Than all those funny fishes are.
I caught a day that time can't mar,
Still fishin'.

Fur, one with lake, an' one with sky,
I watched the lazy world go by.
No one was happier than I—
Still fishin'!

(Copyright, 1926.)

is rules. When it comes to rules it seems that nearly everyone has a different set that he plays by but with a copy of the national rules handy there is no room for argument. We have a large number of booklets on hand containing these rules, so you better send in for a copy. It will be mailed you without charge if you'll just request it.

FARMER HAS MORE MONEY

THE annual survey of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to determine the income of the farmer revealed that 1925 showed further improvement in his financial condition over the preceeding three years. Reports from 15,330 farmers in all parts of the country showed an average net return of \$1,297 for those farms. The average size of the farm was 304 acres with an average investment of \$17,149, so the farmer's income was a little over 7 per cent on his investment.

"Average gross receipts were \$2,551, consisting of \$933 from crop sales, \$897 from sales of livestock, \$585 from sales of livestock products and \$76 from miscellaneous products," states the Department. "Average current cash expenses totaled \$1,477, consisting of \$386 for hired help, \$242 for livestock bought, \$69 for fertilizer, \$47 for seed, \$191 for taxes, \$119 for new machinery and tools, and \$179 for miscellaneous items.

"Receipts, less cash expenses, averaged \$1,074, in addition to which the farmer used home-grown food products valued at an average of \$283. The value of fuel and house rent was not reported. On the other hand, no allowance has been made in the expense items for the labor of the farmer and his family, which was estimated by the farmers at an average value of \$793.

"The cash balance of \$1,074 represented all the cash the average farm made available to the owner-operator to pay his living expenses, take care of debts and make improvements.

"The farmers reported an increase of \$223 in inventory values, which figure added to the cash balance of \$1,074 made a farm net return of \$1,297. Out of this amount \$225 was paid as interest on indebtedness and \$127 was spent for improvements.

"The farm net return of \$1,297 for 1925 compares with \$1,205 for 15,103 farms in 1924; \$1,020 for 16,186 farms in 1923, and \$917 for 6,094 farms in 1922. Both receipts and expenses have increased each year during the four-year period."

We would like to have our readers comment on this statement.

A FORGOTTEN LAW

APPARENTLY few people know of Act 36 of the Public Acts of 1919, or else they have forgotten it. In part this law states that, "it shall be unlawful to cut, destroy, injure or break any ornamental, nut-bearing, food producing or shade tree upon any public highway or place, except where such trees shall interfere with the proper construction or maintenance of such highways;" and further that, "it shall be unlawful to affix to any such trees any picture, announcement, playbill, notice or advertisement, or to paint or mark such tree except for the purpose of protecting it."

Plenty of evidence that this law is grossly violated can be found on all of our highways. Perhaps some of it done with the knowledge that a law is being broken but we are inclined to think that most of the violators are innocent of the fact they are committing a crime, and if the law was called to their attention they would remove this evidence at once where possible.

PETER PLOW'S PHILOSOPHY

Say, ain't this high cost o' livin' gettin' to be somethin' awful? And you can't tell where its goin' to strike next. Why only last week the barbers of Detroit got their heads together and decided they'd have to have 75 cents for a haircut and 35 cents for a shave if they were to keep up with the cost o' livin' and continue their subscription to the Police Gazette. Then only a few days later news come from China that the barbers in that country got wind of what they were doin' in Detroit and were goin' to raise their prices also for the same reason. They are raisin' the price of a haircut from 6 cents in U. S. money to a dime, and shaves from 2 cents and a half to 5 cents. Somebody start a "back to whiskers and long hair" movement, or else have Congress conduct one of those famous investigations.

COMING EVENTS

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.
August 14.—Annual Round-Up, Upper Peninsula Experiment station, Chatham, Mich.
August 30-September 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.)

MONTE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

AN inquiry has come to us about the Monte Development Corporation, of New York City, and the lots they are giving away. This is another one of those "solve this puzzle and win a lot" proposition being worked by several New York real estate concerns which have previously been condemned in our columns.

The puzzle that appears in the advertisement of the company is a simple one that even a young child can solve so the thousands who undoubtedly send in their solution are awarded "beautiful" lots. From the company's letters which is sent to these "fortunate" individuals we learn "The property is guaranteed to be high and dry, conveniently located in the heart of Herbertville between two modern cities—Lakewood, the Winter Resort, and Point Pleasant a popular Summer Resort on the Atlantic Ocean." This may all be true. The property could be "high and dry" alright in this section of New Jersey, on sand where you can not even grow a spear of grass, and surrounded by the well-known "Jersey Meadows" which is a refined name for a swamp, because that is the general type of land found in that section.

Further we learn that all one must do is to pay the cost of this warranty deed which is the small sum of only \$9.50. Then this fine lot, "20x100 feet", is yours "free and clear of all incumbrances." What? Yes, that is right, "20x100 feet", which is hardly wide enough to put up a fair-sized garage, let alone a house. However, we are informed in the letter should one desire to increase their frontage and purchase lots their price at present is \$65.90, so a lot large enough to put a house on would cost you \$79.00. Dollars to doughnuts this is at least four or five times what the land is worth.

WARNS AGAINST RADIOACTIVE WATERS AND DRUGS

THE alleged medicinal efficacy of slightly radioactive waters and other slightly radioactive preparations has been found to be much misrepresented, say officials of the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture, who, in the enforcement of the Federal Food and Drugs Act, have made a nation-wide survey of the waters and drugs alleged to be radioactive.

The products analyzed for content of radium included hair tonics, bath compounds, suppositories, tissue creams, tonic tablets, face powders, ointments, mouth washes, demulcents, opiates, ophthalmic solutions, healing pads and other preparations in solid, semi-solid and liquid form for which therapeutic value because of alleged radioactivity was claimed. Only five per cent of the products analyzed and claimed to be radioactive contained radium in sufficient quantities to render them entitled to consideration as therapeutic agents and then only in certain limited conditions, say the officials. Highly exaggerated therapeutic claims obviously designed to mislead the purchaser are being made for many of the products which contain little or no radium. One of the samples examined consisted of a short glass rod coated on one end with a yellow substance and enclosed in a glass bulb.

The bulb is designed to be hung over the bed and according to the claims of the inventor causes dispersion of "all thoughts and worry about work and troubles and brings contentment, satisfaction and body comfort that soon results in peaceful, restful sleep."

Action will be taken under the Federal Food and Drugs Act against shipments of the alleged radioactive products which are falsely or fraudulently misbranded under the terms of the Federal Food and Drugs Act. A warning regarding the indiscriminate use of those few products which are highly radioactive is also sounded by the officials.

"The distribution to the general public without discrimination or adequate supervision of highly radioactive products or the devices for rendering water or other substances highly radioactive" says the department; "is of very questionable propriety since radium in active dosage is potent for harm as well as for good and should be administered with great caution."

HAVING TROUBLE WITH PICTURE AGENTS

WE published a letter in our July 3rd issue from "Mrs. L., Flushing, Mich.", regarding a deal she had with one of these enlarged picture agents. It seems the agent gave her the same old line about being lucky and winning an enlargement free of charge because she drew the right envelope, then he got her to sign a paper which she found out after she signed was a contract to pay \$12.50. She told him she did not want the picture at that price but they made it up and sent it to her anyway. The deliveryman demanded that she pay but she refused. She then received threatening letters from the company and wrote to us if she must pay it. We told her she did not.

Now we have a letter from Mrs. Clyde Webb, an Ohio subscriber, who writes: "I have just read Mrs. L.'s letter regarding her trouble with the Chicago Portrait Company. I did the same as she did. They came to deliver the picture and I wouldn't take it. They gave me fifteen days. I sent them no money but wrote requesting my photos back, enclosing postage, and just recently they returned them. So if Mrs. L. pays no attention or even tells them to go ahead and sue she will be rid of them."

"This experience taught me a good lesson. You may believe no one gets over my threshold now unless I know him and what he represents."

Mrs. Webb's last statement is well worth your best attention. Don't let an agent into your house unless you know who he is and what he is there for.

NATIONAL GOITRE TREATMENT CORPORATION

SUBSCRIBER whom we have advised by personal letter to steer clear of the treatment given by the National Goitre Treatment Corporation, of Mason City, Iowa, will be interested to know that the company has ceased to operate.

This company offered a treatment for goitre for over \$100.00, covering a period of six months to eight months, and if the patient was not cured money was to be refunded. Just what condition the company is in we are unable to learn, but it is certain that there are many uncured patients who will not receive the expected refund.

We have always been skeptical of "long distance" treatment, especially for a serious disease like goitre. It is our opinion that one can get better results and perhaps save money in the long run by going to a competent physician.

I have come to a satisfactory settlement with ——. I want to thank you very much for your service as it is worth a lot to me to have it settled, and it seemed I could get no satisfaction from them as they never let on I wrote them. Again thanking you, I am.—Mrs. L. G., Saginaw County, Michigan.

