

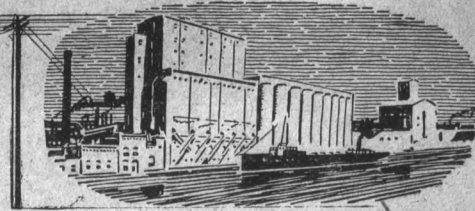
VOL. XIII, No. 25

AUGUST 14, 1926

# *The Michigan* BUSINESS FARMER



*An Independent  
Farm Magazine Owned and  
Edited in Michigan*



PALS

Read in this issue: Feature Articles—Farmers' Service Bureau—Broadscope Farm News and Views—The Publisher's Desk—Fruit and Orchard—Another Installment of Our New Story—The Farm Home—Dairy and Livestock—Veterinary and Poultry Departments—and other features.

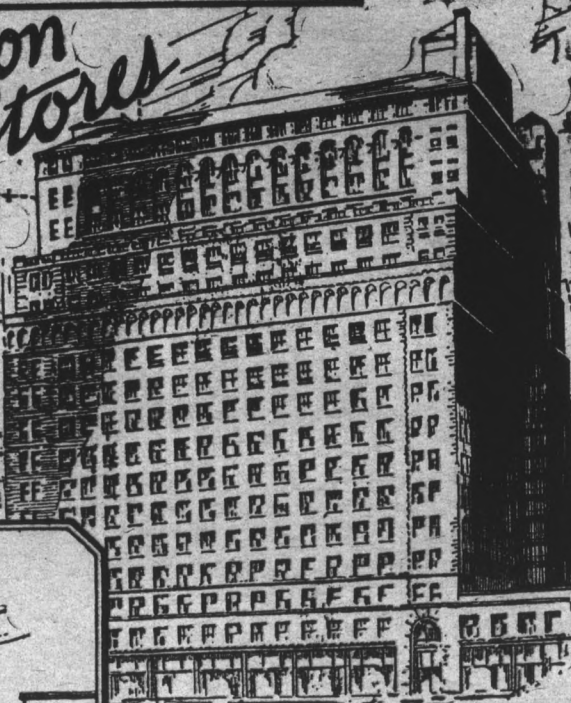


A NATION-WIDE  
INSTITUTION-  
**J.C. Penney Co.**  
INC.  
DEPARTMENT STORES

*A Nation-Wide Institution  
of 745 Department Stores*



Kemmerer, Wyoming, in 1902



J. C. Penney Co. Bldg.,  
Executive and Buying Offices,  
New York City.

## The Fulfilled Vision of a Pioneer

### Back to School

The boys and girls of America are off to school within the next few days. Your nearest J. C. Penney Company Store has everything necessary to outfit them for the school year.

School pads, pencils and supplies of every kind.

For the boys—"Penney Jr." Suits, with two pairs of knickers, at \$13.75. "True Blue" Play Suits, equally serviceable in school, at 79c.

For the girls—High-grade Gingham Dresses at \$1.49. Washable School Frocks at 98c. Coats in latest modes.

For the Boy and Girl—Hats, Shoes, Hosiery. Acme Value at low prices in our children's as well as adult wear.

Ask or write to our nearest Store for our illustrated paper  
"THE STORE NEWS"  
describing our merchandise.

The J. C. Penney Company is constantly adding to its list of Stores and has openings for keen young men to grow to Managers and Co-partners.

AMERICA'S PIONEERS of the past century won fame by blazing their trails toward the unknown West. It has remained for American genius and enterprise of the Twentieth Century to bring forth another type of pioneer—one who, coming out of the West, has cleaved new paths toward the Rising Sun.

James C. Penney, the pioneer, started a small Store on April 14th, 1902, at Kemmerer, Wyoming. It was called the "Golden Rule Store." Eleven years later, with 48 Stores in operation, the name was changed to the J. C. Penney Company. Since then, growth has been continuous, new Stores spreading gradually through the West and then into the East and South.

In developing this Nation-wide service, the J. C. Penney Company abandoned beaten paths and set up new guide-posts for the conduct of a retail business—

Not how high a price will our patrons pay, but for *how little* can we afford to sell—

To wrap into each package the fullest possible Value for the money received—

To hold no "sales," but to fix upon the lowest possible price and maintain this price the year round—

To sell for cash and thus give the public the benefits which cash buying and selling afford—

To put in charge of each Store a man trained by the Company, who has a one-third ownership in his Store.

These few practical rules of business explain why in every one of our 745 Department Stores today you get the fullest possible Value in goods and service for every dollar you spend.

### Where Some of Our 745 Stores Are Located

#### MICHIGAN

Adrian	Iron Wood
Albion	Ishpeming
Alma	Kalamazoo
Alpena	Lapeer
Battle Creek	Ludington
Benton Harbor	Manistee
Cadillac	Manistiquis
Calumet	Marquette
Caro	Monroe
Cheboygan	Muskegon
Coldwater	Niles
Escanaba	Owosso
Hillsdale	Petokey
Holland	Port Huron
Houghton	Saginaw
Ionia	Sault Ste. Marie
Iron Mountain	Sturgis
Iron River	Traverse City

#### WISCONSIN

Antigo	Marshfield
Appleton	Monroe
Ashland	Oshkosh
Beaver Dam	Portage
Beloit	Racine
Berlin	Rice Lake
Chippewa Falls	Richland Center
Fond du Lac	Sheboygan
Green Bay	Stevens Point
Janesville	Watertown
Manitowoc	Wausau
	Wisconsin Rapids

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# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

The Only Farm Magazine Owned and Edited in Michigan

Published Bi-Weekly at  
Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1926

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at Mt. Clemens, Mich., under act Mar. 3, 1879.

## Around 8,000 Attend Farmers' Day at M. S. C. Crowd Sees Two Teams of Horses Pull To Tie in Establishing New State Record

THE weather on Farmers' Day, July 30th, at the Michigan State College could not have been nicer, even if the officials in charge had had it made to order. It was ideal and a crowd of farmers and their families, estimated at around 8,000 people, was in attendance.

The forenoon was given over to inspecting work being done by the College, then at noon picnic baskets were brought forth and folks spread their lunches under trees on the campus. The afternoon was given over to quite an extensive program with perhaps the outstanding feature a team pulling contest where a new state record was established.

Hon. L. Whitney Watkins, State Commissioner of Agriculture painted a word picture of the coming Michigan State Fair for the crowd, stating, "The fair is to be a real agricultural exposition, with your help." The interest shown by the folks indicate that the help will be gladly given.

A team of chestnut horses, owned by A. G. Vanderbeck, of Alma, Gratiot county, and a well-matched pair of bays, owned by Allen Haskins, of Ionia, Ionia county, tied on a new state record for pulling. They pulled the dynamometer set at 3,100 pounds for the full distance of 27 1/2 feet, beating the previous state record by 225 pounds. Also this record is second highest in the United States, the best record of 2,475 pounds being held in Iowa, where horse-pulling contests originated four years ago.

To break the tie weights were set at 3,150 pounds and the teams again were hitched to the dynamometer. The chestnuts made the first attempt and it looked as though they were going to pull it the full distance until a tight collar caused one of the horses to fall. Given three chances they pulled it a total of 43 feet. The Ionia team also failed to make the full distance in one pull and only made 34 feet in three at-

tempts, so the team from Alma was given first prize of \$50 offered by the Ionia Free Fair.

There is a possibility that the two teams will have an opportunity to settle their dispute at the Michigan State Fair at Detroit in September.

The team pulling caused more excitement than would a base ball game or a horseshoe pitching contest. Warnings to the spectators to remain silent and keep back were forgotten when a team got into action. When the horses settled down to the task at hand and their driver waved his whip and urged them to do their best the temptation was

too great and the crowd moved forward, at the same time adding their cries to those of the driver. But the horses seemed to sense that the crowd was with them and they responded nobly with little show of excitement.

During an intermission in the pulling contest Dean Shaw introduced Prof. O. E. Reed of the College who talked briefly on the coming International Dairy Show, to be held at the State Fair Grounds at Detroit during the first week in October.

"Why Michigan Lives Up to Its Motto" was the subject taken up by John A. Doelle, former State Commissioner of Agriculture and now ex-

ecutive secretary of the Michigan Real Estate Association. Conservation is the big question in Michigan for the next ten years, according to Mr. Doelle.

"The good roads question is settled," he said. "What we need is an enlightened public opinion on conservation and enough people back of the movement to get some action on it."

Mr. Doelle compared Michigan to an empire. A circle centering at Detroit and reaching to Ironwood in one direction would go 50 miles beyond Washington in the other, he showed. This empire, with the first position in more agricultural products than any other state, with \$2,000,000,000 of manufactured products each year and with recreational resources scarcely realized, is the greatest state in the Union, he said.

He pointed out the opportunity of Michigan farmers to take advantage of the home market offered by the industrial cities and by the summer tourists, and quoted a New York financial magazine to the effect that only 34 per cent of Michigan people eat food produced in this state. Farmers need to grade and pack their products properly and then advertise them to the people of the cities, he said.

Urging the early completion of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway, he showed that lower transportation costs to the markets of the world will benefit every resident of the state. He predicted that in the future much of the iron and copper mined in the Upper Peninsula will be manufactured in Michigan.

"We don't need to advertise the state if we all believe in it and talk about it," he said. "If you are looking for a peninsula that is well located and that is beautiful, look about you."

The day was concluded with the annual town and country church choir singing contest, sponsored by R. E. Olds, of Lansing. Benzonia won first, Rockford second, Reading third, and Fowlerville, fourth.

### American Banner Wheat Wins Praise

By H. C. RATHER

Extension Specialist, Michigan State College

GROWERS raising wheat on the lighter loams and upland types of soil throughout Michigan are enthused over their prospects with American Banner Wheat this year.

The American Banner, a bald white wheat developed several years ago by plant breeders at the Michigan State College, has come into prominence in more recent years through demand on the part of Michigan Millers for a white wheat that would make the better grades of pastry flour. The American Banner Wheat evidently fills this need and has also won favor as an excellent variety in the food products trade.

Now, it would appear, American Banner is becoming popular with growers too. Clarence Heinlein of Vassar states that American Banner has proven unusually winter hardy for his condition and his 20 acre field of this variety is one of the best wheat fields in that section.

Farley Brothers of Albion have also commented on the winter hardness of this variety for Calhoun County conditions, while R. V.

Beardslee of Owosso says, "We planted Certified American Banner Seed Wheat September 27th last fall, using super-phosphate fertilizer. The field came through the winter in excellent shape and is one of the most promising we have had in years."

Further evidence of the ability of American Banner to withstand severe winters comes from Joseph Kellein of Pewamo, L. H. Conklin of Chesaning and W. H. Morrice of Morrice. Mr. Kellein says "My field of American Banner Wheat stood the winter well and looks right for a bumper crop." L. H. Conklin predicts that American Banner and acid phosphate will turn him a good wheat profit this year, while Mr. Morrice says his whole neighborhood is strong for this variety believing it to be the best yielder for their lighter types of soil.

L. R. Kerr of Sandusky planted his field of American Banner between two other varieties and everyone who saw the comparison remarked on the evident superiority of (Continued on page 17)

## Michigan Hereford Breeders Spend Two Days Visiting Herds of State

THE annual tour of the Michigan Hereford Breeders Association was held in the central part of the state, July 29th and 30th. Owing to the backwardness of the season the committee in charge of the tour did not plan as long a one as usual, but what this tour lacked in length was more than made up by the enthusiasm displayed. These tours are the big event of the year on the Hereford breeders' calendar, and everyone attends who can possibly go.

President Harwood and Secretary Miller met part of the tourists at St. Johns early Thursday morning, from where they went to Pine Bros. Stock Farm, near De Witt. Here they were joined by V. A. Freeman, of the Michigan State College. Accompanying Mr. Freeman was Mr. Ira H. Butterfield, father of Kenyon L. Butterfield, President of M. S. C., this being Mr. Butterfield's second tour with the Hereford breeders. He is one of the older residents of the state, but is still taking an active interest in everything pertaining to agriculture, and the Hereford breeders always enjoy having him with them.

The Pino herd consists of about 38 cows, and it was very interesting to note the results of Mr. Pino's crosses of bloodlines as explained by him. We next visited the farm of Jos. Feldspausch, where we saw some fine cows and good calves. Mr.

Feldspausch's herd numbers about 20 registered Herefords. Here we were joined by James Campbell, county agent of Genesee county, who has a herd of Herefords on his farm in Clinton county. We can always count on "Jim" and his family being present when a Hereford event is taking place.

Weisgerber Bros., south of Ionia, was the next stop, where we saw the show herd they are fitting for the fall fairs. They have about 20 head of registered Herefords.

### Dinner At Harwood Farm

Everyone was glad to reach the Harwood farm, where we were scheduled to have dinner. Their beautiful lawn was an ideal place for the serving to the sixty members of the party, of the fine dinner prepared by the West Berlin Ladies Aid. After dinner County Agent R. L. Helm, of Ionia county, acted as toastmaster. President Harold Harwood welcomed the Hereford breeders to his home, and he was followed by Mr. Lewis Hale, President of the Ionia Chamber of Commerce, who welcomed the tourists in behalf of the citizens of Ionia county, and who also gave an interesting address touching upon problems of farming, and the friendly relationship existing between the farmers of Ionia county and the people of Ionia. This cooperation has resulted in Ionia having one of

the best county fairs in Michigan. Mr. Hale's talk was followed by one given by an officer of the fair, who gave a short account of its history. Several of the breeders gave short talks. Mr. Ira H. Butterfield gave an interesting account of some of the things that he was trying to accomplish for the betterment of agriculture. At the close of the short business meeting which was held, a motion was made and seconded that the Secretary send a suitable letter to Mr. Alvin H. Sanders, Editor of the "Breeders Gazette", expressing the thanks and appreciation of the Association for his work in behalf of the Better Beef movement.

### Judging Contest

After the dinner and business meeting, movies were taken of the crowd, and we left to view one of judging contests and demonstration given by V. A. Freeman. Two young cows were used in this, and it was of great educational value to those present.

The herd of Wm. Kneale and Son, consisting of 25 head, was then visited. Mr. Kneale not only has good Herefords, but he knows how to make good maple syrup as any one who was present will testify. The remainder of the Harwood herd of 140 were then looked over, where it was grazing in one of the good pastures on the Harwood farm. From there we drove to Heart Lake Hereford Farm, near Lake Odessa, owned

by Homer Van Buren, and saw his good herd bull and 17 cows. Another judging contest was held here, after which we were treated to home made ice cream and cake, candy and cigars.

We next visited Mr. R. A. Dodds, a new Hereford breeder, who is making a good start in the Hereford game with 6 registered cows. The last stop was at J. E. Hunter's farm at Vermontville, where we saw his 17 registered cows. Mr. Hunter also has some good horses, of which our movie operator shot a few pictures. After being served with lemonade and cake, the day's tour was ended.

### Last Day

The next day was spent in inspecting the Michigan State College herd, and enjoying the activities of Farmer's Day held there.

These annual tours have a far reaching value; they keep the Hereford breeders in close touch with each other, and give them first hand knowledge of the other fellow's stock and methods of breeding, all of which is putting the Herefords to the front of the beef cattle breeds in Michigan.

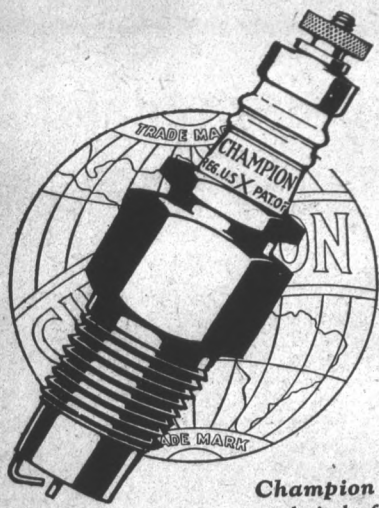
This tour was one of the best attended of any of these held, and its success is largely due to the work of V. A. Freeman and President Harold Harwood, who arranged it. It is planned to have next year's tour in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.



# SERVICE

The service rendered by Ford cars and trucks and Fordson Tractors is well matched by the service of dependable Champion Spark Plugs, which have been standard Ford equipment for 15 years. Dependable Champions render better service for a longer time but to insure continued maximum power and speed in Ford engines be sure that you install a full set of Champions at least once a year.

All Champion Spark Plugs are of two-piece, gas-tight construction, with sillimanite insulators and special analysis electrodes. There is a type suitable for every car, tractor and stationary engine.



Champion X  
exclusively for  
Fords—packed  
in the Red Box

60¢  
Each

**CHAMPION**  
Dependable for Every Engine.  
Toledo, Ohio

## 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.)

### SEVERAL SCHOOL QUESTIONS

Should or must a rural teacher teach penmanship? Must a rural teacher correct all the pupils' papers on mathematics? If they do not how can they grade the pupils properly? Some teachers say that they are not obliged to correct any papers after school hours and that they have no time in school hours. Has any parent got the right to go and censure the teacher during school or after school? What steps should the school board take to prevent this? If the law requiring at least one year of normal training for all teachers goes into effect this year, where will we hire our teachers from?—C. M., Midland, Michigan.

**PENMANSHIP** is included in the course of study for all rural schools. Each teacher must teach the subject.

It is the duty of the teacher to give instruction as provided for in the state course of study. Details

summers while bulletin dates it from 1908.

What I should like to know is why it is written up so, etc., and yet elevators do not cooperate enough to carry seed and say there is no sale for it? Is it true the wrinkled bean has no sale? Why is it that farmers say there is no sale for it if they do raise it?—F. M. T., Richmond, Michigan.

**THE Robust** is a pea bean that had its origin in a commercial lot of beans in 1908. Due to its immunity to mosaic during that year the plant was noted and saved.

Since then selections and tests have been made to get a high yielding pure line. About 1916 the bean was put out as the Robust to the commercial grower. A little later, due to mixtures caused by careless handling at threshing, the beans seemed to be slightly mixed. Lots were again tested from over the state in comparison to selected strains carried at the College and

### GOING TO TAKE ANY LONG TRIPS?

**I**n a recent issue we published an editorial advising our folks that if any of them were planning long trips during their vacations this summer we would be pleased to advise them regarding the routes. Since then we have served a large number of our folks, some expecting to tour several states, others about Michigan, and our services are still available to any who did not see the editorial. Just write in, telling us where you want to go, and we will direct you to the best of our ability. If we feel you should have maps we will tell you so and the kind you need. In case you can not get maps we will get them for you charging only the postage in addition to the retail price of the maps.

of the method are left to her. She must personally supervise grading of examination and test papers. The teacher must find a sufficient amount of time to do the instruction necessary for her school.

A parent has no right to disturb a school or do anything that would tend to bring school authority into contempt. Section 5684 of the 1915 Compiled Laws provides in part as follows: 'Any person who shall disturb any school by rude or indecent discourse, or in any other way make such disturbance, shall on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not less than two nor more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days.'

The teacher training law provides that after September 1, 1925, county certificates shall be based upon normal training. The minimum amount of training is one year. It also provides for renewals of certain certificates that were in effect on September 1, 1925.

There is as yet no evidence of a teacher shortage in the state.—G. N. Otwell, Department of Public Instruction.

### ROBUST BEANS

Two years ago your paper and another state farm paper printed a few articles on the robust bean; which aroused my interest. On talking with a few local farmers found they knew nothing of bean so through county agent got a government bulletin on them. Decided to plant some but the elevators were rather vague on Robust beans and could give no guarantee on the seed being such, so finally through the courtesy of M. S. C. obtained a small amount of seed to try out. My stand was about as pretty as I ever saw, practically every bean germinating and when matured the vines were loaded. The next year when the man who worked my farm came to plant beans I talked "Robust Beans" and he finally got what he said were that variety. On account of bad fall which delayed the harvesting until very late and after several hard frosts, thought my beans might not make good seed this year so the planter went to the elevators for seed. The men there claim they can not carry as there is no demand or sale for it. That is it shrinks and there is no sale for a wrinkled bean, that it is a new bean of only a few

about 1922, a new distribution of seed was made, being called "The Improved Robust". This latter release is what is largely grown at present and is being kept pure by the care and restrictions of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association.

The Robust has yielded well above any commercial lot of beans which it has been placed in test with. More farmers are using the bean each year. The fact that it is the most anthracnose and blight resistant of any of our white pea beans makes it highly desirable to grow.

A wrinkled bean is not desirable on the market but as yet we have been unable to find a bean which will not wrinkle when conditions are favorable. This is true of all the white pea beans grown at this Station.

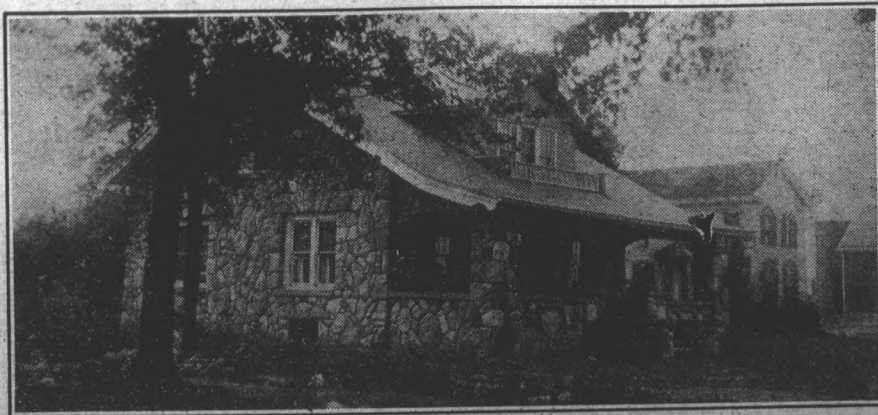
The report that the Robust bean will not sell is a rumor. As yet I have the first farmer to see who has had to hold his white pea beans from one year to the next without a sale just because it was the Robust or called Robust.—H. R. Pettigrove, Assistant Professor in Farm Crops, Michigan State College.

### FILE BILL OF EQUITY

In April, 1900, I bought a farm on the south side of the section running

## WHERE OUR READERS LIVE

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



ON THE HENRY WEBER FARM, NEAR WHITMORE LAKE.  
Henry Weber, of Whitmore Lake, Washtenaw county, lives in this fine stone house. The old home can be seen just the other side of the new one.

north line and now I have got my abstract brought up to date and I find that the man on the north side in the year 1901 sold his land and gave the description on the south side of the section and he never has owned any land south of the quarter line. The man that bought it has sold it on the right description. It has been sold several times but only the once on my abstract. Would it be made straight if my place was probated?—A Subscriber, Chesaning, Michigan.

**I**t would probably be advisable to file a bill in equity to quiet title to the piece of property so as to remove the cloud caused by the wrong description in your neighbor's deed.—Legal Editor.

### MARL

I have a marl bed and would like to know more about it. Does it contain as high a percent of lime as stone? Can marl be dried and screened so it will contain a higher percent of lime. What is the best way to mine and what is the usual price per yard?—R. H. R., Waldron, Michigan.

**T**he percentage of lime in marl varies to a greater degree than does limestone. Marl deposits may range from 96 or 97 per cent calcium carbonate equivalent to a calcareous clay containing only a low percentage of calcium carbonate. Drying and screening marl will not raise the percentage of lime. Most marl is taken out by means of buckets and cable or shoveled out by hand.

The Michigan State College conducts marl digging demonstrations throughout the state showing a bucket that has been designed by the Agricultural Engineering Department. The price of excavating ranges from 25c to 50c per cubic yard.—O. B. Price, Soils Specialist, Michigan State College.

### SENDING RURAL CHILDREN TO HIGH SCHOOL

Could you tell us the law in regard to sending rural children to high school? We live eight miles from nearest high school. Does rural school have to pay tuition also transportation of children to high school who have successfully finished eighth grade? We have no place in town where children could make their home and be looked after properly. Please let us know at once.—Mrs. C., Parma, Mich.

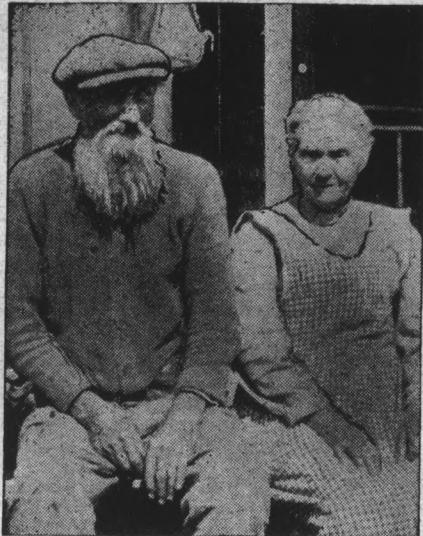
**P**upils who have eighth grade county diplomas and who reside in districts in which no high school is maintained are exempt from compulsory attendance at school. Before such pupils can claim their exemption, however, they must obtain either a labor permit or an excuse from the commissioner of schools and be regularly employed in some kind of work.

A district that does not maintain a high school must pay the tuition not exceeding \$60 per year for all resident eighth grade graduates who make written application on or before the fourth Monday in June. The board of education have authority to pay transportation but are not compelled to do so.—G. N. Otwell, Department of Public Instruction.



# THRU OUR HOME FOLKS' KODAKS

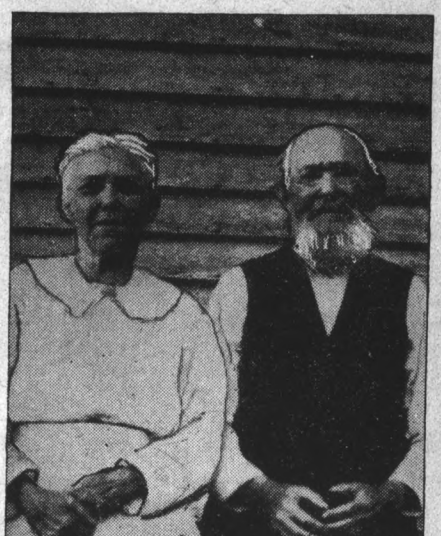
## A Few More Entries in Our Longest Married Couple Contest



**MR. AND MRS. JAMES VAN HOESEN.**—This couple was married Oct. 13, 1869, and they live near Boyne City, Charlevoix county. He is 78, she is 76, and they have three children and four grandchildren.



**MR. AND MRS. JAMES TRAU AND FAMILY.**—Both Mr. and Mrs. Traux were born and raised in Allegan county, and they still live there, their home being near Hilliards. They were married February 29th, 1880. There are nine living children, twenty-seven grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. Mr. Traux was born in the year 1859, and his wife five years later. They are shown here with their children.



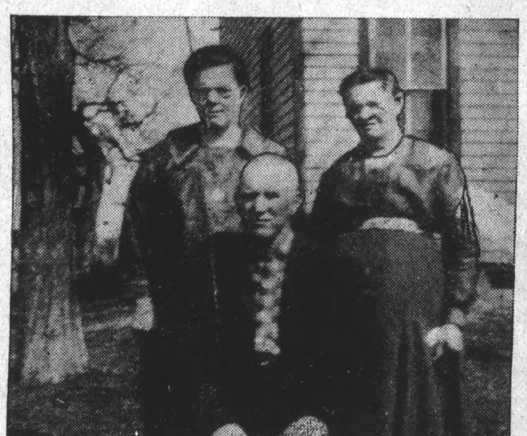
**MR. AND MRS. JOHN McLAREN.**—North Star, Gratiot county, is where the McLarens live. Their 60th wedding anniversary was March 17th of this year. They have 1 child, 2 grandchildren and 7 great-grandchildren.



**MR. AND MRS. MASON WELCH.**—Fifty-one years ago April 15, 1926, the Welchs, of Vestaburg, Gratiot county, were married. To this union were born four children, and they have eight living grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. Mr. Welch is 71, his wife 69. There are five living generations in this family, Mrs. Welch's mother being the first.



**MR. AND MRS. HENRY HUBBLE.**—Mr. and Mrs. Hubble, of Oxford, Oakland county, are 78 and 75 respectively, and they have been married just over fifty-five years. Both are enjoying good health. They have four children, two girls and two boys, and all of them reside in Michigan, in nearby counties. This picture, we are told, was taken on their fiftieth wedding anniversary.



**MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM L. AYERS AND DAUGHTER.**—The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Ayers took place on April 23rd, 1871, and three years later they bought a 21-acre farm near Old Mission, Grand Traverse county, where they still live. Seventeen children were born to them but there are only six living. There are 41 grandchildren and 6 great-grandchildren.



**MR. AND MRS. ONSLOW WRIGHT.**—The Wrights, of Elk Lake, Antrim county, were married December 5th, 1869, in Pennsylvania, coming to Michigan nine years later. They have four children, ten grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.



**MR. AND MRS. JOHN SCHAEIDIG AND MR. AND MRS. CARL DOEBLER.**—Both couples live near Rogers City, Presque Isle county. The Schaedigs have been married 53 years and have 13 children, 83 grandchildren and 35 great-grandchildren. The Doeblers have been married 59 years, and have three children, 22 grandchildren and twelve great-grandchildren.



**MR. AND MRS. DAVID TIGNER.**—Four years ago the 28th of last December the Tigners celebrated their Golden Wedding anniversary on their farm near Sanford, Midland county. They have 8 children, 41 grandchildren, 41 great-grandchildren.



**MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM SMITH.**—This couple has been married just over 60 years and, until recently, lived on their farm. They now live in Woodland, Barry county. They have 7 children, twenty-four grandchildren and 7 great-grandchildren.



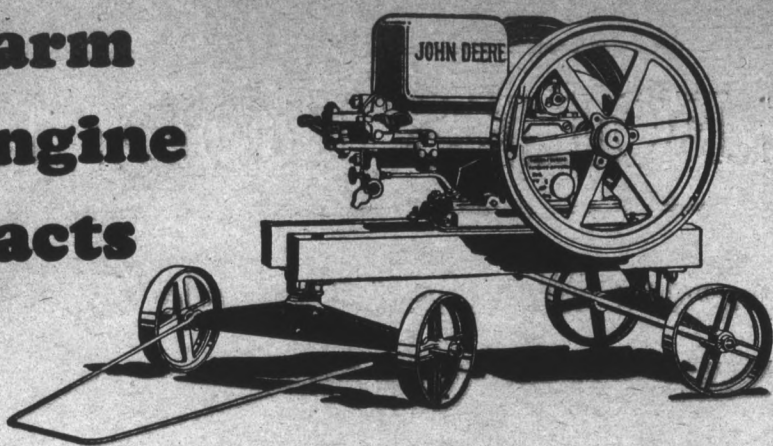
**MR. AND MRS. ALONZO GRUESBECK.**—Mr. and Mrs. Gruesbeck, of Ithaca, Gratiot county, are here shown with their eight children. He is eighty-seven, she eighty-four, and they have been married sixty-seven years. There are 8 children, 28 grandchildren, 32 great-grandchildren, and 3 great-great-grandchildren.



**MR. AND MRS. CHARLES B. LOVRIEN.**—Nearly 68 years have passed since the Lovriens were united in marriage. Four children were born to them but there are only two living. There are five grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.



## Farm Engine Facts



### You Should Know

You want to get the most out of the engine you buy—the most in service, power, convenience and satisfaction. Before you buy know these facts about the

#### John Deere Farm Engine

The Enclosed Engine That Oils Itself

All of the vital parts—the cylinder, bearings, gears—are fully enclosed in a dust-tight housing.

A simple automatic oiling system keeps these vital parts operating in a bath of clean oil without the use of a single grease cup or lubricator. The John Deere runs without one bit of attention—supplies dependable power for years to come.

Extremely simple—easy to under-

stand—easy to start—clean to work around. An engine the boys and women folks can run. The entire family can use it to lighten their work.

Built in 1-1/2, 3 and 6 H. P. sizes. Can be furnished with portable truck.

Be sure to see it at your John Deere dealer's. If he can't supply you, write us.

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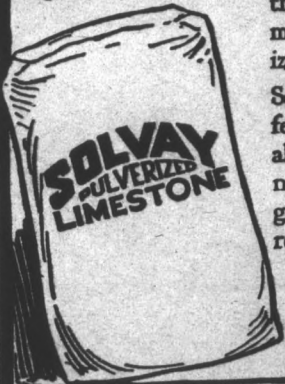
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THE BUSINESS FARMER,

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## For Me To Live Is Affliction

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: "Now I rejoice in my sufferings for your sake, and fill up on my part that which is lacking of the afflictions of Christ." Col. 1:24.