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THE BUSINESS FARMER, Collection Box
Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Report ending July 22, 1926

Total number of claims filed..... 2344

Amount involved..... \$29,309.49

Total number of claims settled..... 2368

Amount secured..... \$27,124.83

SALADS FOR HOT WEATHER
APPETITES

NOW that the hot summer days are here, there is nothing like an attractive salad to tempt the flagging appetite. Salads supply water, mineral nutrients, acids, bulk, and flavor to the diet and so are an excellent food. The dressings contain oil and acid and some other ingredients as egg and milk. Salads are especially good as a means of serving raw vegetables or fruits attractively. It is possible to utilize left-over foods, thereby making an economical dish. French, cooked, mayonnaise, and whipped cream dressings are the ones most commonly used. It is well to remember in preparing salads that the ingredients must be fresh and cold; pleasing in flavor and appearance; and the green vegetables should be crisp, cold, and dry when served. Salad dressing should not be added until just before time of serving as the salad material wilts if allowed to stand after the dressing has been added. Various vegetables or fruits may be combined with shredded cabbage and salad dressing into the most attractive salads. Pineapples and cabbage or pineapples and grated raw carrots are easily prepared salads. One cup peanuts, two cups cabbage and one-half cup chopped raw carrots is another nutritious combination. Tuna fish, salmon, or any cold flaked fish and shredded cabbage with salad dressing will make a tempting salad. Shredded cabbage and grated carrots or shredded cabbage and cooked beets are often used. Crisp crackers, cheese crackers, cheese straws, small sandwiches, or nut bread are good to serve with salads.

RENEW STRAW HATS BY CLEANING THEM

STRAW hats, whether they are leghorn, panama or milan, may be freshened up for summer wear by cleaning them. Wash leghorn hats with a soft cloth in a suds of lukewarm water, and pure soap. Never rub soap on the straw. Rinse off all suds and dry the hat in the shade.

Panama hats can be cleaned the same way unless they are badly discolored. Then use peroxide first to clean the straw. A mixture of two lemons and a tablespoon of sulphur, will bleach a milan straw hat that is badly sunburned. Rinse off the sulphur in warm water and dry the hat in the shade.

Black straws may be freshened by sponging with a mixture of one part of alcohol and three parts of water. Faded straws may be renewed by applying a coat of straw hat dye of the same color as the straw originally was.

The crown of the hat will retain its shape during the cleaning process if it is stuffed with crumpled paper. After the straw is dry cover the hat with a white cloth and press it with a warm iron. As straw scorches easily the iron should not be very hot.

If the straw becomes limp in the cleaning process it may be stiffened by using gum arabic. Dissolve two level tablespoons of this in a cup of boiling water. After the mixture has cooled rub it on the hat. It may be used on straw of any color.

ONE RECIPE MAKES MANY ICE CREAMS

MANY delicious frozen desserts can be made from one recipe according to the New York State College of Home Economics at Ithaca, N. Y. A simple ice cream may be varied by adding crushed fruits or fruit juices, nuts, chocolate, or flavoring extracts to produce different desserts for every day in the week.

The basic recipe for these different creams is a plain vanilla ice cream made from two cups of milk, two-thirds of a cupful of sugar, a pinch of salt, two eggs, two cupfuls of thin cream, and a tablespoonful of vanilla. The milk is heated in a double boiler and the sugar and salt are dissolved in it; then this mixture is poured slowly onto the eggs which have been well beaten. The mixture, which is a custard, is poured back into the double boiler and cooked over hot water. It should be removed from the fire as soon as it coats the spoon, and when cool the cream and flavoring should be added.

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS: For some time past we have been working for the children but this time, I am thinking about the wives and mothers who are partners on our Michigan farms.

The summer days are slipping by, so don't delay too long but plan for a few days away from home. It need not be a long trip nor an expensive one to give a world of benefit.

Each one of you have a friend or relative in a neighboring town who would give you a hearty welcome if you only "arrive" but the trouble always, is getting started.

We think Dad and the boys need us—of course they do—that is why I am urging you to take a few days rest before the heaviest canning time comes, then threshers, silo fillers and all the rest.

We all need a change of surroundings once in a while and now is the time of year to find it.

There are always problems (usually called "worries" but I don't like that word) to work out in every home but after a few days rest and change of scene we get a new view of things and find a way out of our difficulties which never occurred to us before.

After you once decide you are going you will be surprised how easy it is to arrange for it, as every one will be glad to help you, and after a week's absence they will appreciate you twice as much as before you went.

Next month I am planning a visit to my old home so I shall have some new recipes and I hope a few new ideas for you when I return.

Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor

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

It is then ready for freezing, using a mixture of three parts of ice to one part of salt.

With one or two changes this recipe will make almost any kind of ice cream. Strawberry, raspberry, or any other berry ice cream may be made by adding a cupful and a half of the crushed berries to the mixture just before freezing. The sugar should be increased to one cupful and the vanilla is not needed. Peach, apricot, or other fruit ice cream is made the same way, though two cupfuls of the pulp and juice of these fruits give a better flavor.

Mocha ice cream is made by substituting one cup of strong coffee for one cup of the milk and then proceeding as for vanilla ice cream. A square and a half of melted chocolate ice cream. A caramel flavoring is given by melting half a cupful of sugar, without adding any water, until it browns, and using this in place of the vanilla in the original recipe. A cup of macaroon crumbs added to the caramel ice cream makes a good frozen pudding, and nuts may be added to any ice cream.

Personal Column

Wants Recipe.—Would you please ask your readers how to can mushrooms, or publish a recipe of your own?—Reared, North Branch, Mich.

—I will do both. Below is a recipe I recommend, and I hope some of our readers will send in their recipes if they have some different than this.

Select firm and fresh product. Wash carefully. Scald 10 to 15 minutes in a kettle with a little water under false bottom or in regular steamer. Pack loosely in jars. Add one teaspoonful of salt to the quart and boiling water to within $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of the top. Place rubber

and top in position and then process as follows: Hot water bath, 120 minutes; steam pressure (5 lbs), 60 minutes; steam pressure (10-15 lbs), 40 minutes. Remove jars from canner and tighten tops. It is preferable to can greens in pint jars.—Mrs. A. T.

Chance For You To Help.—Will some of the readers of M. B. F. send in some recipes for dishes that a person with diabetes can eat?—Mrs. W., Kent County.

—I am glad to publish your request Mrs. W., and feel sure that many of our subscribers will be happy to favor me with the recipes you request to be published in our columns.—Mrs. A. T.

Black Ants.—Could you tell me how to get rid of big black ants? They have been in this house for two or three years that I know of and I do not know where they come from. They do not bother in cold weather.—Mrs. O. F. S., Mason, Michigan.

—These large black ants are the ones found in the house and are known as carpenter ants, since they tunnel in solid wood as well as in decayed wood.

If one can find their homes it is well to inject a little kerosene with the squirt-can into their workings. They can also sometimes be killed by a mixture of tartar emetic and honey. Use one part of tartar emetic to twenty parts of the honey.

It is well to remember that tartar emetic is a very violent poison and that it is dangerous to humans and everything else. When tartar emetic is used it should be so placed that nothing else but the ants can get to it.

I will say further that this particular kind of an ant does not respond so kindly to the poison honey as some of the other kind of ants.

Really the best way to get rid of them is to find the nest and inject kerosene into the galleries, since often they refuse to eat the poison honey unless it happens to be made up just to suit them.—R. H. Pettit, Professor of Entomology, Michigan State College.

Iceless Refrigerator At a Small Expense

FOR homes in which ice refrigerators or modern electrical cooling devices are not available, inexpensive iceless refrigerators may be substituted, according to Mary L. Bull of the extension division, Department of Agriculture, University of Minnesota.

An iceless refrigerator, such as suggested by Miss Bull, consists of a wooden frame of desirable size (48x18x18 inches). This frame is covered on three sides and at the top with rustless wire screen. A door, also covered with wire screen, fits the fourth side. The bottom of the refrigerator may be of wood or of wire and should be from four to six inches above the floor. The top should carry a slat frame strong enough to support a water container. Shelves at different heights should, of course, be provided and should be made of heavy wire or

strips of wood but open so as to permit the passage of air. The sides and door are covered with outing flannel or burlap attached by tacks or by eyelets fitting over round-headed tacks or screws. From the water container on the top, which should be from six to eight inches deep, extend four wicks, two or three feet long, made of a double thickness of the same material as the cover. These wicks, small at the upper end and wider at the lower, hang from the water container along the sides of the refrigerator.

The water is drawn by capillary attraction through these wicks and down along the sides covering the refrigerator and there evaporates and thus reduces the temperature inside. Under ideal conditions, the temperature in such a refrigerator may be reduced to 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

—if you are well bred!

When To Remove the Hat.—1. Two patriotic occasions take precedence over all others and compel the instant removal of the hat. One is the unveiling or passing of our national flag (and this applies by extension, to state and municipal flags), the other the playing of our national air. On the street, in the theatre, opera or restaurant, anywhere and everywhere, an American stands at attention with his head uncovered.

2. Death also compels an acknowledgment of respect; the respect which in the wider sense recognizes the universal brotherhood of man and our common membership in the social body at large. If the passing of a funeral compels you to wait until it has gone by, your hat should be off while the cortege passes.

3. An elderly man of neuralgic tendencies, when a cutting winter wind is blowing, need not conform to the fixed rule requiring a gentleman talking to a lady in the street to stand with head bared. Etiquette conforms more or less to common sense laws; and the lady should be the first to ask the gentleman, in such case, to replace his hat. In general, however, the law is a fixed one, and its non-observance is a sign of ill-breeding.

4. The rules governing the removal of the hat in an elevator, when ladies who are strangers are present, though puzzling to many, are quite simple. If the elevator is a public one: in a museum, a court house, a hotel, an office building or shop of any kind, the hat need not be removed; and this applies to railroad waiting rooms, halls and corridors in public buildings, as well as the hotel lobby. But as soon as privacy is implied, the hat must be removed. In the home and in club elevator the hat must be removed. Incidentally, a gentleman always removes his hat when entering an elevator with a lady known to him, or upon the entrance of such a lady. It goes without saying that a man removes his hat when he enters an elevator with his wife.

The Runner's Bible

In nothing be anxious; but in everything by prayer and supplications with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God.—Phil. 4:6 (E. E. V.)

Since typhoid fever, para typhoid, bacterial dysentery and amebic dysentery are all spread largely through the drinking water it is obvious that every possible precaution should be taken that the water used in the home be pure.

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

(Be Sure to State Size.)



5514. Morning Frock.—Printed voile was used for this design, with organdie for trimming. The model is also good for linen, jersey, tub silk or rayon. Pattern cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. 38 inch size will require $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards of figured material 36 inches wide, together with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of plain material for plait inserts and facings on collar, cuffs, and vestee. The width of the dress at the lower edge is $1\frac{1}{2}$ yard.

5527. Frock for "Tiny" Girl.—China silk, voile, dimity, or crepe de chine would be attractive for this model. Pattern cut in 5 Sizes: 1 year, 2, 3, 4 and 6 years. A 3 year size will require $1\frac{1}{2}$ yard of 36 inch material.

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ADD 10c For FALL AND WINTER
1926 FASHION BOOK

Order from this or former issues of The Business Farmer, giving number and sign your name and address plainly. Address all orders for patterns to Pattern Department

THE BUSINESS FARMER
Mt. Clemens, Mich.



Motto: DO YOUR BEST
Colors: BLUE AND GOLD

DEAR girls and boys: This letter should be of unusual interest to you because I am announcing the winners in our recent "Read and Win" contest, and starting a new one at this time.

First I will tell you about the winners of three prizes in the contest that closed July 10th. Harriet Tracy, of Moscow, succeeded in carrying off first prize in a very close race, so the \$3.00 offered goes to her. Second prize of \$2.00 was won by Winnie L. Clark, who lives on Route 2, out of Lakeview, and third prize of \$1.00 went to Berniece Andrews, Freeport, R. I.

Now for the new contest. This is going to be another one of those "Read and Win" contests, so popular with everybody, but not quite as many questions this time and more prizes. Doesn't that sound interesting?

The winners of first, second and third prizes will each receive a real camera with which they can take lots of pictures. Then the next three winners,—fourth, fifth and sixth—will receive kodak books in which they can paste prints of the pictures they take or that are given to them. These little books are very handy and keep your pictures all together. Now for the questions:

- 1.—What is it that makes chicks grow and hens lay?
- 2.—What should you use to "keep your engine young"?
- 3.—What does Milton E. Spain say about a certain kind of furnace?
- 4.—Who will give a farmer "Litmus Test Papers" to test his soil with?
- 5.—What are the "2 Extra Profits"?
- 6.—Who is "Lubber"?
- 7.—What has the National Goitre Treatment Corporation done?
- 8.—What is good for heaves?
- 9.—What is booklet No. 160 about; how can you get it?
- 10.—Choose the advertisement you believe best in this issue and state within fifty words why you think it is the best.

The contest starts at once, and the closing date will be August 10th. That gives you plenty of time to get your letter in, but if your letter should be one of the first received, and you have not received one of our buttons, you will be sent one as I am going to send out fifty buttons, one to each of the first fifty I hear from who have none at present. Be sure to give your complete name, address, age and whether you have a button or not.—UNCLE NED.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Just a few lines to ask you if I can join your merry circle

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.)

BLACK RASPBERRY BUSHES DYING

Can you tell me what is wrong with our blackberry bushes? The old canes are loaded with berries but many are dying. Those that are alive look strong and healthy.—J. M., Hudson, Mich.

CUT some of the dead canes lengthwise. If the pith contains insect burrows then your plants are suffering from raspberry cane-borer. If the insect burrows are not found then your description of the symptoms would indicate an attack of raspberry cane-blight. The best preventative in either case is to remove the old canes immediately after harvest every year, cutting them off close to the ground and burning. Any dead canes which may show up during the season should also be removed as they appear. One habit of the cane-borer is to girdle the young shoots about six inches from the tip. The wilted tips should be cut off below the girdle and de-

stroyed so as to prevent the borer from getting down any deeper. A black raspberry patch should be sprayed twice each year and M. S. C. recommends a schedule as follows: 1—When buds show green in the spring use lime sulphur at the rate of 10 to 100. 2—About one week before blossoms open use bordeaux mixture, 4-8-100, which means 4 pounds copper sulphate, 8 pounds of lime, to 100 gallons of water.

QUAIL EATS 156 CUT-WORMS
MR. OTTO WILD of Hartford reports having taken 156 cut-worms from the crop and gizzard of one quail. Said Mr. Wild, "156 is all we could count. The rest were mostly digested. It is too bad that a quail had to be killed in order to prove its usefulness but if this one quail's death and mute testimony helps to protect other Bob Whites then it has died in a good cause."

Dear Uncle Ned:—A girl friend and I are both going to write to the M. B. F. I have many of the letters and think them very interesting. We both hope to see our letters in print.

Our school closed May 28. We had a picnic and some games which the teacher gave prizes for. I have passed into the seventh grade this year. I am twelve years old, have dark hair and am four feet, ten inches tall. I have a little brother six years old. I live on a forty acre farm, three miles north of Fennville. We have two horses, and two cows. For a pet I have a dog named Trixie.

I would very much like to join the merry circle, and would you please send me a pin? I would like to have some of my cousins write to me. Well this is all for this time. Next time I will tell you of a trip we had.—Your want-to-be-niece, Margaret Martin, R2, Box 22, Fennville, Michigan.

—To get a pin you must earn it, Margaret. Write me a nice story for Our Page or win in a contest and you can get one. I wish you luck.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Yes, here I am again Uncle and cousins and I hope you will let me stay for a while, may I? I have been reading the Children's Hour and was very sorry to hear that Laura Rogers was dead. I did not write to her, but I wished I had. I wrote to Jeanette Olson but have not heard from her. If you see this Jeanette, I wish you would write. I am sending a story and hope it will be printed and I wish you would send me a button.

Do you know, Uncle Ned, I think the Children's Hour is getting better every day? I think it is. Your loving niece, Mildred Darby, Standish, Michigan.

—You just bet we are printing your story. It is entirely original I can plainly see and contains a good moral for our readers. Come again, Mildred.

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Improving the grade of your wheat



- is this a matter of luck ?

No! There is good evidence* that the proper use of fertilizers [plus, of course, the right variety of seed and a good cropping system] improves and stabilizes the quality of wheat. This means more money per bushel and greater profit per acre.

* Good Evidence

A fifteen year investigation with fertilizers on wheat in a rotation, conducted by the Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station, demonstrated that a complete fertilizer gave wheat testing 57 to 61 lbs. per bushel (a range of only 4 lbs.), nitrogen and phosphoric acid without potash gave wheat testing 50 to 60.5 lbs. per bushel (a range of 10.5 lbs.). Where no fertilizer was used the test weight per bushel varied even more from 42 to 59 lbs. per bushel (a range of 17 lbs.).

The Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station in Bulletin 102 says: "In some cases, size and character of the kernels were influenced by the fertilizers. Larger, better filled, and better colored grain generally resulted from their use, particularly where the fertilizers perceptibly increased the yield. ***weight per bushel, plumpness, maturity and uniformity were better than on the unfertilized plots.***"

"Experiments taken as a whole show *** that there is a very close relationship between the amount of available plant food in the soil and the quality of the wheat produced upon the soil and its bread making value."

Potash gives best results when used in connection with a sound soil fertility plan. It is our purpose to discuss it from this viewpoint in accord with the fertility programs of the various agricultural extension forces.

If you are not getting a satisfactory, stabilized quality of wheat with small variation in the test weight per bushel, try at least 4% to 6% of potash in your wheat fertilizer this fall.

It will benefit not only your wheat crop but the succeeding crops in your rotation as well, and is especially helpful in getting a good stand of clover or other hay crop following the wheat.

FREE—Write today for folder containing useful, practical information on the profitable use of fall fertilizers.

Potash Importing Corporation of America, Dept. A10, 10 Bridge St., New York.—Atlanta, San Jose, Calif., Baltimore. Sales Agents—H. J. Baker & Bro., 81 Fulton St., New York. West of Rockies—Meyer, Wilson & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

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The improved Auto-Oiled Aermotor, is a wonderfully efficient windmill. If you buy any windmill which has not stood the test of time you are taking a long chance. But you do not have to experiment. There is nothing better than the Auto-Oiled Aermotor which has demonstrated its merits wherever windmills are used.

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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.)

Seldom Happens

THE writer can scarce remember a season when cultivating corn on Broadscope Farm wasn't an ever ready and needed job. After corn planting we give the finishing touches to the potato ground and get them planted, and by the time this is accomplished the corn needs cultivating and this keeps us busy until the potato cultivating.



L. W. MEERES

From then on, it is a continuous round of corn and potato cultivating. However this year is an exception. The ground was ideal for cultivating so a very thorough job was done when the corn was small. This factor has kept the weeds in check, and with no rain the cultivating has been an easy job. In fact we have had several days when there was no need of cultivating. This seldom happens.

Corn Is Small

I have just returned from a drive which has given me a chance to see farm crops in Jackson and Calhoun counties as well as in Hillsdale county. I venture to say corn never averaged as small at this time of the year. Here in mid July were many fields of corn not more than eight inches tall. Few, if any, were knee high but there never were cleaner corn fields. Haying and harvest are late, and farmers have been able to work to their heart's content in the corn and its clean condition is the result.