SHE lives in a humble cottage among the hills. Her preacher-husband asked her to bear him fourteen children. Through long, toilsome years she sewed, washed, churned, baked, and cared for this large family. And, I nearly forgot to say that for pastime, she milked the cows and tended the garden. When I found her she was blind and broken. Of course. How could it be otherwise? What about the religion of her preacher-son? But that is not the point in this lesson. This mother is daily adding honor and distinction to her life by glorifying in her afflictions. Long has she been patient in bearing the sins of husband and society. For her to live is affliction.

"For me to live is Christ," said Paul. But when we break Christ up into pieces, a chief and component part is affliction. In our text we understand the apostle to say that Christ, raised to the highest terms, is suffering. And he says he is glad for others' sake. But we shall see further.

"I fill up on my part that which is lacking of the afflictions of Christ." Lieutenant Hobson said that something sacrificial had to be done. He swung the Merrimac across the harbor channel, bottled the Spanish fleet, and it WAS done. Yes, it was dangerous, but he was glad to do it for his country's sake, and he thus won honor and distinction. Christ's suffering and reconciliation were perfect in him. His plan for capturing the world was complete in him, but not in others. So, at this point, Paul offers his weak little body to bear about the marks of the Lord Jesus so that the world may know something of the life of holy living and patient endurance for righteousness' sake. Here is a choice soul that recognizes that the reality and significance of Christ's afflictions must be lived out in the flesh; that there must be created a fellowship of suffering to atone for a sinning world; and therefore he is patient while God hammers the stubborn iron of his body into usable shape.

Now, really, is our Gospel one of affliction? Well, Jesus says, "Blessed are they that mourn." Does that sound like good news? Doesn't it counter with the popular notions of happiness? The luring way of the world is, "Blessed are they laugh, that are full, that have plenty of flour in the barrel and meat in the smoke-house, that have good health, and that know nothing about pain and sorrow." If this be true, Jesus' words of grace have no meaning for us. But all serious thinkers and lovers know that Christ's mountain teaching is deeply and unconditionally true. There are few agencies in the world more resultful for righteousness than the folks here and there who are imitating their Lord through solemn and patient suffering. Verily, happiness is conditioned not chiefly by outside affairs, but by the inside qualities. That is the point of Christ's teaching: This inward change of heart is to be enforced, not through fear of penalty, but through the idea that it contributes to the greatest good in life. Listen to Longfellow, "It has done me good to be somewhat parched by the heat, and drenched by the rain of life." And Beecher, "Tears are often the telescope by which men see far into heaven." And this wise saying, "The good are better made by ill, as odors crushed are sweeter still."

She came in out of the wicked night-life of Chicago, and threw herself on the bed in a city hotel, lonesome and friendless. In the morning she was found dead. A note tucked under the mattress, read, "Mother is gone and I have no one to love me." This mourner seemed not to be blessed. She said that it was better not to live. She didn't

know that sorrow has its benediction. Why? Because someone failed to show her that life and blessing are not necessarily conditioned on outward satisfactions, but on an inward disposition. Poor creature! She was more weak than wicked. She and all similar cases impress upon us all the need of a purer social environment, but also and mainly, the need of a person who is willing to stand at the cross-road of youth to interpret to fickle young womanhood and faltering young manhood, the pains and travails that must be met and endured in any upward striving. But that person must be in himself a reincarnation of suffering; one who holds not his life dear unto himself, and who is willing to be afflicted for others' sake. Our Burden-bearer has said that it is blessed to carry sorrows for others. And if one is not blessed, one has not learned how to get through the miseries of life gracefully.

Verily, our Gospel is one of suffering. Christianity is perpetuated through bleeding hearts. Without affliction, Christ is made of none effect, and our own life is paralyzed. "Who is weak and I am not weak" said Paul. Are we in this fellowship of mourners? "Put on, therefore, as God's elect, a heart of compassion." It's a comfort to every distressed soul to know that Jesus "offered up prayers and supplications with strong crying and tears." Do your prayers cost anything? Is there a bleeding life back of them? What cold-blooded propositions some of us are? God knows we need something in our lives to humble and purify our nature; and sorrows rightly borne will do this. There is a home near you, where for years a helpless invalid has been the source of great blessing and holy influence. Every member of the family has been made gentler and more self-denying. And we can not understand any of our afflictions, until we begin to see what good to others it is possible to make them.

"Sometime when all life's lessons have been learned,  
And sun and stars forevermore have set  
The things which our weak judgment here has spurned,  
The things o'er which we grieved with lashes wet,  
Will flash before us out of life's dark night,  
As stars shine most in deeper tints of blue;  
And we shall see how all God's plans were right,  
And how what seemed reproof, was love most true."

"I rejoice in my sufferings for your sake." Now, listen to that! Here is a man in a Roman prison and in ball and chain, yet full of praise and song. Truly, this a paradox. It is dead against sense and experience. But the tender and strong touch of that Hand was upon Paul. Years before, he had put his heart into the hands of the Great Refiner. Such submission yet makes for blessing and consolation. Such surrender is true martyrdom. A sufferer may be but a victim. He is no martyr unless willing to give definite testimony of that for which he stands; a testimony that costs strength and blood.

But what about the future? Well, "God himself shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." Isn't that enough? The hall was darkened, and the picture on the screen was made brighter. Does God darken our earthly lives so that we might the better see the glow of the celestial highlands? Let us pray about it.

#### BIBLE THOUGHT

SERVE THE LORD with gladness: come before his presence with singing. For the Lord is good: his mercy is everlasting: and his truth endureth to all generations.—Psalm 100:2, 5.



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In Pennsylvania the addition of potash in the fertilizer increased the average annual yield covering a period of 40 years as follows:

Corn	8.5 bushels
Oats	5.2 "
Wheat	3.2 "
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Corn	20.3 bushels
Oats	4.5 "
Wheat	6.1 "
Clover	.52 tons

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 forces.

## 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.)

### The State Fair

**NOT** all farmers can attend the State Fair September 5-11, but a great many will, and many more could, and would if they knew more about this great Exhibition.



L. W. MEEKS

Nearly every paper one picks up to read tells of some auto mishap in Detroit, and many times these news articles tell of a drunken driver running into some one else, or of a street car hitting the auto, etc. To many people this has had the effect of completely obliterating any desire or thought of visiting Detroit, and many people consider the State Fair as being in the city of Detroit, and they have no desire to go. This is all a mistake. Detroit has grown to cover vast areas, and many outlying districts are mentioned as Detroit, when in reality they are somewhat removed from Detroit itself. This is true of the State Fair. It is said to be held in Detroit, and in a way it is; but in a broader sense it is not in Detroit at all, and may be reached nicely by auto without going into the city or near enough to be in hazardous traffic.

To those living west of Detroit and south west of Ann Arbor, an easy way to go to the Fair grounds is found by going north of Ann Arbor and then east. This road will eventually bring one into Detroit on what is known as the Seven Mile Road, and when Woodward Ave., is reached one is not far from the Fair Grounds. For a few blocks here, on Woodward the traffic is heavy, but it is not congested and is fully regulated.

On arriving at the fair ground one will be impressed by the vast area which has been given over to farmers and others for parking and camping if they choose. This space is not way off in a remote part of the grounds—it is very near the main entrances and is an ideal location. State Fair guards are everywhere in evidence, and cheerfully give any desired information and help.

Many people expect the expense will be heavy during a few days stay in such a place but it is much more reasonable than they expect. Of course one can spend all he wants to, but it is not necessary to run your bank account down very far in order to visit Michigan's great fair, and have a good time too.

One who has never paid the Fair a visit will be surprised to find so many excellent buildings. While at the Fair last year a gentleman told me that the International Exposition at Chicago had no finer buildings. It was this man's first visit to Michigan's Fair, and he marvelled at its magnitude and he had visited many states.

Most people would be repaid for their visit if they attended only the horse show in the Coliseum. This is free and very entertaining as well as instructive.

Taking it all in all a State Fair visit is a worth while trip. It is not necessary to stay at the grounds all the time. One may leave his car there and take a street car or bus for a visit to the city or to beautiful Belle Isle. If one has never been to Belle Isle it would be little short of a crime to fail to see it. An island in the Detroit River said to be the most beautiful park in the world. "Free"? Yes, all free.

For most farmers, vacations are few and far between, and while the writer enjoys a day at a lake, he looks forward with more anticipation to a visit at some city or exposition.

### Weather?

Yes, we are having weather every day, and, while it was dry here when the last article was written two weeks ago, it is far more so now, as no rain has come to wet in more than an inch. Weather forecasts of rain come and go, but the rain does not appear. Farmers are feeding hay, as pastures are practically all dead. This dry season reminds me of a man who owned a farm I once worked. Talking of the weather during a very dry season he said we might better have a season too dry than too wet. This was several years ago, and I could hardly agree with him at that time—but the next year we had the wet.

It began in mid June, and rained from two to four days every week all summer. When fall came the rain still continued, with this result; no corn was worth cutting; no ground was dry enough for seeding; no barn had hay it worth as much as straw; all the wheat and oats in granaries were musty. I concluded my friend was right, and better have it too dry than too wet, but why not have it about half and half, eh?

### Corn Crib

When we purchased this farm we built a tool house 28 ft. wide and 60 ft. long. Across the west end we built a corn crib. It was next to the wagon floor, and we allowed it was as fine and handy as one could wish for. The west side was built of 1x4 strips nailed to 2x4's. A series of hinged doors were placed outside and when corn was first cribbed they could be opened to admit air, being closed most of the year. But rats! Yes, rats put in an appearance and our supposedly fine corn crib seemed to be their mecca. They ruin quantities of corn every year, and we have decided to move the crib. It might be possible to screen the whole thing with wire cloth, but that hardly seems practical and we are inclined to build one away from other buildings and up on supports, where rats cannot get an entrance. Remember the old time crib upon wood posts with an inverted pan between the top of post and stringer? Well, that's what we have in mind only we will use cement for posts, and have some galvanized pans made for the top of them. We can use the crib sides we now have, and when the crib is taken from the shed we will use the space for storing narrow machinery etc. If any of our readers have a crib they think is ideal, we shall be

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THE THRESHING SEASON IS HERE.

This picture of threshing buckwheat near Ada, Kent county, was sent in by B. V. Sisson, of Ada, who writes he wouldn't be without M. B. F.



glad to have them write us, and help us in planning.

### The Wheat Ground

As I change work with neighbors in harvesting and harvesting grain, and as I drive through the country, I am inclined to believe many farmers need two more things to make their farm equipment complete, in order to fit wheat ground properly. One thing would be a stone boat and the other thing would be the inclination to use it. Removing stones from a field may seem like an awful task, but in a half day, one man with team and stone boat can remove more stone than one would expect, at least enough to add considerably to the joy of harvesting the crops, not to mention mower or binder guards and dispositions.

## FRUIT and ORCHARD

Edited by HERBERT NAFZIGER

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

### COVER CROPS, PAST AND PRESENT

THE question of cover crops for cultivated orchards is still a live one but cover crop practice and theory has changed considerably. It was formerly thought necessary to use as



Herbert Nafziger

a cover crop a plant that would live over winter and would make a heavy growth of green material to plow under in the spring. Leguminous, or nitrogen gathering crops, were considered especially valuable and many fruit growers went to considerable expense in buying vetch seed and other high priced seed to sow for cover crops. Times change, however and methods change with them. Cover crop practice that was considered the height of efficiency a few years back is now pushed aside as not only inefficient and uneconomical but in some respects actually detrimental.

The functions of a cover crop are, to check the growth of the trees in the late summer so they will enter the winter in a mature and hardy condition to hold leaves and snow for protection of the roots during the winter, and last but not least to furnish humus for the soil. A quick growing legume such as soy beans will add nitrogen also, but as a rule nitrogen can be most effectively added by the use of a quick acting chemical fertilizer applied early in the spring.

Fruit trees make their greatest and most valuable growth early in the season at a time when natural organic nitrogen is at low ebb in the soil, in fact the spur growth which is so essential for annual bearing in apples is practically finished when the blossoms drop. At this time the trees need all the moisture and nitrogen they can get hold of. The "live over winter" cover crop, making a quick heavy growth early in the spring, hampers the trees by robbing them of much needed moisture and food just at the most critical period of the year. Moreover the temptation is often great to allow such a crop to grow in order to obtain a large amount of material to plow under. Every day of such delay takes dollars out of the grower's pocket.

Knowledge of scientific facts is one thing but the next thing is to devise cultural methods which will put these facts to work in a practical way. For the bearing, cultivated orchard it seems best to sow a cover crop, about July 15th, which will make a quick heavy growth and will not live over winter but will stand up enough to hold leaves and snow. The following spring, as early as possible, the dead cover crop is worked into the soil by plowing or by disking, and the trees are given an application of nitrate of soda, or sulphate of ammonia, about three weeks before blossoming.

Buckwheat has found considerable favor as a cover crop plant. (Continued on page 11)

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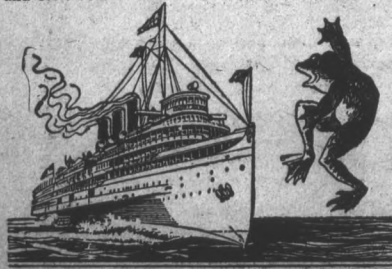
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## HOMESTEAD COUNTRY N. GREGORY

(Continued from July 31st issue.)

"KNEW that would bring you out." Grinned Doug. "Guess Terry was joking tho."

Mary turned to her brother. "Did you tell him that?" she demanded sharply. "Wouldn't told him anything but the truth if I did, would I?" demanded Terry, grinning.

"He didn't say anything much, honest," said Doug. "Just said he threw one of your biscuits at a bird and accidentally killed a cat."

"Oh, you big fibber," flashed Mary. "Well you'll have to eat my biscuits for dinner."

"I can stand 'em if Terry can," said Doug. "I've cracked walnuts with my teeth."

"Mother," said Terry, suddenly remembering Mort, who had been standing awkwardly by, "this is Mr. Ramsdale. He's been a big help to us."

Mr. Muir came in. He was a thin man, slightly taller than his son, clean shaven and kind faced.

"Hello, boys," he said. "Pretty bad storm, isn't it? Any stock out?"

"All of them," said Terry.

"Won't we lose them? They'll starve, won't they, if it keeps up this way?"

"They'll break in thru the forest gate if it keeps this up, Mr. Muir," explained Mort.

"But it won't last long. We get it regularly at this time of the year; it'll

Terry grinned broadly and Doug blushed.

"Let's go," he said.

About half a mile above the forest they came upon some deer tracks.

"Go quiet now," said Mort; "the wind's with us and we'll get one."

They followed the tracks for the distance of perhaps a mile when Mort whispered:

"There they are—two bucks and a doe. Shoot the bucks—one apiece. Get off the horses to shoot."

Filled with excitement, the boys slid off their horses, leveled their guns and cracked down on the deer.

The terrible bellow of the big guns almost deafened them, and the recoil left them stunned. When they awoke from the daze and took a look, the deer were nowhere to be seen.

"You shot two feet over them," chuckled Mort in amusement. "I could see the snow fly. Let's go on ahead. Maybe you'll get another chance."

However, they rode all morning without discovering any further signs, and were returning to the ranch, when a big ten point buck leaped out of a thicket of scrub oak and plunged wildly down the slope with great bounds, lunging higher and higher in the air until he seemed almost to be flying.

Doug was a crack wing shot and a quick one as well. His rifle had flashed before either Mort or Terry had had time

### 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 the work under way it being harvest time. Within a few days they meet up with Kord, their next neighbor, who is about the meanest cuss ever born. Then the family arrives, Dad, Mother and Mary. By the way Doug has a case on Mary who is 16 years old. Now go on with the story.

go off in a few days. But if you hadn't had a lively pair of boys to push things, you'd lost several thousand bushels of grain."

"I could always depend on Terry," said Mr. Muir, smiling. "And Doug, too, for that matter."

"Dinner," called Mary.

Doug picked up a biscuit, golden brown and light as down, and scowled at it fiercely. He pretended to tear it open by main strength and worry off a bite.

"Before you marry me, Mistress Mary," he said; "you'll have to improve on biscuits."

Mary flushed scarlet. "Then I'll take care to never improve them, Mr. Doug!" she retorted.

"Quit quarreling," said Mrs. Muir, smiling, "and act like you're glad to see one another even if you're not."

"He started it," said Mary. "He always does. There was a catch in her voice."

Doug glanced up quickly; "them's the best biscuits in the world. Honest!"