Nearly all the farmers were busy with hay making. Some pieces were very satisfactory, and some farmers were cutting hay that was hardly worth it. Fact is, the hay crop is light in most sections we visited, and there was not a single clover meadow in evidence. As far as I know there is not a field of good clover in these parts and a clover blossom is quite a rare posy. Wheat was a very uneven crop. A few pieces were good, but many, far too many, were a losing proposition. Why?

That is what I should like to know. I would like to have time to interview all the men who sowed these wheat fields, and ask them all a given set of questions. Then perhaps one would be a little better guesser on why some fields are good, while some are poor. But my guess right now is that several factors enter into the question of "Why" and while several fields are poor because of one factor, many are poor because of several factors. Here is the way I believe some of the questions would be answered.

Question to first farmer: "Why is your field of wheat poor?" "Well, I plowed it too late and did not sow fertilizer." "Was the ground well supplied with humus?" "No, it was rather lacking in humus and available plant food. I've lost the seeding on that field, and had to grow corn without a sod to plow under. Then oats, and now, by sowing it to wheat, and seeding it, I expected to get it into clover again, but I see the clover is most all gone now too."

Question to second farmer: "Why is your wheat a good crop?" "For several reasons. I have a good piece that you ask about, and a poor one in a back which you haven't seen. The good field is naturally good soil, and in a rotation with clover, corn and oats, it is well supplied with humus as we cover it with manure for the corn crop, and always plow under a heavy sod. I think the sod is heavier because we use so much fertilizer when we sow the wheat and it is this fertilizer that makes the wheat too. The ground was plowed as soon as oats were removed, and the seeding to wheat was

early enough so that with the aid of fertilizer it made an excellent growth before winter, and didn't winter kill any. The poor field was as good soil, but not as full of humus, and we tried to economize by not using fertilizer on it. The result was, it started slowly, and with the winter we had, it winter killed badly."

Question to third farmer: "Why is your wheat poor?" "Well, I don't know. It was an old sod and we plowed it early and sowed it first in the neighborhood. Still it is not nearly as good as some of the neighbor's fields which were plowed and seeded later. Of course they used fertilizer and I didn't. I thought such an old sod ought to grow wheat without fertilizer but some how it didn't, and so much rain last fall started the sod into growth again, so there is really quite a lot of June grass in it now."

This last farmer was no doubt right about the old sod being good enough to grow wheat, but the old sod plowed under will not furnish any plant food for the wheat to start it quickly in the fall, and enable it to make a heavy growth before freezing. There is the one big advantage with fertilizer on wheat, oats or corn. It is this running start which generally wins the race in the crop production program.

We used fertilizer on oats this year, and for a test we sowed a strip without it. The fertilized oats were all headed out when those not fertilized were just beginning. Moisture is very sadly lacking in our oat fields, and much of the little clover has already succumbed as a result. All along our drive we noticed oats had made a heavy growth, and it will be necessary to get rain, and right away too, if they can go on with the big crop they have started.

A very small acreage of buckwheat was noticed, and a still smaller one of summer sown alfalfa. Practically no beans have been planted, and not nearly as many potatoes as one would expect. One early potato patch of about an acre showed marked evidence of blight. Early potatoes will be a short crop unless rain comes very soon. Naturally early varieties do not hold out long waiting for rain. It is characteristic of them to want to ripen quickly and early, and if moisture is a minus element in their required diet, they are easily discouraged and conclude the best way to end the matter is to curl up and die.

* * *

Rye In Buckwheat

Somewhere there is evidently a farmer who wants to sow rye in his buckwheat. Read his question.

"I've heard about sowing rye in the fall after buckwheat is harvested. Must the ground be plowed, or just disked? If there seems to be some June grass in the buckwheat stubble will it make any difference?"

Yes, rye may be, and often is sown after buckwheat. It is not necessary to plow the ground, and really plowing would be detrimental. Even disking is not required if the soil was properly fitted for the buckwheat. If it was, the soil will be mellow enough so that a disk drill will sow the rye and cover it fine. About June grass showing in the buckwheat. This would make a little difference because plowing or disking so late would not subdue the grass any. However, I might add, that if any considerable June grass is showing, it was not a good place for buckwheat. It should have been summer fallowed and sown to wheat or rye. The chances then of the fall grain crop, and the seeding next spring would have been for more favorable.

Wouldn't it be a great thing to be able to put up a sign over our front gate like this: "This farm belongs to us. It gives us our living, our pleasures, and our luxuries. We are on equality with any family regardless of location. We are contented and the farm is not for sale."



The Infleshed Christ

A NON-SECTARIAN SERMON BY

Rev. David T. Warner

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

TEXT: "I have been crucified with Christ; and it is no longer I that live, but Christ liveth in me; and that life which I now live in the flesh I live in faith." Galatians 2:20.

A RECENT report has a man, thru his last will and testament, transferring all his property to Jesus Christ. Likely, this will will not stand as lawful. The courts may declare the man mentally irresponsible, or may hold that Christ, in person, does not exist and live in his flesh, the mental responsibility of the apostle is not questioned, and the author's adventure of faith is receiving favor in the court of the common mind. But let us look further into this brand of practical religion.

"I have been crucified with Christ." This is the first fundamental in the apostle's character. It is at the base of his personal life and power in the flesh. This, of course, was and is yet revolting to the wordly mind. "I died to the law" is another way the apostle has of telling his experience. The law had put his Savior to death and by the same stroke had crucified him. He did not want to belong to a world that cherished a religion of hate and death. So, this friend of the Galilean outrages the religion of the day by clinging to the Cross, which represented to him incarnate Love. "The love of Christ constraineth me." This was a most revolutionary thing to do, but Christ to him, was a defacto person, and no legal fiction could rob him of offered Grace.

But the legal and wordly mind has ever been shearing away at the Cross. There is so much that is superfluous about it. "Jesus was a beautiful, historical figure, and really superior in many ways to the ordinary human; but he lived locally and was limited and tempted as are all other humans, and so, we are not to be too sure he was God crucified in the flesh," says the critic. We allow for the honesty of some critical minds, and frankly admit ourselves, that Jesus was subject to many such limitations as are we today, yet to the mind of ordinary folks, Christ is the pattern of God.

"And I, if I be lifted up will draw all men to me." And a significant trend of the present age is, that multitudes have a sense of Christ that does not come from creeds and fixed formulas of faith. It is an irresistible outcome of the Cross where human life is seen in its most perfectly loving sacrifice. When they think of God they think of Christ, and when they see God they see Christ. Are these masses of folks wrong about a living Christ? Is the testimony of history nothing? We cannot get away from a vital Christ. Students and critics may go on investigating a pale Lazerene, but common people who are aspiring to the truest and best in life, cannot tolerate a dead Christ. If Christ be dead we are leaderless and hopeless.

"It is no longer I that live but Christ that liveth in me." Paul and Christ have come to a mutual understanding. This covenant makes Christ the ruler and arbitrator in Paul's body. Paul, himself, has died. "For me to live is Christ" says he. This was not good theology in Paul's day. Theologians then defied the law, and they have been pretty nearly doing it ever since. At least, they have been floundering around in a mess of definitions and dogmatic guesses. But Paul, who cast aside the prevailing theology, lived in the region of certainties. "If any man is in Christ he is a new creature." He has in him that new creative power, that regenerative principle that gives him definite knowledge and experience. The apostle opened the door of his life to a Person, whose power and peace were the realist things in his life.

So, we have come to something real in Christian living. We cannot satisfactorily define Christ. It is true that he is called "Teacher" and

"Son of God"; yet these do not satisfy the spiritual demands of Life. Christ is beyond definition. He has been promised from all eternity as the One who was to come to break thru our flesh so that we might become like God whose image we are. So, Christ becomes definite and real to all if —

Yes, if we have a vital faith. "And that life which I now live in the flesh, I live in faith." Faith has crucified and buried self, and brought Christ in to take up residence in the heart. Paul turned everything over to Christ as the man did his property. All truth and experience were to be interpreted in the light of Christ. All nobility of birth and racial heritages were to be as but "refuse" to gain Christ. One wonders what sort of compulsion could nail Paul to the Cross with his Savior, and have his life wounded, shamed, and despised. Ask him and here is the answer, "I live in faith." This is a mystical thing, but we may be sure it is not merely abstract and museful. It was a lively thing and used Paul's body as an active instrument of righteousness. Here is the key to the life of this wandering and despised preacher, whose garments were dyed in his own life's blood.

Only thru what is persona can God interpret himself to man, thru moral traits of character common to man. "The word became flesh" is our Father's response to his children's need and craving. Christ has his proof in actual character. We have always recognized God in the storms, seasons, and earthquakes, but all this is so impersonal. Like Isreal o' fold, we want a personal "Moses" to mediate for us. We long for the fellowship of the Unseen in the seen.

But this law that demands that truth shall be lived in the flesh, has general application. Thru Franklin, Edison and Marconi, electricity is entering more and more into the realm of human experience and understanding. We have here a principle that underlies all advancement, material and spiritual. According to this law, only, can God be made comprehensible and vital in human life.

So, is Christ living in us? What are we in the hidden springs of life? Why are we living? For a good time? But this is as a fading flower. For knowledge? This is facinating, but not enough in itself. For ease? But this will keep us out of the street of pain and suffering, and that won't do. For a good living and a substantial bank account? But this is not living for the highest and best. All these will leave our lives starved and empty. The Heavenly Father has said that there is nothing good enuf for any of his children but to live the life that is Christ.

OUR BOOK REVIEW

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

The Man Nowbody Knows.—By Bruce Barton, well known writer, whose editorials and articles appear in many of the leading magazines of the country. In this book the author gives us a wholly sincere and reverent picture of Jesus Christ as he really was. Freed from the feminizing legends of the Early Church and of medieval times, Christ emerges in its pages as you find Him in the gospels—but not as you find Him in the things written since. This book is not theology, not a "life" of Christ. It represents Him as a living and breathing identity, as real and alive as you and I. Leading ministers throughout the country have endorsed it very highly. Printed on fine paper and cloth bound the price per copy, postpaid, is \$2.50. Published by Bobbs-Merrill Company.

Change the water occasionally in the tractor radiator.

Be true to your word, your work, your friend, and your God.—Anon.

Good Farmers FERTILIZE their Wheat

Good farming, like most difficult things, sounds easy in the telling. Making a crop of wheat, for example, is simply the job of taking good seed wheat and putting it into well worked soil with plenty of good fertilizer and then letting it grow until harvest time. Sounds easy, but the city chap who tries it without previous experience learns fast and pays well for his education.

You may not get your wheat in at the right time. You may be delayed in the proper preparation of your soil on account of the weather. You may run a little short on the fertilizer you order from The Fertilizer Leaders of America thinking it will not matter.—But it does matter for their fertilizer furnishes the soluble plant food needed for a profitable crop. You will get from them this fall—

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DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

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LARGEST HERD IN TESTING WORK

THE Detroit Creamery Company is placing the largest herd of dairy cattle in Michigan in cow testing association work. The value of individual records of milk, test and feed consumption have made an especially strong appeal to thousands of Michigan dairymen, and this same desire to have more complete information about their herd of 590 cows both purebred and grade Holstein and grade Jerseys and Guernseys has caused the Detroit Creamery Company herd to be put under production test.

J. E. McWilliams, manager of the Detroit Creamery Company herd believes firmly in record keeping of production in dairy cows. He said that in 1925 every cow had to produce at least 10,000 lbs. of milk but from now on each cow must produce at least 12,000 lbs. of milk and have a good butterfat test and make a good showing for the feed consumed.

No other cow testing association exists in the United States according to A. C. Baltzer, in charge cow testing associations, Michigan State College, East Lansing, which is composed of one herd taking a month's time to test by a regularly employed cow tester. Michigan dairying is making progress in more efficient production and leads in this respect. The breeders of purebred dairy cattle and the owners of grade and purebred cattle have no less than 4 per cent or 32,000 cows of the dairy cows in Michigan under test. These cows averaged 7,259 lbs. milk and 292 lbs. butterfat in 1925. The largest number of cow testing associations in the history of Michigan are active at this time. There are 113 cow testing associations operating testing more than 3,000 dairy herds totalling more than 32,000 Michigan dairy cows.

WORK DURING FISCAL YEAR

GREAT progress was made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, in testing Michigan cattle for tuberculosis. 58,604 herds including 448,607 cattle were tested. The previous high mark for a year's work was made in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, when 404,573 cattle were tested and the new record for the year just finished exceeds this by more than 10 per cent. Of the 448,607 cattle tested 7,318 or 1.63 per cent were found diseased, a remarkably good showing on so great a number of animals. When we consider the fact that 27.5 per cent of all the cattle in the state were tested during the year and only 1.63 per cent reacted, we readily understand why Michigan cattle are in such strong demand for shipment to neighboring states which are less fortunate in the test. The year's work included complete tests of all cattle in 21 counties of which 8 were new counties receiving their first test and among the number were included those which we considered our worst infected counties.

On July 1, 1925, at the beginning of the fiscal year, we had 64,496 herds including 497,196 cattle once tested without reactors; 67,539 herds including 539,303 cattle under supervision and 44,440 herds including 361,303 cattle on the waiting list.

On the same date there were 9 counties listed as modified accredited areas, including Hillsdale, Emmet, Antrim, Grand Traverse, Charlevoix, Livingston, Leelanau, Shiawassee and Eaton.

During the fiscal year just closed 18 new counties have been placed on the accredited list giving Michigan a total of 27 modified accredited counties on July 1, 1926, a strong lead over all of the other states except North Carolina.

The counties completed during the year and officially declared "Modified Accredited Areas" by the U. S. Department of Agriculture include: Calhoun, Clinton, Crawford, Gogebic, Ingham, Kalkaska, Kent, Marquette, Muskegon, Oceana, Ogemaw, Ontonagon, Otsego, Ottawa, St. Joseph, Schoolcraft, Washtenaw and Wayne.

On July 1, 1926, we had in Michigan 88,689 herds, including 666,621

cattle, once tested without reactors, 94,612 herds including 734,059 cattle under supervision and 34,193 herds representing 292,797 cattle on the waiting list. The waiting list has been somewhat lessened during the year as only a few counties were added. The new counties to be put on the waiting list during the fiscal year include Van Buren, Macomb, Isabella, St. Clair, Roscommon and Montmorency. This makes a total of 59 out of 83 counties in the state actually cooperating with the State and Federal governments in eradicating bovine tuberculosis or ready to begin work whenever state and federal funds permit. This leaves only 24 counties which have not made appropriations to cooperate in this campaign and we understand that the subject will be up for consideration in several counties at the October sessions of the Boards of Supervisors.

WATERED STOCK

EVERY hot day is another day for the farmer to own some well watered stock, but that stock should be his own hogs and cattle, horses and chickens and the water should come from a good well and be handy and fresh all the time. Helpless farm animals cannot operate the pump handle so it is up to the farmer to furnish the water supply. Hogs and chickens are most often neglected but both can be watered with self waterers providing the water is clean and fresh. Too often good water is missing even though the animals are housed in high priced barns, pastured on high priced land, and fed high priced feed. Water is absolutely necessary in normal growth and action of the body in the digestion and absorption of food. In the absence of water, waste cannot be properly eliminated and the action of all the vital organs is hindered, body temperature is increased and the utility of the animal is seriously handicapped.

GREASED PIGS ARE SAFE

HOG lice and mange mites reduce the ruggedness and feeding qualities of their hosts. Discarded crank case oil from the auto or tractor makes an excellent hog oil after a small amount of creosote dip is added. This liquid will dispose of the lice. Crude petroleum thinned with a little kerosene is very effective in ridding hogs of mange or scurvy. Either of these oils may be used on the surface of the water in a dipping vat, in a barrel for small pigs, or may be sprinkled or sprayed over hogs crowded into a small pen. Hog oilers are very good but often times fail to reach all parts of the hog's body. Clean, dry well-bedded sheds will aid materially in preventing skin parasites.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

Edited by DR. GEO. H. CONN

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

TRY A TONIC

I would like to have some information concerning my seven year old horse. He is getting poorer every day. He eats slow. We had a veterinarian a week ago to look at him and he said his mouth was sore and his teeth needed to be dressed. He dressed his teeth and gave some medicine to put on his grain three times a day. From that time he has been getting worse.—C. G., White Cloud, Michigan.

I DO not know if I can give you any help with your horse or not; you may try the following tonic and see what it will do for him: Fluid extract of nux vomica, 1 ounce; Fluid extract of gentian, 1 ounce; Fluid extract of quassia, 1 ounce; Tincture of Iron Chloride, 2 ounces; Tincture of capsicum, 1 dram. Water enough to make one pint. Give one tablespoonful of this three times a day with a dose syringe. Would feed bran and oil meal with middlings or ground feed.

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52 Wt. Around 650 lbs.	44 Wt. Around 600 lbs.
94 Wt. Around 625 lbs.	50 Wt. Around 450 lbs.

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"THE FARM PAPER OF SERVICE"

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Poultry Department

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

HOW TO PRESERVE EGGS FOR WINTER

OLD Biddy is at her highest point of efficiency during these summer months. Her product is reasonably priced. Next winter she takes a vacation and the price of eggs may go up.

These are reasons why eggs for winter use should be preserved now. Mary A. Dolve, extension specialist in foods and nutrition at South Dakota State College, says that for home use, the best method to use in preserving eggs is to place them in a solution of water glass, which is sodium silicate and can be purchased at most drug stores.

"Eggs so preserved may be kept for 8 to 12 months in excellent condition and used with good results," she declares. "The process costs approximately three cents per dozen eggs when the price of sodium of silicate is about forty cents a quart."

"Eggs must be fresh and clean and, if possible, infertile, if satisfactory results are to be obtained. When an egg is only slightly soiled, a cloth dampened with vinegar can be used to remove the stain; but under no circumstances should badly soiled eggs be used for preserving."

To preserve 15 dozen eggs in water glass, Miss Dolve gives the following directions:

Select a five-gallon crock (earthen or stone), clean thoroughly, scald, and allow to dry. Heat 10 to 12 quarts of water to boiling point and allow to cool, then measure out and place 9 quarts in the crock, and add one quart of sodium silicate. Stir well.

The solution thus prepared is ready for the eggs, which may be put in all at once or from time to time as they are obtainable. Care should be taken when placing them in the jar not to crack or break the shells. The solution must cover the eggs by at least two inches at all times. Put the crock containing the eggs in a cool dry place and cover with a tight lid or waxed paper to prevent evaporation.

A smaller or larger number of eggs can be preserved in a solution mixed and prepared in the same proportion.