Mort broke in, to address Mr. Muir. "I guess we'll look over the racks," he said. "Want to stack that grain as soon as the snow goes off?"

"Why not thresh it from the shock?" asked Mr. Muir.

"When you get ready to thresh, them shocks will be under two or three feet of snow," said Mort, smiling. "It actually snows up here. We'll probably have two or three weeks nice weather after this; then when the snow starts again it will keep coming. Want to get everything done before then—potatoes dug, stacks fenced, grain stacked. The winters are not cold up here, but they're long and there's lots of snow."

"Where are the cattle barns?" asked Mr. Muir. "I haven't seen any."

"There's none to see. The cattle winter out and bed right down on the snow."

Next morning the sun shone on two feet of snow.

"Be a fine time to get a deer," said Mort. "You boys like to try your luck?"

"There's nothing much we can do until the snow goes off, is there?" asked Terry. "Not a thing."

"Then I'd say, let's go. It will be a lot of sport, and maybe we will see some of our cattle while we're gone. Where are the guns? Let's take a look at them."

Mort dug out three high-powered rifles, a .30, a .351 automatic and .32 special.

"The .351 is mine," he said; "the other two guns go with the ranch."

"Take your pick, Doug," Terry generously offered.

Doug chose the .32.

"That's a go-getter," said Mort; "but she sure kicks like a bay steer. But for that matter, so does the .30."

"Who gets the first shot?" said Terry. "You boys draw straws," said Mort.

"I've shot deer before and I'll stay out of the competition."

"Let me hold them," said Mary, who had come over to have a look at the guns.

Doug won.

"I'll never in my whole life say another single word against your biscuits," he said. "Only maybe you'd better take a couple of them along, Terry, so's in case you miss with your young cannon, you can get him with one of them."

"Hush up," said Mary. "Next time I'll let you lose."

to draw theirs. It was a splendid shot, striking the deer in the neck, breaking it. Down the steep slope rolled the unfortunate animal, end over end.

"Good shot!" said Mort warmly, drawing his hunting knife. "That sure is a fine buck." Then he proceeded to dress the deer, and, with the help of the boys, threw it across his saddle.

As they went in toward home, they met Kord riding up the trail on horseback. He glanced at the deer and passed on without a word.

A scowl passed over Mort's face. "Say," he said, glancing after Kord, "have you boys got a big game license?"

"A big game license?" said Doug, in surprise. "No, we haven't; do you have to have one?"

"Well, you're supposed to," said Mort. "If that ornery critter was to find out that you didn't have one, he'd be mean enough to have you pinched. That feller wouldn't stop at anything."

"Good thing he doesn't know it, then," remarked Terry.

"That doesn't settle the matter," answered Mort, uneasily. "He could mighty easy find out."

When they arrived at the house, Doug presented Mary with the antlers which he had brought in. "Spoils of the hunt," he said quite formally and with a grand bow, "for the queen's boudoir."

"Thank you, kind sir," said Mary, with a courtesy. "That's a much nicer speech than you have been making."

As Mort had said, within a couple of days the snow had practically disappeared, and they started in busily at the work of stacking the grain. Mr. Muir helped with the work and they ran two wagons. When they had completed the job, there were ten huge stacks rewarding their efforts—six of oats and four of barley.

"Some pile of grain," said Doug, with a look of satisfaction on his face.

"Looks like there ought to be six or eight thousand bushels in those ten stacks," said Mort. "Of course, it will cost quite a little to thresh it and haul it to town, but even that there ought to be a nice pile of money above expenses. We don't have a crop like it once in ten years up here."

Mr. Muir was well pleased with the outcome, and prospects of being able to pay off the mortgage when it became due seemed quite favorable. He praised the boys and mort warmly for the way in which they had persevered thru it all. Then he thought of the cattle, and inquired of Mort: "Isn't it about time that we started to get those cattle in? I'm anxious to have a look at them."

"Yes, we can start most any time now," answered Mort. We turned out about two hundred head in the spring."

"Are there ever any losses?" inquired Mr. Muir.

"Losses! Well, I'd say so! Some years the poison weed is awful bad. I remember one year that Zwick lost forty big steers from it, but," he added, seeing an unmistakable look of concern on Mr. Muir's face, "that was an exceptionally bad year for it. Some years it's not near so bad. It hasn't been this year."

"And is there any other way to lose them?" said Mr. Muir. All of this was new to him.

"Yes," said Mort. "There's plenty of other ways. Some of the cattle drift clear off of the range and we never see hide nor hair of them again. Then the coyotes most generally get some of the calves; but the biggest loss always comes from poison. It's that big plant with the purple flowers, the giant larkspur, that does the work."

"Well, I think we had better start getting them in tomorrow," advised Mr. Muir. "I'm quite anxious about it, and I'll feel a great deal better when I see them on the feeding ground."

"Yes, I reckon it would be a good idea," replied Mort as he took a careful survey of the sky. "The wind hasn't been blowing the whole day for nothing. We will have snow again before very long. Ain't that a bank of clouds back there?"

It certainly was a bank of clouds, and further than that, before night had fallen snowflakes were fleeing before the wind. Up in the pines, high up above them, they could hear the wind roar with a sound that was ominous and menacing. The big kitchen, with a great fire crackling in the stove, was a place of comfort that night.

"It's sure a regular snow this time," said Mort. "From the way it's starting in, there won't be very much ridin' tomorrow, I'm afraid."

Mr. Muir was always philosophical. "Well, we'll have to take whatever comes to us," he said.

They talked over the prospects for a while and then sought their beds with the snow swishing against the window panes and the temperature falling rapidly. Sometime in the night, Terry was awakened from a sound sleep by his mother, with a lamp in her hand, shaking him.

"Get up, Terry!" she said. "The dog has been growling for some time."

Terry jumped up instantly and hustled into his clothes. A hissing blast of snow smote him as he opened the door and stepped out. Down by the grain stacks a feeble light gleamed for an instant, went out, then flamed up brighter.

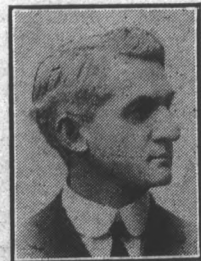
"Fire!" shouted Terry. "The grain is on fire!"

(Continued in August 28th issue.)

Enclosed find one dollar for which please renew my subscription to the M. B. F. Our family likes the paper very much. We wish you good luck in your work.—N. W. Kaltrider, Clinton County.

I have been a subscriber to your paper ever since it started. In fact, I passed out many pink sheets. I have watched it grow and like it very much. Would like it better if it came weekly.—E. B. Elberta Michigan.

### MEET DEAN SHAW, FOLKS



Dean R. S. Shaw

THERE are very few folks who have attended any "doings" at the Michigan State College during recent years that do not know Dean Shaw by sight or sound, at least. Being an exceptionally interesting and forceful speaker he is generally put on the program when any talks are to be given at the M. S. C. and that is why we say you may know him by "sound."

Robert Sidney Shaw was born on a 520 acre farm near Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, July 24, 1871, and was graduated from the Ontario Agricultural College in 1893 with the degree of B. S.

A. For several years he managed the farm, and then in 1897 taught animal husbandry in the University of Minnesota. The following year he went to the Montana State College as assistant professor of agriculture remaining there for a little over four years. Mr. Shaw was appointed professor of agriculture and live stock experimenter at the Michigan Agricultural College in 1902. Then in 1908, when the agricultural division was created, he became Dean, and later appointed to directorship of the Experiment Station as well. He still holds these positions and has also assumed the duties of Acting President of the College on two different occasions. M. S. C. conferred the degree of Doctor of Agriculture on him in 1922.



## What the Neighbors Say

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

### SATISFIED WITH FARMING BUT NOT WITH PRICES

DEAR EDITOR:—We have taken the M. B. F. for some time and like the paper fine. In looking over the paper, read the letter written by our Calhoun county farmer, "Satisfied with Farming."

He says he doesn't want to start an argument and neither do I. It made the dander raise on my head when I read his article. So we feel we really can't remain silent and let so many people read such an article and think the farmer has such a snap. This is not for the farmer who really gets out and works, for he knows we farmers don't have such an easy life, but this is for the fellows that usually think that money grows on weeds and that birds gather it up and puts it in the farmer's pockets.

As for his four days a week farming, I think we will have to visit Calhoun county and learn their method, as a rule any where around here the farmers put in six sixteen-hour days a week when the weather is favorable and when it is raining there is plenty of inside work to keep them busy. If we only worked four days a week we would think we were on a vacation with plenty of time to rest our backs.

What I would like to ask our Calhoun county man is, how much has he left at his own figures after he pays his taxes, insurance, thresh bills, oil for his machinery, repairs on his buildings, fences, machinery, etc., besides possible loss of some livestock or perhaps veterinary or doctor bills, grass seed and such things as you can't always raise on your farm, besides 100 and one odds and ends where money must go to keep a farm going? Then when the poor man who is trying to buy a home pays 6 per cent interest on his debt, where has he anything left to pay on the principal or for the movies, radio and fine car? His poor wife will still have to use the washboard and kerosene lamp. Then if he should paint his house or barn to lengthen their life, or make any visible improvement, up goes the taxes.

I live on the farm for several reasons. One is, I love our great big out of doors. I am satisfied with farming but not with prices.—Saginaw County Farmer.

### THE PROHIBITION QUESTION

DEAR EDITOR: "The wets are doing more to make the country dry"—Ford. How so? Since when did any wet person in executive capacity, construe taxing limits expressed in basic law, to such an extent as to increase the amount 500 per cent, claiming as a pretext, a war measure? If such has been done before historians have overlooked it! Just think \$6.40 tax on one gallon proof spirit, on every gallon in store throughout the land.

Every poor ingenious person is thus tempted to take the family wash-boiler, the chicken oat sprouter, the stock-feed molasses barrel, the hollow lightning rod from the isolated barn, the discarded oil or gas stove, or perhaps the old sizzling portable boiler for heat generation, get in the bee cellar and experiment with the assurance that if the elusive gas from the yeast plant can be captured and condensed 50-50 a prize in excess of \$6.40 is likely for each 232 cubic inches liquid volume plus the appetite of two persons out of five with the price in hand or ability to earn, and failing to find ready sale, to souse themselves with the surplus unsold, or take it to the nearest dance or party and be as generous as Eve with the apple.

John B. Gough was a moderate drinker's son. His mother was a brilliant emotional lady. John could never be a moderate drinker, so he drank not a drop of spirits after he became aware of it. He practiced temperance, talked temperance, and closed for want of patronage, many tavern bars such as dotted New England, Canada and Michigan—even the one at Clarenceville failed to longer pay selling refreshments. He

talked them out of business when a bushel of wheat bought three gallons, a bushel of corn or rye two gallons of whiskey, and did it by telling stories, got the good will of everybody.

One story well remembered was an appeal to the fashionable ladies never to tempt young gentlemen to drink hard spirits just to be fashionable, gallant. Never tempt anyone by judging them for fear the person might be like temperament to the great orator.

In "platform echoes" you may find such a story as this: "I might take my gun and climb a hill overlooking a beautiful village, fire at targets, improve marksmanship, fire at random, enjoy working the fine mechanism of the weapon, train my vision, time the firing with my watch, and enjoy the outing, when, lo! a man comes running up. 'Don't shoot again! Your shots are going wild! They have wounded people in the village. Children are wailing in blood and crying for parents!' But says the sportsman, 'I have been here for some time and saw no such thing happen as you

speak of." "O, but man, you don't go where the shot strikes!"

And so it is with much of the argument on both sides of this awful maul of disrespect for law. The people who are influential enough to correct in a measure this terrible evil "do not go where the shot strikes."

Protected by their own organizations and with plenty of missionary money on hand and opposed by parties with much boot-legging profit to draw on the counsel for both, are apparently not aware of this insane folly by legislation.

A struggling barrister in England was appointed to defend a boy for stealing twenty-four cents, "our money." At that time in Britain theft was severely punished, even by death at the court's will.

The complainant was the boy's uncle. He had taken the boy on trial in view of adoption and to try out the natural bent of the lad, had left a marked coin in a drawer where the boy would see it in time. The coin was missed and found in a nearby shop taken for a paltry purchase. The arrest followed, evidence was complete, the majesty of the law must be upheld. The defending barrister carefully drew from the worthy uncle that he had purposely left the shining coin where the culprit could see it. He wanted a boy that could not be tempted to steal and sorry to say this was not the

boy he wanted and thought an example should be made of him.

The lawyer took issue with the complainant and made a forceful plea to the court, severely castigated the uncle and got a stay of sentence on condition that he, the barrister, would find a place for the lad in his office where money did not lay about to tempt people. He won the case on the plea of "lead not to temptation."

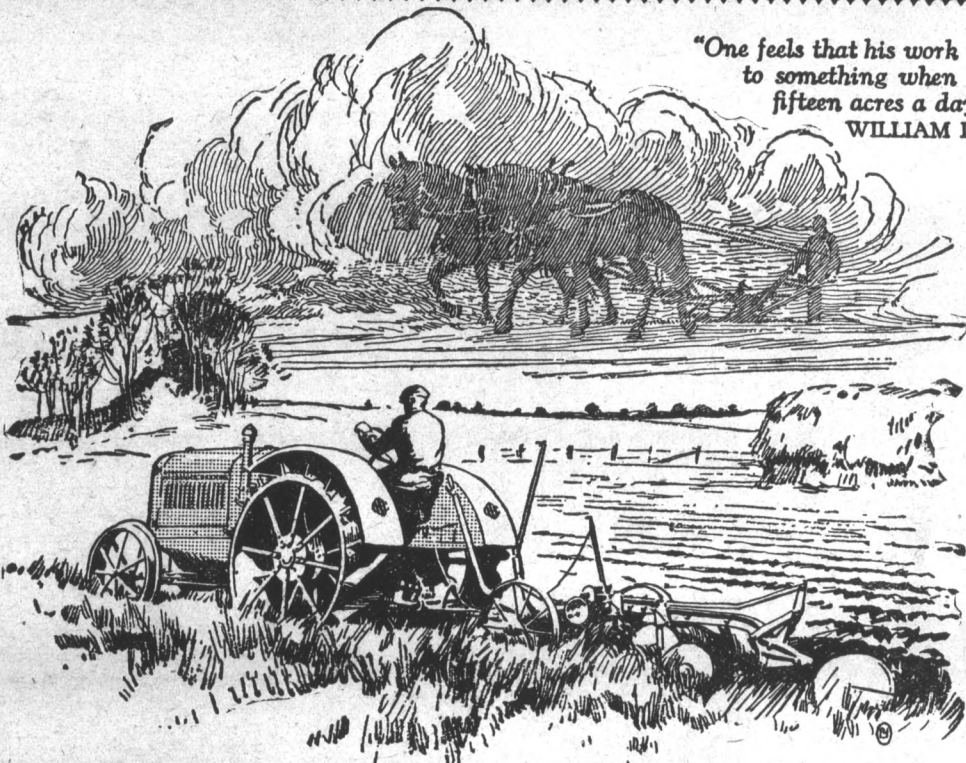
And, my dear Editor, let us try a new deal on this liquor traffic, based on "lead us not into temptation but deliver us from evil."—E. R., Port Hope, Michigan.

### COVER CROPS, PAST AND PRESENT

(Continued from page 9)

Oats are also popular but millet, soy beans, and other plants have their adherents.

"Weed culture" is also practiced by some growers and in many cases is very effective and economical. If a thick even stand of weeds or "summer grass" can be depended upon then all that is necessary is to stop cultivating early in July and the automatic cover crop does the rest. The argument that is usually brought against this practice is that it is unsightly. Why should it be unsightly? We do not grow fruit primarily for the purpose of beautifying the landscape.



## The Wonder of the 3-Plow Tractor

THE giant of the old fairy tale had seven-league boots with which he performed great deeds. William Lutz has a 3-plow McCormick-Deering Tractor. On its seat he does wonderful things to his farm. He handles all his old operations faster and easier and reaches out for more acres and more opportunities for money making. Mr. Lutz's letter goes on to say: "I never knew what real farming was until I got my 15-30 McCormick-Deering tractor. I like this wonderful tractor better every day. I don't see how I ever got along without it."