GOOD POULTRY BUSINESS

JUST as a good business proposition, those hens that are not laying at this time of the year should be culled out of the flock and sold. They have probably finished their years work and will eat expensive feed and use valuable house room the rest of the year. The poor laying hen at this time of the year is lazy, overfat, probably beginning to moult, and has bright yellow coloring left in her legs and beak if she is of the yellow skinned breeds. On the other hand, the good layer is always active, looks healthy, will not moult until late in the fall, and has put the yellow from her skin into the yolks of all the eggs she has laid.

Any flock owner can cull hens by these indications. If he does not have confidence in his ability to do a good job of culling, he can shut his cull up for a few days and see if they lay any eggs.

KILL MITES AND LICE

THERE are many other "settin' hens" around the poultry flock besides the chicken, duck, geese, and turkey hens that are either coming off with their brood or wanting to set these days. The young they hatch will not be chicks, ducks, goslings, or poulters either. They will be young mites and young lice that will have enormous appetites satisfied only on the bodies and in the feathers of poultry. The old mother louse and mother mite have it all over the farm yard hen when it comes to rearing a brood. They just lay the eggs and let the young shift for themselves. The young mite hatches out and is full grown within a week, the young body louse hatches and grows up to maturity within about twenty days. The mite sucks blood, generally at night, and stays in the cracks in the hen-house all during the day. The louse chews

feathers and skin scales and lives on the body of the fowl all the time.

Spraying or painting the roosts and surrounding walls with wood preservative, creosote, crude oil, old automobile oil, crude carbolic acid, or gas tar and kerosene three or four times at weekly intervals during the next month will kill the mites. Applying pinches of either sodium fluoride (powder) or blue ointment (paste) among the feathers around the vent, under the wings, in the neck feathers, on the back, breast, and under part of the body of every hen in the flock will kill the lice. One good application will get most of the lice but another one in about two weeks is playing safe. No hen should escape the treatment either time, for the lice from one hen can quickly spread to the others of the flock and the treatment will have done little good.

FATTEN CHICKENS ON FARM

THE logical place to fatten a chicken for market is on the farm, just as the farm is the place to fatten hogs. The birds intended for market should be confined to a crate and fed for 10 days to two weeks on equal parts of a ration of finely ground corn and wheat bran and a small quantity of shorts or ground oats. This mixture should be fed in a thin slop made with buttermilk or sour milk. The chickens should not be fed heavily the first day but after that they should be given all they will eat in twenty minutes three times a day. The gain that healthy, louse-free chickens will put on in this feeding period will more than pay for the cost of feed and labor. Sickly birds or those badly infested with lice or mites will not gain rapidly enough to pay for their feeding.

MICHIGAN FAIR DATES, 1926

NAME	PLACE	DATE
Alger	Chatham	Sept. 6-9
Allegan	Allegan	Aug. 24-27
Alpena	Alpena	Sept. 21-23
Arenac	Standish	Sept. 21-24
Armada	Armada	Sept. 21-24
Benton Harbor	Benton Harbor	Oct. 4-8
Barry	Hastings	Aug. 31-Sept. 3
Caro	Caro	Aug. 23-28
Clinton	St. Johns	Sept. 7-10
Cloverland	Stephenson	Sept. 7-10
Cloverland	Stephenson	Sept. 21-24
Crowwell	Crowwell	Aug. 31-Sept. 3
Davison	Davison	Aug. 31-Sept. 4
Delta	Escanaba	Sept. 14-17
Dickinson	Norway	Sept. 3-6
Eaton	Charlotte	Sept. 28-Oct. 1
Emmet	Petoskey	Sept. 7-10
Flint	Montrose	Sept. 6-9
Fowlerville	Fowlerville	Oct. 4-8

Gleaners' and Farmers' and

Gratiot	Big Rapids	Sept. 28-Oct. 2
Gogebic	Ithaca	Aug. 31-Sept. 3
Hillsdale	Ironwood	Aug. 31-Sept. 3
Houghton	Hillsdale	Sept. 27-Oct. 2
Huron	Houghton	Sept. 28-Oct. 2
Imlay City	Bad Axe	Aug. 31-Sept. 4
Ionia	Imlay City	Sept. 14-17
Iosco	Ionia	Aug. 16-21
Isabel	Tawas City	Sept. 14-17
Jackson	Mt. Pleasant	Aug. 23-27
Kalamazoo	Jackson	Sept. 13-18
Lenawee	Kalamazoo	Sept. 14-18
Livingston	Adrian	Sept. 2-24
Manistee	Howell	Sept. 7-10
Marquette	Bear Lake	Sept. 21-24
Mason	Marquette	Sept. 7-11
Missaukee	Scottville	Sept. 15-17
North Branch	Lake City	Sept. 29-Oct. 1
N. E. Mich.	North Branch	Sept. 21-24
Northern Dist.	Bay City	Aug. 30-Sept. 3
Northville	Cadillac	Sept. 13-17
Oakland	Northville	Sept. 21-25
Oceana	Milford	Aug. 18-21
Ontonagon	Hart	Sept. 21-25
Ottawa, Kent	Braham	Sept. 18-21
Presque Isle	Marne	Sept. 14-17
Saginaw	Millersburg	Sept. 15-17
Sanilac	Saginaw	Sept. 13-19
Schoolcraft	Sandusky	Aug. 31-Sept. 3
Shiawassee	Manistique	Sept. 21-24
S. Ottawa and W. Allegan	Owosso	Aug. 24-27
Stalwart	Holland	Aug. 24-27
St. Joseph	Stalwart	Oct. 7-8
Three Oaks	Centerville	Sept. 20-25
Tuscola	Three Oaks	Sept. 1-4
Van Buren	Cass City	Aug. 17-20
Washtenaw	Hartford	Sept. 28-Oct. 2
West. Mich.	Ann Arbor	Aug. 31-Sept. 4
Mich. State	Gd. Rapids	Aug. 30-Sept. 4
	Detroit	Sept. 6-11

CANCER—FREE BOOK SENT ON REQUEST

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

He Sold Matches by Telephone in the Dull Season

Business was dull the first of July, so the salesman tried the Long Distance sales plan suggested by the Telephone Manager.

He went to the telephone office in Jackson, gave the operator a list of 20 stores in eight nearby towns and asked that the calls be set up one after another—sequence calls, they are called.

The plan with the consequent saving of money to the match company and therefore to the dealer, appealed. The idea went over big—and so did the matches. And the salesman covered the eight towns in five hours.

You can sell or buy anything by Long Distance

MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE CO.



PROFIT PRODUCING CHICKS Special Summer Prices

Make money this summer raising B & F chicks. Late broilers bring good prices and the pullets will be laying in five to six months. You have your choice of three breeds—all are profitable.

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$85.00
BARRED ROCKS	6.00	11.00	52.50	105.00
S. C. R. I. REDS	6.00	11.00	52.50	105.00

BROILERS, ALL HEAVIES, \$9.00 PER 100. MIXED BROILERS, \$8.00

Will Ship C. O. D. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Pay your postman when you get your chicks. Just write or wire your order. We have large hatches each week and can fill large orders promptly. Write for free catalog that describes our special matings.

Brummer & Fredrickson Poultry Farm, Box 20, Holland, Michigan

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU POULTRY FEEDS

DEPENDABLE and ECONOMICAL

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

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

Chicks a Specialty!

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

	100	500	1000
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS	\$9.00	\$40.00	\$75.00
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS	12.00	57.50	110.00
RHODE ISLAND REDS	12.00	57.50	110.00

For orders of less than 100 add 1c per chick. For orders to be mailed add 25c for special handling charges. DEAN EGG FARM & HATCHERY, Box D, Birmingham, Mich.

Send no money for this

\$5 Milker

Just pay \$5 AFTER Free Trial

—then 8 mo. to pay
Yes sir, pay us nothing on this wonderful new type portable milker until AFTER thorough trial on YOUR OWN cows. Gas engine, electric motor or hand operated—your choice on free trial. So wonderfully simple! So easy to clean! So easy on the cows—and so easy for the dairymen to use! No parts, no pulsat, no pipelines. Yes, this milker solves the dairymen's problem. And portable! Just wheel it in and start milking! Now—right now (only in territories where we have no salesman or agent) free trial, rock-bottom price direct. 8 months to pay. No money down—not a cent of installation expense. Try it and you'll know whether or not this is the milker for you.

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Tags and Quotations on Application
WE SOLD
Ten Thousand Calves
For Farmers Last Year.
We Can Do Equally Well With Your Poultry.
FREE SHIPPERS GUIDE

NEWTON'S Compound

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



MARKET FLASHES



World's Wheat Crop Larger Than Year Ago

Farmers Warned Against Overproduction of Pigs

By W. W. FOOTE, Market Editor.

ONLY a short time ago it was unseasonably cold, and farmers in many districts were complaining that the corn was doing poorly. Then hot summer made its belated appearance, and from the northwestern spring wheat states came reports that serious damage was being done to wheat, and wheat for July delivery sold up to \$1.46 in the Chicago market, or within 7 cents of the price paid a year ago, and far higher than two years ago, with a later reaction. Corn reports were mixed, but corn can stand lots of hot weather, provided rains fall fairly often. It is too early to know anything definite regarding the outcome of the corn crop. Corn acreage is a little less than last year, but supplies of old corn on farms and in sight are much larger. Within a short time July corn sold up to 81 cents, comparing with \$1.02 a year ago. At the same time July oats, despite the short crop, sold as low as 40 cents, or a few cents lower than at the same time last year. Rye is the smallest crop in fourteen years, and there are a reduced crop of barley, hay and flax. July rye is up to \$1.06, comparing with 93 cents a year ago. The southwestern crop of winter wheat is being harvested rapidly and is selling freely.

Wheat Crop Gains

The prospective wheat crop in 12 countries in the northern hemisphere is 1,897,000,000 bushels, compared with 1,000,000,000 last year, the department of agriculture announced on the basis of revised forecasts.

The United States led in the northern hemisphere in total increase. European and Canadian crops decreased.

The 12 countries include United States, Canada, Spain, Hungary, Bulgaria, Roumania, Algeria, Tunis, India, Netherlands and Chosen Korea. They produced 63.5 per cent of the total crop.

The Canadian crop is forecast at 348,626,000 bushels, compared with 411,376,000 last year.

A winter wheat crop of 567,000,000 bushels and a spring wheat crop of 200,000,000 bushels was forecast by the department of agriculture as of conditions on July 1. Total production estimated is 767,000,000 bushels for the United States in 1926, compared with 669,000,000 bushels harvested last year and 802,000,000 bushels for the five year average.

The winter wheat crop estimates were reased 24,000,000 bushels during June, due to opportune rains at the proper time. The four big southwestern winter wheat states have 276,000,000 bushels, or 142,000,000 bushels, or 142,000,000 bushels more than last year's harvest.

The following report was sent out a short time ago by the Department of Agriculture: "The quality of the butter arriving on the markets at the moment is showing the effects of warm weather and many of the lots received this week fell below their usual grade with sour, acidic, flavors the most common criticism. Some receivers report feed of weedy flavors in butter, due to the cattle eating weeds which produce a bitter rosin flavor in the finished product. This complaint was mostly on butter coming from sections where pastures were short and drying up. This falling off in quality will undoubtedly result in a widening of the price spread between the various grades.

Yearling Cattle Wanted

As usual, the advent of hot summer weather is reflected in a marked preference shown by killers for finished yearlings, while heavy steers are slow of sale at declining prices in the Chicago market. Late sales were made of steers at \$7.60 to \$10.50, largely at \$8.75 to \$10.25, with the best heavy steers at \$10.25 and good steers at \$9.50 and over. One year ago steers sold for \$6.50 to \$14. Fat heifers sell at \$8.50

to \$10.35 and stockers and feeders at \$5 to \$8, mainly at \$6 to \$7. A short time ago much larger of these cattle caused their former slowness to change to activity. Large numbers of cattle are grazing, and receipts at packing points this year are much larger than in recent years. Stocker and feeder cows and heifers sell at \$4 to \$6.

Slump in Hogs

In spite of the enormous decline in the receipts in all the markets this year, buyers have held back and forced big declines in prices, prime hogs of light weight dropping from \$15 to \$13.75, and sales down to

The Department cautions hog raisers that in breeding for next spring, producers should take into account the possibility that the very favorable hog prices of 1926 are not likely to prevail when the spring pig crop of 1927 is ready for market. If the present highly favorable corn-hog price ratio continues through the coming fall and winter and hog producers increase production as they have in the past under similar conditions and as breeding intentions for the coming fall pig crop indicate they will, hogs will be much cheaper in the winter of 1927-1928 than they were last winter or are likely to be the coming winter. Present indications point to a plentiful supply of corn for feeding during the winter months of 1926-1927.

Since a considerable increase over last fall in carryover of old corn is expected, says the Department, it is

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.

\$9.60 for common lots. A year ago hogs sold at \$11.60 to \$14.10 and two years ago at \$7.50 to \$9.35. Three years ago the top was \$7.70. Recent Chicago receipts averaged 259 pounds, the heaviest in many years, comparing with 243 pounds a year ago.

Outlook for Hog Producers

"Continuance of relatively high hog prices this summer and fall and a light falling off next winter are indicated by the Department of Agriculture in its hog outlook report. It seems likely, the Department says, that with continued fairly active domestic demand and with indicated hog supplies plus storage stocks no larger and probably somewhat smaller than last year, hog prices this summer and fall will be maintained at about the levels of the same period last year. Supplies for the winter, the report adds, will probably be no larger than last year's. Consumptive demand, however, may not be quite as strong as during last winter and storage demand may be somewhat less because of anticipated larger supplies of hogs for the following summer. Hence in spite of continued short supplies, hog prices next winter may be somewhat lower than last winter although no very material decline is anticipated.

likely from present crop conditions that the supply of old and new corn this fall will show a reduction of not more than 5 to 10 per cent in the corn belt. In the corn belt states west of the Mississippi river the total supply of old and new corn this fall is likely to be at least equal to the supply last fall, while in the eastern corn belt states it may be at least twenty per cent smaller."

Sheep Industry Expands

Although potential supplies of mutton and lamb in 1926 in exporting countries will probably not be less and may be larger than in 1925, there is no reason to expect any material increase in the imports of these products into the United States, says the United States department of agriculture. Mutton and lamb are being imported into the United States in small quantities, but large imports have never been profitable to importers.

Prices in exporting countries are low, but not low enough, says the department, to enable foreign producers to compete in the United States after paying the tariff duties of 2½ cents a pound on mutton and 4 cents on lamb. Expansion is still the rule in the sheep industry throughout the world.

A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS

By U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

THE trend of prices for farm products during the week ending July 17 generally continued in the same direction as the week before. Grain prices continued in advance under unfavorable weather conditions in some sections. Livestock prices continued downward. Cotton prices advanced slightly. The prices for fruits and vegetables varied as the season for each particular crop unchanged.

Prices of all grains made moderate to sharp advances during the week of July 12 to 17. Unfavorable crop prospects in the spring wheat area of the United States and Canada were the principal strengthening factor in the wheat market, while estimates indicating a smaller crop of feed grains than last year contributed materially to the advance in prices of other grains. Further deterioration was reported in the spring wheat belt during the week as a result of insufficient moisture. Commercial stocks of wheat at the first of July were substantially smaller than last year. Mills continued to be active buyers of the new hard winter wheat and current receipts were readily absorbed at sharply higher prices except at St. Louis, where there was a slight accumulation of grain at the close of the week. Cash wheat was firm in the spring wheat markets and premiums were slightly advanced for the higher protein types.

Feed grain prices continued their upward trend and corn prices advanced about 3c per bushel while oats were ½c higher at most of the important markets. The cash corn market held very firm and prices advanced as a result of continued active demand and only moderate receipts. The oats market advanced as a result of the advance in other grains.

The hay market held generally firm. The best grades of all kinds of hay were in good demand at firm prices, but there was some accumulation of the lower grades at a few of the markets. Prospects for a smaller crop of tame hay together with short pasturage conditions were a strengthening factor in the market.

While the trend of egg prices during the latter half of July has not been at all definite, there have been some evidences of a movement to higher levels.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

DETROIT, July 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 698; market steady. Good to choice yearlings, dry fed, \$9.50@10.25; best heavy steers, dry fed, \$8.50@9.25; best handy weight butcher steers, \$8@8.50; mixed steers and heifers, \$7@8; handy light butchers, \$6.50@7; light butchers, \$5@6.25; best cows, \$5.50@6; butcher cows, \$4.75@5.25; common cows, \$4@4.25; canners, \$3.50@4; choice light bulls, \$6@6.50; heavy bulls, \$5.50@6.25; stock bulls, \$5@5.50; feeders, \$6@6.75; stockers, \$5.25@6.25; milkers and springers, \$5@100.

Veal calves—Receipts, 603; market steady; best, \$14@14.50; others \$4@13.50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 388; market steady. Best lambs, \$14@14.50; fair lambs, \$12.50@13.75; light to common lambs, \$8@10.25; yearlings, \$7.50@13.50; fair to good sheep, \$6@7; culls and common, \$2@4.

Hogs—Receipts, 642. Market prospects: Mixed hogs, \$14.25@14.35.

CHICAGO.—Cattle—Heavy steers in narrow demand; yearlings uneven, \$9@9.75, mostly, with several loads \$10@10.25; choice kind absent; some 1,466-lb steers, \$9; most grassers, \$7.75 downward; canners and cutters weak to 15c lower, \$3.50@3.90 and \$4@4.25, respectively. Hogs: Generally steady to 10c higher, light weight showing advance; closing firm; top, \$13.85; bulk 160 to 210-lb weight, \$13.30@13.70; most 230 to 280-lb butchers, \$12.40@13.35; heavy butchers downward to \$11.75; bulk 290-320-lb averages, \$12@12.25; light packing sows, \$10.50@10.85; most slaughter pigs, \$13.50@13.75; few, \$13.85; shippers took 7,000; estimated holdover, 5,000. Sheep—Fat lambs steady to 25c higher; Idahos topped at \$15; Washingtons, \$14.85; top natives, \$14.75 to city butchers; bulk to packers \$14.25; some downward at \$13.75 and below. Culls steady, \$11@11.50; sheep steady, bulk fat ewes, \$5@6.50; top, \$7.

EAST BUFFALO.—Dunning & Stevens report: Cattle—Market steady. Hogs—Market slow; heavy, \$12.75@13.50; mixed, \$13.75@14; yorkers, \$14.25@14.50; pigs, \$14.50. Sheep—Market steady; top lambs, \$14.50@14.75; yearlings, \$7@12; wethers, \$8.50@9; ewes, \$6@7.50. Calves, \$14.50.