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The fall months are ahead, and that used to mean weeks of snail-like work behind the plow. While other work suffered, plowing took its toll of man labor and costly time. Don't let it be that way this fall. Emancipate yourself with the 15-30

McCormick-Deering like Lutz of Idaho and Fred Klett of Dubuque, Ia., Louis Mott, Jr., St. Olaf, Ia., Fred Eisele, No. Branch, N. J., John Adams, Columbus, Neb., Ralph Nafziger, Hope-dale, Ill., and A. H. Beebe, Logan, Ia. Write and ask some of these men what they think of the 15-30 McCormick-Deering. They are delighted with this 3-plow tractor and so are thousands of other 15-30 owners.

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## 15-30 McCormick-Deering



# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1926

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## GREEN CORN AND THE QUARANTINE

AS we write this it is still too early for us to satisfy our hunger for some nice roasting ears and plenty of country butter, but the time is not far off, and we are mighty thankful that it isn't. We know that everyone has certain weaknesses when it comes to eating, certain foods making greater appeals to the appetite than others. We have several weaknesses along this line we are sure, and right at the present time we are inclined to believe that all of them are green corn and butter. But we must be careful where we get our green corn from and where we take it to eat it. And the European Corn Borer is the pest that is to blame.

Corn on the cob must not be carried outside the area infested with corn borer which is under quarantine, according to the Michigan Department of Agriculture. This means we cannot buy some corn in Macomb county, or in any of the other counties under quarantine, or any other county not invaded, and take it over to Ingham county, to cook and eat. Officials are placed on the leading highways at the border of the infested area to prevent our doing that. These officials stop all vehicles going out of the area to see that no corn is carried across the border thus helping in a large measure to prevent further spread of this pest.

It is a good thing for the farmers outside of the quarantined area that these men are guarding the main highways, thus saving them thousands of dollars. Some folks would carry infested corn into areas with the full knowledge that they were doing wrong, but we believe that most of those who do violate this quarantine are innocent of doing wrong; either they did not know about it in the first place, or they did know but forgot.

## THE COUNTY AGENT

THERE has come to our desk the annual report of one of Michigan's county agricultural agents and we wish that all of our readers might look it over. Those who are not in favor of the county agent idea would be astonished at what one agent in one county accomplished in twelve months; also we will wager that even the friends of the idea would be greatly surprised to learn so much had been done.

Then by multiplying this by fifty-one can get a fair idea of what the county agricultural agents did for Michigan last year.

## IN THE GOOD OLD DAYS

THE boys and girls nowadays are sure goin' to the dogs, with their flapper ideas and pettin' parties. They ain't much like the young folks in my day." You have heard this line of talk. Yes, possibly you meet someone nearly every day who has a sob story similar to this to tell you. But how much faith do you put in their remarks? Don't you feel like asking them if they ever were young, and if they ever did live and enjoy life in anyway? We would like to have some of the most severe critics of the young folks of today explain to them the following bit of news:

Recently the proprietor of a second-hand store located in the state of Kansas bought an old sofa; the kind that could be found in nearly every home twenty-five or thirty years ago. In this particular family there had been seven daughters

who grew to womanhood, and were courted or "sparked" in the parlor on this sofa. The dealer found the sofa greatly in need of repair so took it apart to make a good job of it, and this is what he found: 47 hairpins, 8 mustache combs, 46 buttons, 13 needles, 8 cigarettes, 5 photographs, 217 pins, some grains of coffee, 6 pocket knives, 15 poker chips, a vial of headache tablets, 34 lumps of chewing gum, 9 toothpicks and 4 buttonhooks.

In 1950 or 1955 some second-hand store proprietor will be taking apart a present-day davenport and find the same things, excepting there will be no hairpins or mustache combs, which indicates some progress to us.

## THE MOON AND THE WEATHER

THE Weather Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture has declared the old superstition that the moon causes wet or dry weather is bunk, and brings out some interesting dope to prove that they know what they are talking about. They say the position of the lunar crescent depends upon the angle the moon's path makes with the horizon, and on any given date it is always in places having the same latitude. If the weather sign was trustworthy, the same kind of weather, either dry or rainy, would prevail on any given date throughout a belt of latitude extending entirely around the world. Of course there is no such uniformity of weather, so apparently we will have to consign another old superstition to the discard and let the good forecasters prognosticate our future weather in a scientific way. Our own Pritchard is making a great reputation for accuracy and a large part of the M. B. F. family swears by him, planning their planting and harvesting by his forecasts.

## SIX ROWS AT ONCE

THE Department of Agricultural Engineering of Iowa State College recently demonstrated that six rows of corn can be cultivated satisfactorily at one time. A two-row tractor cultivator furnished the power, pulling two other two-row cultivators. Three men were necessary, one on the power unit and one on each cultivator. This rig easily cultivated forty-five acres in one day and did it to the satisfaction of the owner of the field. Experience will some day define the economical limits in the use of all farm machinery in different regions—experience and the agricultural engineers whose work for agriculture is not yet properly understood.

## A POWER PROBLEM

IT is unfortunate that so many of those who discuss the tractor feel that they must assail the horse; also that so many who discuss the horse must take a fling at the tractor. Neither can do any good by assailing the other, for the problem is not to get rid of either form of power but to put each in its proper place and to its most economical use. Usually if not always in extensive farming each has its place and each supplements the other. It is not a mere horse problem or a mere tractor problem which we should be discussing but a farm problem. In

## THE CIRCUS IS COMING

Oh, boy, jes' look at them big old claws  
And teeth as sharp as knives!  
You know, if ever that tiger got loose  
He'd make folks hump for their lives,  
D'you reckon they got tigers that big  
In the circus at Idly Creek?  
Bill Haskel say they could eat a cow  
And be hungry then for a week.

An' Bill, he says, the way to get in  
To them there circus shows  
Is to be there early an' hang around  
While the boss gets into his clothes,  
Then get a job as a water boy,  
Or choppin' weeds in the ring.  
The clowns'll kid you, an' little girls, too,  
That dresses in tights an' things.

Bill says there's elph-nuts, lions an' bears  
An' a whali' big go-raff  
That pokes his head through the top of the tent  
An' wiggles his ears so's you'll laugh.  
The big fat man an' the skinny chap  
Eat breakfast side by side  
An' one eats stuff to make him thin  
The other to make him wide.

Pa says that he will be takin' us  
To see the circus next week  
We'll go for the parade and stand around  
To hear the caliope shriek.  
But, I wish that I could be in town  
And go with Bill to the yard  
Watch 'em unload,—get a job with the show  
And earn my admission card.

this problem electric power as well as the other two forms must enter to a larger extent in the future than in the past.

## IS IT ADDRESSED RIGHT?

IS it addressed right? Ask yourself that question whenever you are about to mail a letter and then look at the envelop to be sure the answer is "Yes." Hardly a day passes that we do not receive at least one letter with the address incomplete. We received one this morning addressed "Veterinary Department, Dr. Geo. H. Conn, Mt. Clemens, Michigan." Apparently the clerk who sorted the mail of which this letter was a part was familiar with the M. B. F. and knew the names of the editors associated with it, otherwise the letter would have been returned to the sender, who did think to put his name and address in the upper-left hand corner.

There is no way of telling how many letters each year intended for us are never delivered because the address is not complete, but we will wager that if the total was known it would be surprising. And many of these letters go to the dead letter office as it is impossible to tell from the outside of the envelop who the sender is, no return address being given. Then we are blamed for not giving service as we promise. Be sure the address is complete on any letter before you mail it, and put your return address on it also.

## THE LAMB CROP

THE Department of Agriculture's lamb survey indicates that this year's crop is ten per cent, or 2,200,000 head, in excess of last year's. The range crop shows an increase of 2,350,000 head and the farm or native crop a decrease of 138,000 head. We have been under the impression that both native and range lambs would be more numerous this year than last and were not expecting a reduction in either. Which way is the farm sheep industry going when a smaller lamb crop follows a year of high farm prices?

## A SERIOUS MATTER

AN European scientist tells the world that people develop the mentality of a cow if they drink large quantities of milk, or get the brains of a hen if they eat eggs. He does not state if his theory can be applied to everything we eat, but it seems to us it would be only reasonable. Further, seeing that one thinks like they eat, it seems reasonable to us that we would gradually take on the physical appearance of what goes into our stomach.

Granting this be right, we'll wager that most of us can just about figure out what our enemies eat each day. Also, it is possible we have at last discovered the cause of the "fishy" handshake you get from some folks.

But going back to the milk question, it seems like this is dealing the dairy business a severe blow. Why, a baby that is raised on a bottle hasn't much of a chance to succeed in this world of ours, because of his cow's brains.

My! My! This is a serious matter.

## WAREHOUSE ACT

THOSE who feel that the federal government should do something to help producers store their crops and finance themselves pending sale should read the Department of Agriculture's circular No. 51, entitled "The Farmer and the United States Warehouse Act." In spite of all that has been said about the federal warehouse system comparatively few warehousemen and producers know much about it. Several years ago we called the attention of a cooperative organization and a warehouse company to this law, thinking it might be useful to both. Neither the chief of the organization nor the manager of the warehouse had ever heard of it, though it was enacted in 1916. Producers who want safe storage, and the use of their warehouse receipts for financing, should examine the law and demand that their storages qualify for service under it.

## ELECTRICITY, THE MODERN GENII

ALADIN had a lamp that he would rub and Genii would appear before him ready to do his bidding. That is a fairy tale. People nowadays push a button and electricity makes the night as bright as day, operates machinery of all kinds, cooks meals, heats houses during cold weather and cools them during hot weather, and many other things. That is not a fairy tale. So far the city dwellers have had the modern Genii mostly at their own command, but it is rapidly working into the country and we hope to see the day when every farm in Michigan will have electricity. The help problem then will be practically nil.



# 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.)

## COMPANY AGREES TO MAKE NEW PICTURE

**D**URING the fore part of January we received a letter from a Genesee county subscriber regarding a transaction she had had with one of these picture enlarging companies. She gave the company an order to enlarge a picture of her mother, to be finished in black and white, and put in a certain kind of frame, which she picked out. When the picture was finally delivered she found it had been finished in brown and tinted with pink while the frame was far from what she had ordered. She had paid \$7.00 and thought she was entitled to what she ordered so shipped it back to the company and wrote them a letter asking for a refund. To her letters they replied denying they had received it back but she was sure they were not telling the truth because it was sent by insured mail.

Finally despairing of getting any satisfaction she wrote us and asked that we take it up for her. We wrote them and the reply we got was a carbon copy of a letter they had written our subscriber telling her it would be impossible to trace the matter at that time as they had just moved and the head of the firm was out of town a few days; however, as soon as he returned it would be called to his attention. Following it up when the boss was supposed to return we learned they were turning it over to the adjusting department for attention. After waiting a short time and getting no report on how matters were coming along we wrote and were advised:

"Our work is guaranteed in this way, that if portrait and frame is not satisfactory they are replaced, but no money returned."

Our subscriber informed us that if they would do the work over, and do it right this time, she was willing to call the matter settled. Finally the matter was adjusted, four months after the claim was placed in our hands.

This is a fair example of dealing with these enlarged picture concerns, either by agent or by mail. Nine chances out of ten the work is unsatisfactory and you are mighty lucky if you ever get satisfaction from them even after months of correspondence. If you go to a local photographer you may pay slightly more but you will get quality work and satisfaction before you pay your money.

## DOYLE DENTAL COMPANY

"The Doyle Dental Company, advertised in the Lansing State Journal that they would be in Lansing on certain days to take impressions for teeth. My father being in need of a set went there and had his impression taken. The teeth were to be made and sent to him C. O. D. They came and the price, \$20, was paid. The teeth did not fit at all, my father not being able to even get his mouth closed over them. I wrote the company two letters but they failed to reply in any way. When he was in Lansing they agreed to send a written guarantee with the teeth but none came."

**T**HE above is a copy of a letter we received from a subscriber living near Lansing. Upon receipt of it we wrote the Doyle Dental Company and we got the same re-

sults as our subscriber—none. Other letters we addressed to the company failed to get any attention and we advised them in our last one that if they failed to reply we would consider they did not intend to give our subscriber fair treatment and publish the details in our columns to protect others.

Perhaps our subscriber did figure he would save some money compared to what a local dentist would charge him but in the end it was a complete loss. The local dentist must do his work in such a way as to encourage his customers to return when they want other dental work done and he has to stand back of what he does to build up a good trade. The traveling dentist is here today and gone tomorrow, and usually his main interest is to get the money. The same argument applies to the eye doctor or medical doctor.

## "YOU'RE LUCKY!"

**"YOU'RE lucky!"** That's the way a letter we recently received from the Goodyear Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo., starts off. Then it reads, "You have been awarded a GOODYEAR advertising check. It is enclosed and it has a value of exactly \$5.00—no more—no less." Yes sir, it was enclosed, and it was "Cash or Bearer, \$5.00"; however, before we started for the bank we learned it was a "Merchandise Discount Check" and if we bought one of their "new \$12.95 All-Weather Coats", sending \$5.00 with the order and the paying the postmaster \$7.95 when it arrived, we would receive free of charge (because we had the check, we suppose) "a man's \$5.00 sport sweater absolutely free."

Perhaps you have been "lucky" but did you "fall"? Neither did we.

No doubt you would get the coat if you ordered it but we will wager you would pay every cent it was worth, and the sweater too. This company, nor any other, is in business just for the fun of it. They are not like the Jew storekeeper in the story who advertised to sell below cost. When asked how he could afford to sell things below cost and lose so much money he replied, "Because of der volume. I do so much business dot it counts up."

## GETS CHECK FOR \$14.50

I have just received a check for \$14.50 in settlement from which amount was overcharged on a shipment of leather. I thank you so much for not only getting the leather but the money also, and would gladly pay you something for your trouble. I shall always speak a good word for your paper, and the amount you helped me collect will pay for the paper for some time. I wish more farmers could avail themselves of your kind offer to help in cases like mine, and any one here not having your paper will be told about it. Again thanking you so much.—A. J., Manistee Co, Mich.

**O**UR subscriber shipped a hide to a tannery last January to have it made into sole leather. He received a receipt for the hide but nothing else, even though he wrote several letters to them, so about the middle of June he put the matter in our hands. He had let the matter run rather long before getting in touch with us we thought but decided to do all we could for him. Our first letter brought an immediate reply from the tannery and they stated they had replied to his letters, and they were forwarding hide at that time.

Shortly after that our subscriber received a letter from them and also received notice from the local express office to call for the package. The charges were \$25.00. This was considerably more than called for on the receipt he received he thought but he paid it. When he arrived home he found that he really owed the company \$10.50 and upon advising them about it received a refund of \$14.50.

We received a settlement from yesterday. We thank you so much for your promptness and help. We received a check.—M. F., Gladwin, Michigan.

## First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds

The form of investment best suited to a fixed plan of income and operation is offered you in the first mortgage real estate bonds recommended by this institution.

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## The Collection Box

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

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

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

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

Report ending August 6, 1926  
Total number of claims filed.....2849  
Amount involved.....\$29,320.24  
Total number of claims settled.....2373  
Amount secured.....\$27,135.55



### WHEN GRANDPA GRINDS THE SCYTHE

By Anne Campbell

When Grandpa grinds the scythe, I stand  
And turn the grindstone with my hand.  
I see the water on the blade,  
And watch the rusty spots all fade;  
An' gee, it is a lovely sight  
When that old scythe is shinin' bright!

The grindstone's by the cellar door.  
I grind, and Grind, and GRIND some  
more!

It seems to me that scythe's as long  
As Grandpa's arm, and say, he's strong!  
I wish I was as big as he  
To hold a scythe so carefully!

When Grandpa grinds the scythe, I get  
So awful tired—I'm sweatin' yet;  
But say, I wouldn't quit until  
He says to me, "It's finished, Bill!"  
It's fascinatin', bet your life,  
To see that gleamin' wicked knife!

I think o' pirates, hidden gold,  
An' jewels shinin' in the hold;  
I think o' ships a sailin' far,  
Out where the great adventures are.  
In readin' books, they don't seem true!  
When Grandpa grinds the scythe, they  
do.

(Copyright, 1925.)

### A FRIENDLY LETTER

WE subscribers often neglect to write our appreciation of a paper though we are often more ready to criticize what we did not like. We as a family have found an extra amount of help in the M. B. F. The recipes, the sermon, the farm home department and the articles from the publisher's desk are all extra valuable to us. We have enjoyed the married couple contest and how nice it was to see a familiar picture among them as we did.