DETROIT LIVE POULTRY

Broilers, fancy heavy rocks and reds, 40c; medium and white, 38c; large leghorns, 29@30c; small leghorns, 24@26c; stags, 18c; extra large hens, 27c; medium hens, 27c; leghorns and small, 22c; large white ducks, 28c lb.

DETROIT BUTTER AND EGGS

BUTTER—Best creamery, in tubs, 36@29½c per lb.
EGGS—Fresh receipts, best quality 28@29½c per doz.

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S MARKET SUMMARY

and Comparison with Markets Two Weeks Ago and One Year Ago

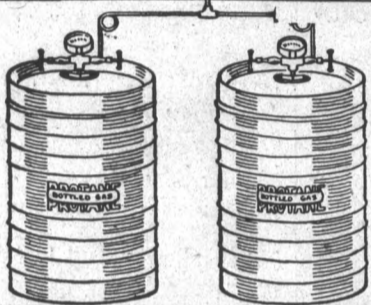
	Detroit July 26	Chicago July 26	Detroit July 12	Detroit 1 yr. ago
WHEAT—				
No. 2 Red	\$1.43		\$1.50	\$1.58
No. 2 White	1.45		1.50	1.59
No. 2 Mixed	1.44		1.50	1.58
CORN—				
No. 2 Yellow	.87	.82½	.79	
No. 3 Yellow	.86		.78	1.13
OATS—				
No. 2 White	.47	.43@44¼	.43	.52
No. 3 White	.46	.43@43¾	.42	.50
RYE—				
Cash No. 2	1.08		1.04	1.04
BEANS—				
C. H. P. Cwt.	4.20		4.05@4.40	4.70@4.75
POTATOES—				
Per Cwt.			2@3.35	3.50
HAY—				
No. 1 Tim.	23.50@24	24@26	23.50@24	23.50@24
No. 2 Tim.	21@22	21@23	21@22	21.50@23
No. 1 Clover	20@21	21@23	20@21	16@18
Light Mixed	22@23	23@25	22@23	23@23.50

Saturday, July 24.—Wheat quiet. Corn and oats steady. Many feel bean prices are due to advance although demand is slow at present.

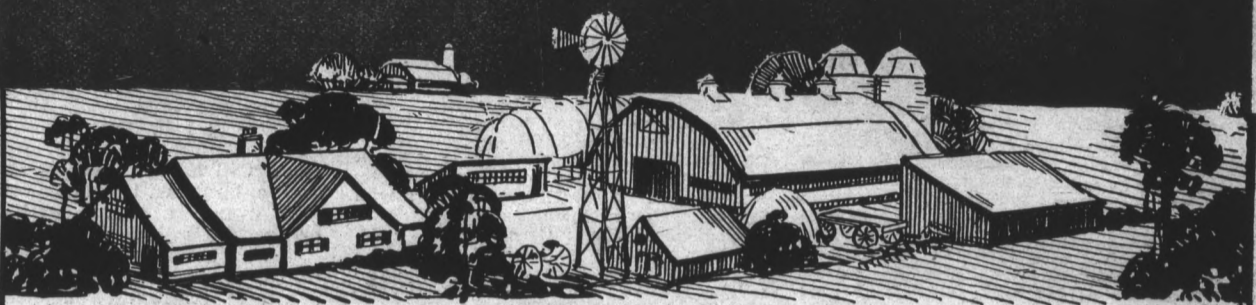
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Complete PRO-TANE systems, including stove and two full drums of gas.



A GUARANTEE with Every System



BETTER--CHEAPER--CLEANER Than WOOD--COAL--KEROSENE--GASOLINE

At last science has discovered a fuel GAS for cooking, etc., for the farm home, the same as city gas, but it is more efficient, cleaner, more dependable and COSTS LESS. This new gas—known as PROTANE BOTTLED GAS, brings to the farm home the last modern convenience which, in IMPORTANCE ranks with electric lights, water systems, the furnace, the automobile, power washing machine or the Radio. It requires no expensive installation—no digging up of yards—no laying of pipe lines—no buying of expensive steel tanks—no special housing of a dangerous gas-making plant. No oil, dangerous gasoline or kerosene to bother with. It is listed with the National Board of Fire Underwriters as standard and is as safe and easy to operate as city gas, and is thoroughly tested and proven.

PROTANE BOTTLED GAS is NATURAL GAS bottled. It is put up in small, steel drums under low pressure and delivered to the users by our local dealer, in each community. Drums are about the size of a 10-gallon milk can. It lights instantly—just like city gas—no generating—and gives the hottest, blue flame for cooking, known to modern science. It does not smoke—has no odor—carbon or soot. It is cheaper, more uniform in heat and much cleaner than wood, coal, kerosene or gasoline. No tanks to fill, no wicks to trim or renew. Can be connected to a PROTANE GAS STOVE, water heater, laundry plate anywhere at no extra expense. Can be used in the dairy house, hog house, poultry house, tank heater or anywhere that heat is required. It is already in use in thousand of homes in 18 states.

Bottled Gas is acknowledged by Authorities to be the finest fuel on the market

Protane Bottled Gas

Is the greatest convenience offered to farm housewives in years. Think what it will mean to you to have this ideal, economical, clean, quick, handy, efficient gas in your kitchen for cooking, laundry, bathroom—anywhere that you want it—just like city folks have! Think what a relief it will be to do away with slow, bothersome wick stoves, wood or coal stoves and all the soot, smoke, ashes, grime, dirt, odors, etc. With Protane Gas your kitchen work will be far less—you'll save time and labor—Your work will be a pleasure—not a drudgery.

DON'T BUY A NEW OIL STOVE OR RANGE

until you have had a chance to investigate or see a demonstration of this wonderful new fuel. Go to the dealer listed in this ad that is nearest to you. He will be glad to give you a demonstration and explain all about it to you. If there is no dealer near you, write us for complete information and how you can have PROTANE BOTTLED GAS for daily use.

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Kingsford Motor Co.....	Iron Mountain, Mich.	Wayne Bottled Gas Co., 101-2-3 Michigan Terminal Warehouse.....	Detroit, Mich.
Cloverland Sheet Metal Co.....	Iron River, Mich.	Lapeer Hardware Co.....	Lapeer, Mich.
Thos J. Shields Co.....	Lansing, Mich.	H. J. Coughlin.....	Merrill, Mich.
Mr. Edward Ulseth.....	Calumet, Mich.	Miller Coal & Seed Co.....	Kalamazoo, Mich.
North & Mevis.....	Howell, Mich.	F. N. Andrews.....	Elk Rapids, Mich.
Mr. John Fixott.....	Iron Mountain, Mich.	I. Atkinson.....	Northport Point, Mich.
Mr. F. F. McGuire.....	Owendale, Mich.	Reliable Plumbing Co.....	Ludington, Mich.
Walrond-Friend-Cassidy Co.....	Harbor Springs, Mich.	Carl Castle, 7th and Clay St.....	Muskegon, Mich.
E. W. Giles.....	East Jordan, Mich.	McLarty & Sergeant, 432 W. Dutton St.....	Kalamazoo, Mich.
F. W. Field.....	Manistee, Mich.	Chas. T. Wade, Cass County Bottled Gas Co.....	Cassopolis, Mich.
Mr. Walter Lemke.....	Algonac, Mich.	Indiana Bottled Gas Co., 311 W. Jefferson Blvd.....	South Bend, Ind.
Oakland Bottled Gas Co., 534 W. Main St.....	Rochester, Mich.	S. & S. Equipment Co.....	Benton Harbor, Mich.
Mr. R. J. Mercer, 311 E. Front St.....	Traverse City, Mich.	H. C. Chadwick.....	Frankfort, Mich.
Mr. Ed Fechter.....	Frankenmuth, Mich.	Parma Mercantile Co.....	Parma, Mich.
McCabe Hardware Company.....	Petoskey, Mich.		
Mr. Jordon J. Thoney.....	Ishpeming, Mich.		
Mr. Wm Crandall.....	Wayne, Mich.		

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HINSLEA SPEDDY COMPANY

101-102-103 Michigan Terminal Warehouse, On Brandt, between Lonyo Blvd. and Wyoming
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

WHAT USERS SAY

CHEAPEST FUEL

Frederick Bartlett, Sterling Park, Lockport, Ill., says: "Will say that we have been using your gas and systems for the past nine months and have had no grievance whatever with the way it works. The heat is intense. With the large family of eight persons that I have, where the stove is almost continually running from morning to night, a drum of gas lasts us from six to eight weeks. As to the cost, we pay less than \$1.00 per thousand for the Bottled Gas, where the city gas costs \$1.25 per thousand. It is a good deal cheaper than the City Gas. The stove gives us good satisfaction, and we don't see how we could get along without your system."

CLEANEST FUEL

Mrs. Iselman, R. R. No. 2, LaPorte, Indiana, says: "We have been using Protane Bottled Gas for cooking purposes and are very much pleased with it. It is not only the cleanest fuel we have ever used, but it is also the most economical and the most satisfactory in every respect. We really think it is a great improvement over all other kinds of fuel and can gladly recommend it to anyone who is interested in securing something better to cook with than they have now."

BEST FUEL

Mrs. L. C. Prew of Kankakee county, Illinois, says: "I have used every kind of fuel in existence from corn cobs to artificial gas and will say that I am most pleased with bottled gas. The control is wonderful, it is always clean and hot. Lights instantly and is economical. There is no room in my house for any other kind of fuel."

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101-102-103 Michigan Terminal Warehouse,
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Please send me without obligation, complete information about Protane Bottled Gas.

Name

Town

R. F. D. State