Our own married life is not half of fifty years as yet and the dear parents are gone on before us but on both sides of the house it was a journey together until death stepped in.

We take several papers and magazines and my daughter, recently married, has got nearly all her pictures from ads and covers. We find many very interesting ones for living room, bedroom and dining room.

I have a large well bound sample-book that I have saved surplus pictures in and each spring I can have some new ones if for any reason I wish to change pictures.

I must tell you what I did to keep the bedbug from getting into my beds when I moved into an infested house. I stood the beds out free from the wall and put a square of tanglefoot fly paper under each leg of the bed. Of course, we got busy with powder and other things to kill them off, but it saves getting them onto your mattress and into your bedsteads and having to fight them there. I was reminded of this by reading the ant story. We have recently had a peck of trouble with rats destroying chickens. I moved the chicks away out in the field and put out rat virus also poison and traps. Don't know as any poison has been eaten and no rats have been caught but the virus was eaten and in time will wipe out the rats.

I have written much more than I intended and if anything I said helps you, you may use it as you wish.—Mrs. L. C. W., Barryton, Michigan.

### OLD TIME BISCUITS HAVE NEW FEATURES

A PLAIN baking-powder biscuit may be used as the beginning for meat rolls, cinnamon rolls, orange biscuits, butterscotch rolls, and many other quick breads, according to food specialists at the new York State College of Home Economics at Ithaca, N. Y.

The foundation is made in each instance from two cupfuls of flour, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half teaspoonfuls of salt, one-fourth of a cupful of fat, and three-fourths of a cup of milk. The flour should be sifted once before measuring, and then all the dry ingredients should be sifted together. The fat should be worked in till the mixture resembles coarse cornmeal. The milk should be added last and should be barely mixed in. Plain biscuits are made by patting this dough on a floured board till it is half an inch thick. Cut the dough with a floured biscuit-cutter, and bake in a hot oven (about 475 degrees) for about fifteen minutes.

Many variations of these biscuits are made by rolling the dough to a thickness of one-fourth inch, and spreading it with the mixture desired. The dough is then rolled into



## The Farm Home

A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR folks: While sorting the mail a few days ago I found several letters from the county fair associations. It didn't seem possible that it was fair time so soon, for we are just getting nicely started into summer, but the calendar will soon lose another page and we see that it really is "fair time."

Of course the fair is an advertising proposition, not only for the manufacturer, but for the farmer's produce and livestock as well, for we all are interested in the results of other folks efforts and the prizes, too, but it seems to me the nicest thing about the fair is seeing the folks who are there.

It may be distant members of your own family, an old neighbor or just an acquaintance but it is the friendly hand shake and cherry greeting that fill our hearts with joy and make you glad you came, so if you have a choice piece of needlework or a pumpkin as big as a wash tub, put it on exhibition, then take a day off with the family for it takes people, more than anything else to make a fair worthwhile.

*Your Friend,  
Mrs Annie Taylor*

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

a long roll, and cut in pieces three-fourths to one inch thick, and baked as plain biscuits. The spreading mixtures may be chopped meat, or fish moistened with white sauce, or cinnamon, sugar, melted butter, and raisins for cinnamon rolls, or peanut butter moistened with milk and sweetened with sugar. The thin biscuits may be baked in two layers with orange marmalade between them for further variety.

The main points to be remembered are; sift the dry ingredients thoroughly, handle the dough as little as possible, and bake in a hot oven.

### GIVE THOUGHT TO RELIGION

WE do indeed consider the M. B. F. or rather the folks behind it real friends. We think your paper is splendid. Can't say what is the best feature but are sure glad to have the preacher with us for one thing. The M. B. F. is the only paper we take as we do not get much time to read and prefer it to all others.

Here are a few things that experience has taught me.

Do you love your babies? Then work for them. You owe more to your own family than to anyone in the world. Keep them clean and comfortable. Give them plenty of fresh air and good food. Be sure they get enough of the right food.

## Some Delicious Egg Drinks

EVERYBODY appreciates wholesome beverages. Especially is this true in the warm summer days when a cool, refreshing drink is wanted to quench thirst and to satisfy a craving appetite. The man or woman performing strenuous physical labor is appreciative of a beverage, which in addition to being appetizing, furnishes a large amount of nourishment in a most palatable and easily digested form. The athlete laboring under the strain of great physical exertion relishes a beverage which satisfies a profound thirst and while doing so provides his body with every lost element of strength and energy. The highly digestible food elements combined with the great vitamin content of eggs is the answer.

How many of us have ever stopped to think what a wonderful place the egg occupies in the home-mixing of a number of beverages which fulfill all the needs of the refreshing summer drink, of the nourishing beverage for the laborer and for the invigorating beverage of the athlete?

Eggs are rapidly coming to be called for more and more over soda fountains and soft drink stands. The public is coming to realize the wonderful nutritive value which eggs possess. The fact that they are rich in the majority of the vitamins, those unseen, yet very essential elements in our diet, which protect us against disease and induce the proper functioning of our bodies, is a newly discovered food truth, the appreciation of which has great possibilities from a health standpoint.

Do not worry about them, nor about the work, but ask God to give you courage, wisdom, patience, and strength and work with a will. If you aren't strong, plan to save strength and time. Lie down at least a few minutes a day—a couple of hours if possible. Don't waste your time on fancy work, nor on too many fancy dishes. Above all teach them to love God and their fellow-men. Pray with them and for them, and don't forget we shall have to account for everything we do or leave undone, so let us say little and think much, worry little and work much. And what is so important as salvation? Do not put it off, come and be saved today. Jesus is the way. He died to save sinners. "For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that all who believe in Him should not perish but have everlasting life."—Mrs. H.

### GROUP SMALL PICTURES IN UNITS

SMALL pictures look better if they are grouped on a large wall space than if they simply form many spots. Form the groups in vertical or horizontal lines, never in a stair-step fashion. Large pictures may be given the appearance of being supported by hanging over a piece of furniture such as a chair, table, bookcase or desk.

Eggs contain a greater variety of vitamins than any other single food ingredient. Eggs are nourishing—eggs are palatable—and above all else, they are satisfying.

Just try some of these delightful egg drinks and see if they do not create a new and delightful fondness for home-mixed beverages.

#### Egg Nogg

To make a delicious egg nogg, take one egg, three-fourths of a cup of milk, a few drops of vanilla, sprinkle of salt.

Beat the egg thoroughly, add the milk, just a touch of salt and a few drops of vanilla—flavoring to the taste. A little sugar may be added if one has an especially sweet tooth. Add a little crushed ice and shake well.

So easy to mix, and didn't it make your mouth water?

#### Egg Orangeade

Take the white of one egg and the juice of one orange—put in a glass jar, seal and shake well. Pour through a strainer. Cool with crushed ice. Sweeten if desired. This makes a delicious, wholesome, satisfying drink.

#### Chocolate Egg Shake

Take one egg, two-thirds cup of milk and from two to three ounces of chocolate syrup. (The syrup can be purchased as such or made by dissolving sweet chocolate, add hot water until the consistency of thick cream is reached. Place in a sealed jar and shake violently until well mixed. This drink is better if made with cold milk; where an especially cold drink is desired a small amount of crushed ice can be added.

### Personal Column

**Lime in Teakettle.**—How may the lime deposits found in teakettles be removed?—Mrs. C., Six Lakes, Mich.

—A weak solution of muriatic acid will soon loosen deposits so that they can be scraped off without difficulty. You must be careful about handling the acid as it is poisonous. Put into the kettle a solution of one part of muriatic acid to nine parts water and stir with a wooden spoon or stick. When the deposit is loosened, separate it out with the stick. As soon as it is all removed empty the kettle and rinse it thoroughly with water. If the acid stands in the kettle after the deposit is removed it will attack the metal and may eat holes through it. If the solution is poured into a sink this also should be rinsed well and the pipes should be flushed to dilute the acid so that it will not attack the pipes.

**Digging Fall Roots.**—Please let me know when and how to gather the fall roots: dandelion, mayapple, and blood-root.—F. S., Farmington, Michigan.

—I would say that the best time would be when the plants have reached their maturity some time in October, preferably the early part. The method of gathering depends upon the purpose wanted. If merely for transplanting, ordinary precautions must be taken in order to save as many roots as possible and transplant at once. If wanted for the drying, they should be dug, allowed to cure for a few days outdoors and then taken into a well aerated shed or barn and laid out in fairly thin layers for storage.—Alex. Laurie, Floriculture, M. S. C.

### For the Movie Fan

**The Bat.**—If you are a real nervous person, and get excited very easily, this is not a good picture for you to see. But if you enjoy thrills, mystery, drama, suspense and comedy don't miss it. You will find it one of the most interesting pictures you have ever seen. It is a good one to see on a warm night as it will make the shivers run up and down your spine. The Bat is a supercrook who mystifies the police, and the story concerns itself with attempts to capture him. Most mystery dramas have no mystery in them after you have seen a small part of them because you are able to guess how they will turn out in the end, but it is impossible to do that with The Bat. It keeps you guessing right from the very start and you do not know who to accuse up to the final scene when The Bat is unmasked. Among the featured players are Louise Fazenda, Emily Fitzroy, Jack Pickford and Robert McKim.

### —if you are well bred!

**"Hands Together."**—Shaking hands is a dual operation: two are concerned and you must do your share. When a man shakes hands with a woman her muscular reaction is determined by the degree of their acquaintanceship. If the woman knows the man well, his clasp may be positive, while she permits her hand to be shaken; yet there must be a slight muscular response on her part, her hand must not merely be laid in his. If she knows him very well her handclasp approaches his own in warmth. One should always look the person in the eye with whom one is shaking hands. Sky-looking and see-sawing with the arms when shaking hands are inelegant affectations, like crooking or stiffening the little fingers when raising a glass to the lips.

### The Runner's Bible

Ye shall not fear them; for the Lord your God, he it is that fighteth for you. Deut. 3:22. (E. R. V.)

To live through understanding is to swim with the tide. You will have to work, but you will not need "to battle". For the Lord your God is he that goeth with you, to fight against your enemies, to save you. (Deut. 20:4.)

### Recipes

**French Omelet, Spanish Sauce.**—Two cups tomatoes, two onions (chopped), one green pepper (diced), three tablespoons fat, one-half teaspoon sugar, one-eighth teaspoon pepper. Melt fat, add other ingredients. Cook 10 minutes. Spread half the mixture over half the omelet, fold, place on platter and garnish with remainder of sauce.

**Egg Sandwiches.**—Chop hard boiled eggs fine; season with salt and pepper, moisten with Three Minute salad dressing, spread between crisp lettuce leaves.

**Cocoanut Drops.**—One and one-half cupfuls flour, one egg, one-half cupful shredded cocoanut, one-half cupful rich cream, two level teaspoonfuls baking powder, one-half cupful sugar, one teaspoonful lemon rind, one teaspoonful of orange rind. Sift together the flour and the baking powder. Beat the egg until light, then beat into it the sugar, the cocoanut, and the rinds chopped very fine, or grated. Add alternately the flour



and the milk. Drop in little pats on well-greased pans, or on waxed paper in pans, and bake a delicious brown. Have the cakes far enough apart so they will not run together, and sprinkle a little coconut over the top.

**Tomato Puree.**—2 qts. thick tomato pulp; 4 tablespoons chopped sweet red pepper; 1 large onion; ½ teaspoon salt; 1 teaspoon sugar. Tomato puree may be made from the small and irregular sized tomatoes. Wash, run through food chopper and cook until soft and thickened. If a smooth, seedless mixture is desired press through a sieve or preferably,

## AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

(Be Sure to State Size.)



**5508. Summer Frock.**—Printed crepe and georgette are here combined. The jabot portions may be omitted. Pattern cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. To make the dress for a 38 inch size will require 3½ yards of 40 inch crepe and ¾ yard of 40 inch georgette, if made as illustrated. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 2½ yards.

**5532. School Dress.**—Plaid gingham, linen, rayon, jersey or serge would be good for this model. Pattern cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 12 year size will require 2½ yards of 36 inch material together with ¾ yard of contrasting material for facing on collar and cuffs if made as illustrated in the large view. If made of one material 2½ yards will be required.



**5526. Child's Dress.**—Cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6 year size, requires 1½ yards of 36 inch material with ¾ yard of contrasting material. If made with long sleeves and of one material 2 yards will be required.

**5510. Smart Dress.**—Plaid wool, and wool crepe are combined here. It is also a good design for rayon, jersey, poplin and fine serge. Pattern cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size will require 2 yards of plaid and 1½ yard of plain material 64 inches wide if made as illustrated in the large view. To make all of one material will require 3½ yards. The width at the lower edge of the skirt, with plaits extended is 2½ yards.

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**THE BUSINESS FARMER**  
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

through a dilliver. Add onion, chopped pepper and seasoning. Toward the latter part of process, it is necessary to stir it frequently to keep from burning. When sufficiently concentrated, can and process 20 minutes at boiling.

**Cheese and Nut Sandwiches.**—Spread bread with Philadelphia cheese (comes in small cakes wrapped in tin foil) over this sprinkle a layer of finely chopped nut meats. This is especially good with rye bread.

**Meat Sandwiches.**—Grind cold boiled ham or lean pork also enough sweet pickles or olives to flavor it nicely, mix with Three Minute salad dressing and spread between buttered bread and crisp lettuce leaves.

**Salmon or Sardine Sandwiches.**—Canned salmon or sardines may be used as follows—remove bones, to one can of sardines add one tomato, pepper, salt and paprika to taste. Moisten with a little cream.

The meat alone is much more appetizing, with a few drops of lemon juice sprinkled over it, whether used in sandwiches or as a part of the regular meal.

**Chilli Sauce.**—One gallon red ripe tomatoes, ½ cupful white onions; ½ cupful sweet green peppers, ½ cupful of brown sugar; 1 quart of vinegar; ½ teaspoonful cayenne pepper; 1 Bay leaf; 2 tablespoons of ginger; 1 tablespoonful of cinnamon; 1 tablespoonful of mustard; ¼ nutmeg (grated); 1 teaspoonful garlic. Wash tomatoes, cut out green core and put through meat chopper with the onions and peppers. Boil all the ingredients except the vinegar together until soft and broken. Add vinegar and simmer until thick. Stir frequently. Pack into bottles or jars and process.

**Green Tomato Soy.**—Wash tomatoes, cut into quarters and put through food chopper enough to make 1 gallon. Grind with this 6 large onions. Mix tomatoes with two cups vinegar; 2 tablespoons salt; ½ tablespoon each ground cinnamon, cloves and allspice; 2 pounds brown sugar; 4 tablespoons each celery and white mustard seed; 1 tablespoon white pepper. Cook about 10 minutes, stirring frequently. Let stand over night. In the morning, taste, add more salt or other seasonings, if needed. Boil again 10 minutes. Pour into sterilized jars, process and seal.

**Club Cheese.**—Remove the rind from ordinary hard cheese or well-made cured cheddar cheese, slice, and run through a meat grinder. To each pound of ground cheese, add about two ounces of fresh butter. Mix the cheese and butter thoroughly and run the combination through the meat grinder. The club cheese is ready for use immediately. It is very nutritious and palatable and can be stored by packing it in small air-tight jars or glasses.

**Cheese Sandwiches.**—Plain bread and butter sandwiches with fairly thick slices of cheese between can be toasted and are known as toasted-cheese sandwiches. They may also be browned in a pan in which bacon has been fried.

Cheese and jelly sandwiches are prepared by spreading slices of bread with a layer of cream cheese followed by a layer of jelly. Another layer of bread is placed on top and the completed sandwich is toasted.

**Nut Molasses Bars.**—Pour one-fourth cupful boiling water over one-fourth cupful butter or lard. Add one-half cupful brown sugar and one-half cupful molasses. Add three and two-thirds cupfuls flour sifted with one teaspoonful soda, one-half teaspoonful of ginger, a little powdered cloves, and one teaspoonful salt. Mix well and chill thoroughly. Turn out on a lightly floured board, pat and roll one-eighth of an inch thick. Cut in strips three or four inches long by one inch wide. Sprinkle with finely chopped walnuts and grated coconut. Bake about ten minutes in a moderate oven.

**French Omelet, Onion Sauce.**—Two onions (chopped), three slices bacon (diced), two tablespoons flour, one cup milk, one-half teaspoon salt, one-eighth teaspoon pepper. Brown the bacon slightly, add the onions and cook slowly 10 minutes. Now add the flour and seasonings; when blended, pour in the milk and cook until it thickens, stirring constantly. Place the folded omelet on a hot platter and garnish with the onion sauce.

**Cheese-Stuffed Fruit.**—One-half cup of cottage cheese, two tablespoons of cream or milk, eight figs, prunes, or dates, and one-fourth teaspoon of salt are needed. Steam the figs for about 12 minutes, cook the prunes 10 minutes in lemon juice or water, or seed the dates. Soften the cheese with cream or milk and add salt. Stuff the centers of fruit with the cheese. Chopped peanuts can be mixed with the cheese if desired. The stuffed fruit may be served with mayonnaise dressing on lettuce leaves.

**Oatmeal Cookies.**—Cream together two cupfuls sugar and one cupful of butter. Add two beaten eggs, one-third cupful sweet milk, one and one-half cupfuls oatmeal, one cupful chopped raisins, enough flour to make soft dough sifted with two teaspoonfuls baking powder.

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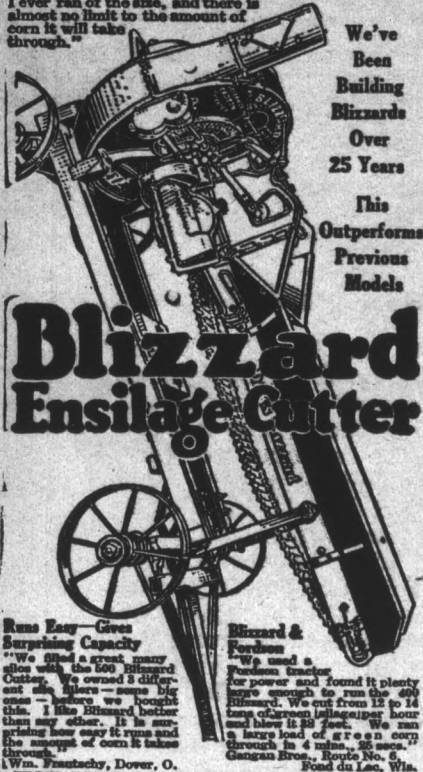
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## The Children's Hour

Motto: DO YOUR BEST

Colors: BLUE AND GOLD

**D**EAR girls and boys: I want to write about something this time that perhaps will not interest the boys, not very much at least. The subject is dolls. "What?" I hear some boys say, "Dolls?" Yes, it is dolls, and I am going to give some interesting facts that even boys should know.

When you girls look at your doll do you ever stop to think that little girls in every country in the world love and play with dolls, just as you do. Their skin may be of another color and their dolls look different than yours but they enjoy them just as much as you do yours. Some of them enjoy their dolls even more than you do because of great significance, religious or otherwise, associated with them.

In certain parts of Africa every maiden upon becoming a young woman receives a doll which she keeps until she becomes a mother. Then her mother gives her a new doll which she conserves until she has a second child, and so forth. The little girls of the East Indies at the time of a certain feast dress themselves in their finest clothes and go solemnly to the nearest river to cast their cherished dolls into the water. They can now not have new dolls until three months have passed.

During the early days of the Roman empire girls frequently sacrificed their dolls to the gods, by burning them. In India, long ago, young children were thrown to the crocodiles in the River Ganges as a religious sacrifice. This custom has died out, and at certain times of the year the children of that country give expression of their thanksgiving by casting their dolls into the sacred stream.

When the Nile rises the Egyptians make it a great event, having a feast and casting a life-size doll into the water as thanks to the river spirit for watering and fertilizing the soil. If a child in China is taken ill a doll is hung before the door of the house. The disease spirit is supposed to enter the doll which is taken down and burned. When a maiden in Syria is old enough to marry, and has the desire to do so, she hangs a doll in the window. The sultans of Turkey used to keep dolls dressed like their enemies and they would satisfy their hatred by beating these dolls.

Perhaps of all the countries in the world it is in Japan that the dolls play the most important part in the lives of the children. When a girl is born in Japan she is given a small collection of dolls, representing the emperor and empress, and the five court musicians. She is never allowed to play with the dolls except on holidays, the chief of which is the Hina Matsuri, the feast of dolls, which falls on March 3rd. At that time special shelves are often made to exhibit the family's collection of dolls, and frequently visitors come from great distances. When a Japanese girl marries she takes her collection of dolls with her, keeping them until her eldest son marries, at which time they are presented to him. In this way some families possess a number of collections of dolls, some of them hundreds of years old. In addition to these special dolls, Japanese girls have many other, and they have a belief that if they love them enough they will become living things.

Isn't that interesting to know?—**UNCLE NED.**

### Our Boys and Girls

Hello Uncle Ned:—Well, here I am, singing with the summer birds and shining with the beautiful sun, so you see I am happy. Well, I have got worlds to be happy for. I am happy I can get outside and sing with the summer birds and I am happy when I can shine about with God's brightening sun. Oh, we can not name the blessings we should be happy for in this big world. I've heard people say the world is getting worse, but I don't believe it. I believe each and every day it is getting better. People will say, "Why, look at the papers! It's murder, stealing, robbery, fighting and evil things on every page you look at, but wasn't

it so back in Adam and Eve's time?" Why, look how Cain killed Able but then there was no newspaper to put it in and there was slaying and fighting from the beginning of man, I guess, but why shouldn't it seem worse today? There are so many more people in the world today than there were then and times have changed considerably since our great-grandparents wore hoop skirts and a wad on the top of their heads. Wouldn't they be frightened to see an automobile go running down the road at sixty miles per hour and what would they think of the girl's short dresses, low necks, rolled socks, bobbed hair and fancy garters? Why, Grandpa would say, "My land! these girls are crazy they must be getting ready to go swimming". And what would they think of the boy's bell trousers, sheik belts, pompadour hair cuts, and checked sweaters. Why, Grandma would reply, "My eyes are poor, John you'll have to buy me a new pair of specks. These boys look so odd to me they must be wearing so-called dresses, aren't they, only in a boyish style."

Well times are certainly different and as the world moves we too must move on and on with it, must we not?

But still for all God gives us young folks in His beautiful world today we seem not to appreciate it as we ought to. Of course, there are lots that think of the deeds God does for us but others go on in a staggering way looking to fall in the first dark pit they spy. They are looking for a temptation to lead them. Nowadays girls think nothing of drinking and smoking. Why they think it is smart; of course, not all girls but girls of that class and party do. They think it is a credit to say that they smoke and can drink, but beware girls, time will tell on you for all this. Of course, none of us are perfect but we can try to be respectable and try to lead others to the good. I do not pretend to be perfect but I do like to be a girl of good character while in my youth. I have my hair bobbed but do not wear "knickers" or rolled socks.

I do not go to church as I should, but I think of God through the day's travel. I think how happy we all ought to be when we think of how they are fighting over in the old countries. We ought to praise God's holy name for it, had we not?

Well, Uncle Ned, I suppose I'll soon be passed the Children's Hour age. I will be eighteen my next birthday so I'll have to write real often this year to make up for it. I have been a member for over seven years now and I still write to girls that I corresponded with seven years ago. Can you imagine it?

I certainly have enjoyed our lovely little page while corresponding with it. I can remember, Uncle Ned, away back when there was another editor that printed Our Page. She was "Aunt Clare". I have even got some of her letters she wrote on the page, but I can't tell you just where they are. I surely dread the future year to pass as I won't be able to write to you any more but maybe I can squeeze in one once in a while, eh?

I want to send my picture to you before I quit writing, Uncle Ned, and I would like you to print it on Our Page but have no real good ones at present. Of course, I am not handsome, cause I am just a "hayseed", Ha!

Well we have our garden all in and will soon have radishes and lettuce to eat. Now doesn't this make your mouth water, Uncle Ned? And we planted all kinds of water and muskmelons. Yum, yum, do you like 'um Uncle? Oh, I do and did you ever go cooning them? They say they are a lot better when you coon them than they are when you can have them, but stealing a thing is always better than if it is given to you, so they say.

We put in a lot of different kinds of flowers. I do love flowers, don't you? I also love birds. Last year I built a bird house and a little Jenny Wren built in it and hatched out four little ones. I sure was glad as I love birds around me. If it wasn't for God's beautiful birds there would be little music to swell the air and if it wasn't for His flowers there would be no beautiful perfume to go sifting through the breeze and go up our noses. We sure love the flower's perfume and there is nothing any more beautiful than a flower; even a weed. A common everyday weed like a mustard flower, just take a microscope and look at its pretty petals. They are beautiful although it is none but a terrible old weed. And there are none prettier than tame flowers.

Oh, isn't nature wonderful in all ways? In the summer time just go back to the woods and spread a blanket upon the ground, then open your ears and close your eyes. You are fairly in Heaven alone. Oh, those beautiful birds' voices all blending together make it a charming choir for one to finish it off the crickets chirp and the frogs croak. It sounds like a magic fairy land alone. Then open your eyes and plug your ears, what do you see? Well, above you is all the ones

that have been forming the choir. Perhaps some are building nests, others have tiny birdies in the nests and others are gathering worms for the babies in the nests. Look upon a stump, there is a little squirrel eating a winter acorn or a few kernels of corn which she has had stored through the long winter storms and look upon the ground, there are the busy, tiny ants working as men in an automobile plant. They are toiling for all of their tiny life and the how cruel if some bad boy or girl to come along and kick their little house over that they have so long worked at to build up. Oh, it is cruel to do such a sinful act. They do not harm us unless you pick one up, then he might pinch you but, no doubt you pinched him so he's merely getting even with you.

Uncle Ned, I am planning on going to Lansing this year for a week, and furthermore it is with one of the girls I have corresponded with for over seven years. If I go I ought to write and tell you of my fine trip. I had one vacation this year. I went to Flint for two weeks with my aunt and uncle. It sure is a nice place but I cannot tell of my trip now as my letter is too long but I will try and keep in line with our page. I think we are progressing O. K. since we suggested our motto and colors, don't you, Uncle? I am sending my very best wishes to you, Uncle Ned and hoping you still continue to help us as you are today. You surely have done your part for us, I'm sure. You need credit for establishing our page and building it up as you have. I hope when I am out of the writing to Our Page that it will grow three times bigger and better than it is now, but really it couldn't be much better to my notion. It surely has furnished a lot of comfort for me and I am as crazy to get that paper today as I ever was, although I am a big girl now, but still I can never forget Our Page. As long as the page is printed I'll enjoy reading it.

Well, Uncle Ned, I must surely close for this time and will try to write again soon. I am ever yours for a bigger and better Children's Hour page and good luck to our editor, also my cousins. Your rambling rose.—Miss Ethel Fay Sharp, Route 3, Akron, Michigan.

—Here is a letter that will make many of the members think, I am sure, and I hope they will set down and write their opinions of Ethel's ideas.

Do not forget to send in your picture Ethel and just remember that we will always be glad to hear from you. Seeing that you have been a member so long perhaps we should make you a life member, eh?

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am very sorry that I did not get around to write and thank you for the membership button I received not so long ago. I am pleased with it and also that I am a member of the Children's Hour.

I will describe myself now as you probably all would like to know what I look like. I am five feet, two inches tall, weigh one hundred and two pounds and am sixteen years old. Have long, medium brown hair. I was weighed last night. Don't you think I must be small?

I have a sister fourteen years old this June. She is five feet six inches tall and weighs one hundred and thirty pounds. Then I have a sister thirteen years old who is five feet two inches tall and weighs one hundred and thirteen pounds. I have a sister ten years old that weighs ninety pounds.

I had an operation last November so perhaps that is why my weight is no more than it is.

Well, I suppose you would like to hear about a trip or something interesting. I will tell you about a trip we made the Fourth of July last year. We got up early and got our chores done and got ready to go to Canada. Just as we were ready it began to pour rain and daddy said we couldn't go when it was raining and if it did not stop before long we could not go. It rained steady but not very hard and we coaxed dad to go, so at last we started and when we got down by Yale it had stopped and we had a lovely journey the rest of the way. When we got to Port Huron we had to wait before we could go across on the ferry. There were quite a few cars ahead of our car and we thought perhaps we would have to wait until it went across but we were lucky and got across that time and went to the London road to go to the Sam Lucas Black Fox Farm and wild animals.

We were quite a ways out in the country when we had to detour off from the London road onto a very poor road. We had to detour ten miles, then we went only a couple of miles and got there O. K. We found a new tire that never had been on a car but could not find the owner. The price we got from it covered our expenses over and back and a couple of dollars over. Sam is our cousin so besides seeing all the wild animals and birds we had a lovely visit with him and his wife. There were about one hundred dogs and we saw an eagle the same as is on our money.

If you wish I will write and tell you about what else I saw. Your niece,—Lucy Mae Lucas, Brown City, Michigan.—By all means, Lucy tell us more about your interesting trip into Canada.

What is the best land for little kittens?—Lapland.  
Of what trade is the sun?—A tanner.  
What relation is a doormat to a door?—Step-fa(r)ther.



## Current Agricultural News

### HOG CHOLERA IN CASS

**A**FTER a welcome absence of several months hog cholera is again playing a return engagement in Cass county. Although it has not yet caused any large losses, the situation is one that should put all hog owners on the alert lest they find it in their own herds.

Because there has been so little cholera for nearly two years, the vaccination of hog and pigs as a precautionary measure has been virtually discontinued. This would seem to be poor economy, especially with the price of hogs where it is, coupled with the fact that herds of swine are unusually large. The vaccination of young pigs is not very costly, and is cheap insurance.

Apparently a few garbage feeders are either ignorant of the State law requiring that all hogs fed garbage (cooked or uncooked) receive the double treatment, or else they willfully ignore it. This is a dangerous policy, both for the public and the garbage feeder himself. An individual may feed garbage for a while and get by without vaccinating, but sooner or later he is absolutely certain to find cholera in his herd.

Because of the large amount of changing work that always accompanied threshing time, right now is a very favorable season for the spread of the disease from farm to farm. Dogs in the neighborhood of an outbreak should not be permitted to run at large.

Birds and other uncontrollable means of dissemination are numerous enough, hence no avenue of distribution that can be controlled should be overlooked.

### 23 STATES TO ACCREDIT BABY CHICKS

**T**WENTY-THREE poultry states, including Michigan, entered into the agreement at a national conference at West Baden, Indiana, August 2nd to use the uniform plan of accreditation and certification of baby chicks as adopted at Manhattan, Kansas, conference a year ago.

This plan of accreditation already is in operation in Michigan and reports on its success largely influenced favorable action by the other 22 states which concurred in a resolution requesting the United States Department of Agriculture to cooperate with the various states in unifying and supervising this work on a national basis.

Dr. M. A. Jull, chief poultryman in the United States Department of Agriculture, assured delegates at the conference that federal supervision would be provided for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1927, with prospects of promulgating its regulations and making them effective before the next hatching season.

Michigan was represented at the conference Tuesday. Its delegation was headed by Dr. L. E. Heasley, Grand Rapids, President of the Michigan Poultry Improvement Association; J. A. Hannah, East Lansing, Secretary, and Prof. C. G. Card, head of the poultry department at Michigan State College. The delegation included about 25 hatcherymen from the Wolverine State.

### FIRE BLIGHT PREVALENT IN CASS COUNTY

**P**EAR blight, or fire blight, a bacterial disease affecting apple, pear, and quince trees is becoming quite prevalent in Michigan, and has appeared in numerous Cass county orchards. Because it is a bacterial disease, the method of combatting it is quite different from procedure employed in the case of a fungus disease.

The blight works more or less erratically, affecting different trees and orchards in different ways, but perhaps the most common manifestation is the wilting and death of the new growth of wood on the tips of the branches. Frequently, however, entire limbs will succumb and often the trunk of the tree may be affected.

As far as control is concerned spraying is of no avail. The only way known at present to head off the disease is to cut out and burn all affected twigs and limbs, taking care to disinfect with a suitable so-

lution all cut surfaces. From this it is apparent that the trouble can be eradicated much quicker and easier when its presence is first discovered.

The preparation of the disinfectant, various factors entering into control, in fact, thorough discussions of the entire matter are included in a bulletin on the subject written by Cardinell and Bennett of Michigan State College.

### SPUD GROWERS TO MEET IN PETOSKEY

**T**HE annual meeting of the Michigan Potato Producers' Association will be held in Petoskey this month, probably August 24 and 25, Secretary Ernest Pettifor of Gaylord announced recently. A potato tour will be held in conjunction with the convention.

A number of out-of-the-state potato specialists and purchasers of Michigan certified seed potatoes will be guests of the association during the two days. It is understood a bus-load of Pennsylvania farmers is planning to visit the region from which they purchase most of their seed requirements.

According to the present plans a tour will be held each day of the

convention. Talks will be given during the noon hours and lectures by specialists will be given in the fields. New officers and directors are to be elected.

### MICHIGAN ONE OF THREE BEST PEPPERMINT STATES

**M**ICHIGAN is ranked as one of the three greatest peppermint growing states in the country in a bulletin on cultivation of the crop now being distributed from the farm crops department at Michigan State College.

Indiana and Oregon are given as Michigan's only rivals in production of peppermint oil. Michigan's peppermint belt, the bulletin discloses, is confined mainly to the southwestern counties of Cass, Berrien, Van Buren, Allegan and Kalamazoo.

### OTTAWA CHERRY CIDER INDUSTRY GROWING

**T**HE manufacture of cherry cider has become an industry of rather large proportions near Holland.

One concern engaged in this business has just converted 100 tons of cherries into cider, producing 300 barrels or 9,000 gallons. And there are several other concerns in the heart of the cherry district that have turned to making cherry cider.

The product of these cider mills is

### AMERICAN BANNER WHEAT WINS PRAISE

(Continued from page 3)

the former. Mr. Kerr's field also gave strong testimony to the value of the inspection service maintained by the Michigan Crop Improvement Association in its work in certifying seeds, the cleanliness of his pedigreed wheat standing out in marked contrast to the rye and chess infested fields on either side.

Albert Nelson of Fillon in Huron County had possibly the most unusual experience of all. His field of American Banner Wheat was used as a skating rink most of the winter by the youngsters of the neighborhood. Mr. Nelson fully expected to tear up the field this spring but found a considerable proportion of the plants showing up and has prospects for a fair crop.

Michigan Millers believe that, with American Banner Wheat being grown on the lighter soils and the harder red wheat on the well-drained heavy soils, about the right balance between red and white wheat for Michigan needs would be maintained.



ALWAYS LABOR DAY WEEK  
September 5th to 11th  
DETROIT

## Meet Your Friends At The STATE FAIR Sept. 5<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup>

The primary purpose of the Greater Michigan State Fair is educational—but the Fair Grounds is a place where you can have a royal good time. Thousands are planning their vacations during Fair Week Sept. 5th to 11th at Detroit, so they can visit the exposition this year. For they will see a bigger, better, more interesting Fair. Come on the trolleys, busses, railroads, or in your own car—but come!

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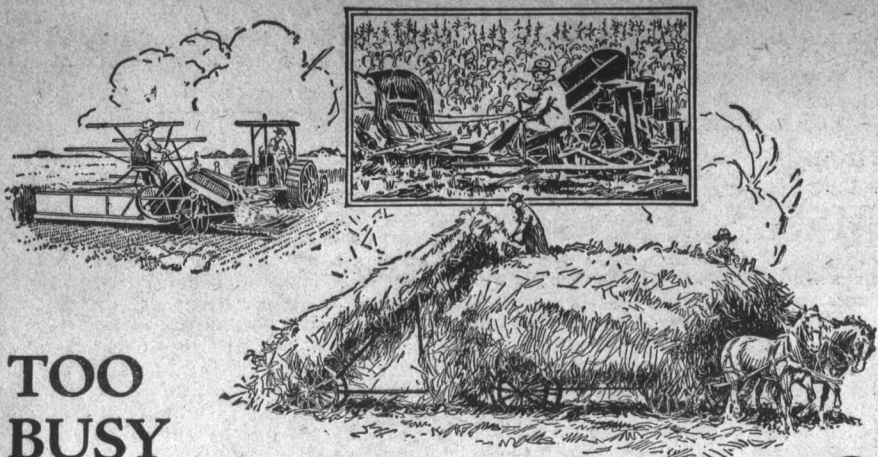


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To avoid conflicting dates we will without cost, list the date of any live stock sale in Michigan. If you are considering a sale advise us at once and we will claim the date for you. Address Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.

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Good quality, dark reds, dehorned, well marked Hereford Steers. Good grass flesh. The beef type are usually market toppers when finished. Will sell your choice of one car load from any bunch. Can also show you Shorthorn steers, yearlings or 2 year old.  
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# DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

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

## DAIRY LOSSES CUT DOWN BY MILK COOLING

A LARGE proportion of the loss from sour milk, high bacteria counts, and low quality butter and cheese, might be avoided through prompt and thorough cooling of milk at the dairy barn, asserts the dairy department of the College of Agriculture, New Brunswick. All milk should be cooled to 50 degrees F. or over and should be kept at that temperature until delivered at the receiving plant.

In the matter of dairy temperatures one should never guess. A good thermometer will always pay for itself in a short time. One can of rejected milk will cost more than four or five good thermometers.

To cool milk to 50 degrees F. or below, ice is nearly always necessary. If ice cannot possibly be had, only the coldest water should be used. This means water direct from the well or spring unless a colder source is available. Running surface water is never very cold. If ice is not to be had, it is desirable to arrange the equipment so that spring water may run constantly through the milk storage tank.

The cooling of morning's milk is the important problem just now. A surface cooler will save time and ice, and will enable the farmer to cool it at the farm.

Once the milk has been cooled to 50 degrees F. or below, if it is to be held, a cooling tank in the milk house becomes a necessity for final cooling and storage. Milk plant operators can advise farmers as to the best types of coolers, cooling tanks and milk houses to meet the requirements of their respective companies and Board of Health.

## TREATMENT FOR BLOAT

IN serious cases of bloat of cattle or sheep, no valuable time should be wasted in the administration of drugs and medicines or with the pouring of cold water on the animal's back. No other measures can be so well trusted and depended upon as tappings and there is always more danger of doing it too late than too early. A trocar is a simple inexpensive tool that should be in readiness on every farm where clovers are used for pasture. It should be inserted in the left side of the bloated animal at a point equidistant from the last rib, the hip bone, and the ends of the sideways projecting parts of the back bone in the region of the loin. In badly bloated cases, the gases should not be allowed to escape too rapidly. In all cases the tube of the trocar should be left in place for some time and watched as it is likely to be pushed out when the movements of the paunch begin again. If the time permits, the skin around the place where the puncture is to be made should be washed

with an antiseptic solution and the trocar treated likewise, but in emergencies an animal with a small infected trocar wound is worth more than several dead ones.

## WHITE SPECKS IN BUTTER

Please let me know what to do for the little white specks of milk in my butter. I cannot wash them all out no matter how many times I take water to wash it, I have no separator.—W. F., Lamb, Michigan.

WHITE specks in butter are caused by the use of sour cream of low fat percentage. If the lady will set her separator so as to skim a richer cream the difficulty will be eliminated. The white specks are merely specks of curdled skim milk in cream.—P. S. Lucas, Associate Professor of Dairy Manufactures, M. S. C.

## SALT THEM

SALT for pigs after they are grown is as practical as flowers for people after they are dead. All farm animals need salt. It whets their appetites, stimulates their digestive glands and aids in preventing digestive disturbance. It is a promoter of general good health and vigorous growth. The habit of keeping a supply of salt before farm animals all the time is a fine one for every livestock owner to acquire.

An irregular supply induces over eating which often results in digestive disorders and, in the case of hogs, may cause death from salt poisoning.

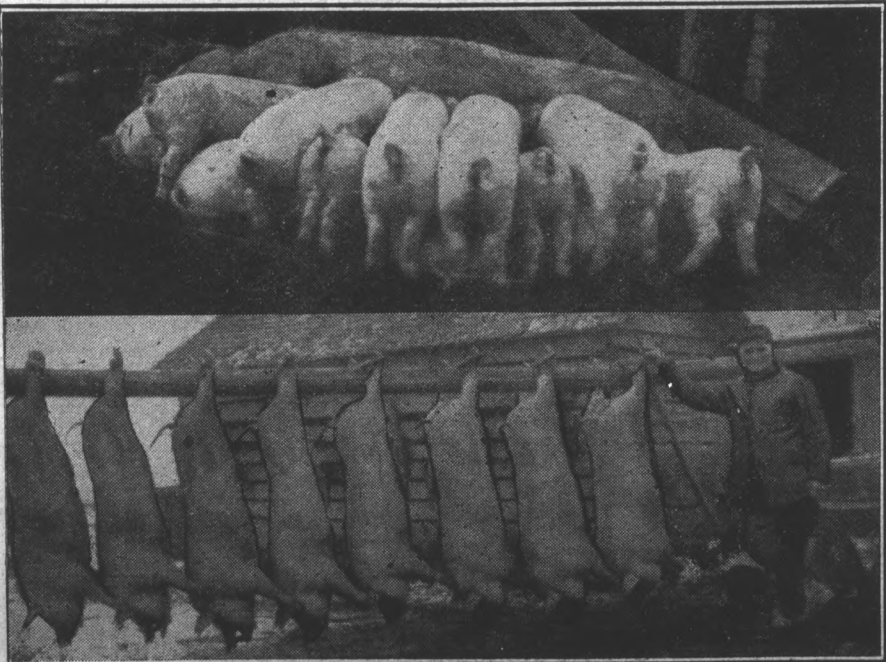
## GIVE SHEEP GOOD CARE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR

TO grow good strong wool that will bring the highest price it is necessary to furnish sheep with plenty of good feed or pasture at all times. Lack of sufficient feed or abrupt changes in feed often weakens the wool fibers, causing tender fleeces. Sometimes this results in a reduction of several cents a pound on the market price of wool.

## CROSS BRED PORKERS MAKE GOOD FEEDERS

HOG feeders in some instances get better results in feeding cross bred hogs than with pure bred. When the results do favor the cross bred hogs, specialists say, it is very likely due to a weakness in the strain of pure bred with which they are compared and they should not be used as an indictment against pure bred in general. It is the pure blood in the cross breeds that makes them good.

The glazed stage is right for harvesting silage corn, but frosted corn makes poor silage; better harvest it a little too soon than too late.



## FIVE MONTHS APART

In the top picture you see a sow and pigs owned by Stephen Mears, of Stockbridge, Ingham county, taken when the pigs were two weeks old. The lower picture was taken five months later and shows eight of the litter ready for market. These averaged 217 pounds each when dressed. Not bad, eh?

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THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER



# VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

Edited by DR. GEO. H. CONN

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

## PIGS STUNNED

I had three pigs that were sick when they were about eight weeks old. I was feeding ground rye and oats, some corn on cob and milk. They ate some but would vomit and lay around. I gave them sulphur. One died and the other two are all O. K. but they haven't grew since they were sick. I am feeding ground corn and oats. They are running out doors nearly every day. What can I do for them?—E. A., Clare.

**Y**OU have stunned your pigs through indigestion and it is doubtful if they will ever fully recover; feed them ground feed such as middlings, bran and oil meal with skim or buttermilk. Do not feed too much corn. If you would add these mill feeds to your ground corn and oats and then mix this with the milk and make a heavy slop from it your pigs would do as well as you could make them do on any feed.

## DOG'S TOE-NAILS

Dog's toe-nails coming off. There are some bleeding and new nail seems to be coming in all right. What is wrong? What can be done?—Reader.

**P**AIN these toes with a mixture of equal parts of iodine and glycerine night and morning; give the dog fresh milk to drink. Do not feed much cooked meat; give raw meat if it is to be had.

## HORSE'S HOOF HARD

Last May my horse got a nail in one front foot. I had that removed but something else set in and the veterinary is not able to locate the cause. The frog of the foot is partly gone. I have tried poulticing and using different liniments. At times there is considerable fever in the foot. The hoof is very hard and dry. Could you give me any advice in the case?—D. M., Breckenridge.

**I**f you will get this horse's hoof softened up you may do about all that can be done for him. I know of no better way to do this than to get a quantity of good blue clay and then soak a quantity of it in a large bucket and make it into a thick heavy paste. Take an old burlap sack and put a quantity of it in this and then set the animal's foot in it seeing that it comes well up to the top of the hoof; apply this each day and keep it on until the next morning. A few days should have

the foot good and soft. Then take a can of pine tar and thin it down with turpentine until it is about as thick as linseed oil and then mix equal parts of linseed oil with the mixture; apply this with a paint brush two or three times each week. Do not use any more poultices after you have used the clay or mud to soften the foot.

## RICKETS

I have two pigs about four months old. A week ago they lost the use of their hind parts. One is fat and the other is just in growing condition. This last one seems to breathe through the mouth making a noise. I have been feeding them middlings and some corn. Can you tell me what to do for them? I also have a cow that freshened last fall and during the last two weeks a quarter of the udder has become hard. It lasts a few days and then goes in the other part of the udder. After it goes away the milk is stringy.—N. S., Coopersville, Michigan.

**R**ICKETS are affecting your pigs. How about using the following ration: 150 lbs. of ground yellow corn, 100 lbs. wheat middlings, 50 lbs. of bran, 25 lbs. steamed bone meal, 25 pounds of tankage, 50 lbs. of oilmeal. Make this into a slop with skim milk or buttermilk if available. If not use water. Now for your cow, get equal parts of iodine and glycerine and paint the affected quarter once each day; use an old tooth brush.

## PILES

One of my pigs had a litter of pigs and the other day I noticed a swelling at rectum. One of the neighbors thought it piles. I used carbolic vaseline on her and then was told to use linseed oil (raw). This I have done. Now it looks as though it would rot off. She eats well, and seems to feel good. Was it piles? If so, what is this part that looks as though it would drop off?—A. A., Hesperia, Michigan.

**Y**ES, your pig no doubt has piles. Keep her from getting constipated; do not feed very much corn. This may not hurt her at all. No one can tell now. If it sloughs off she may get along all right and you may not be able to tell there was ever anything wrong with her. I know of nothing else you could do other than feeding her to keep her bowels normal.

## Some Farm Incidentals

By JAS. N. McBRIDE

### A Water Carrier

**A** SUPERIOR method of taking drinking water to the field over the jug is the glass gallon container with a sewed on jacket of burlap. The jacket being wet occasionally evaporates the moisture and cools the water, following the well-known principle of the desert water bag or Florida "water monkey." A leather strap is placed through the handles for convenience and a soft wood whittled cork completes the convenience.

### Stock Minerals

Live stock pasturing on low or swamp lands are in need of mineral supply found more abundant on uplands. Bone meal on salt is greedily eaten. The ordinary 16 per cent or 20 per cent acid phosphate used as fertilizer placed near the salt box is also a source of lime and phosphorus. Wood ashes and salt are an old time mixture and good carriers of the essential inorganic materials. Even salt on good clay seems to fill some animal demands.

### Farm Tools and Machinery

The average neck-yoke on cultivators, mowers, and binders can be easily made over into the type of wagon neck-yoke and the tongues of the machinery also changed for this purpose to advantage. When changing from mower to wagon or rake the neck-yokes are interchangeable and much less liable to breakage. The ordinary machine made neck-yoke is not usually made to stand heavy strains and is apt to be a constant source of annoyance.

### Flat Top Wagon Racks

There is service and comfort in a low wheel wagon with a flat car type of platform. The use of cedar 6x6 for bed pieces, framed and bolted at the ends, covered with boards running crosswise nailed to the frame either 6 or 7 feet wide is the general plan. The idea of the cedar sills is lightness and freedom from decay. When a board on the platform is worn or broken a new one is nailed on. One wagon with platform seven feet wide is used for hay or grain in bundles, without any additional grain rack. The six foot is used for these purposes with a light rack thrown off and on with ease. These wagons are used on the farm ten times to where the high rack or box wagon is used once.

### Tail Chains

Every wagon should be equipped with a tail chain to attach all kinds of tools like drills, cultivators, drags, etc., in course of transit from field to barn, etc. On good lane roads a team will haul two loaded wagons to the barn with comparative ease. Here again comes the use for the tail chain. These chains should be a permanent fixture and placed on the wagons either on the end of the reach with a clevis or on the rear of the flat racks.

### Light Ladders

A few light ladders, 10 or 12 feet long are always a convenience to climb on loads or into mows. Two of these ladders can be roped together for longer reaches.

# Corn Gluten Feed Rations for Cows-Calves-Pigs



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Corn and Cob.....500 lbs.	Salt.....16 lbs.
Ground Oats.....400 lbs.	Steamed Bone Meal 16 lbs.
Linseed Meal.....100 lbs.	Charcoal Flour.... 4 lbs.

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No. 52



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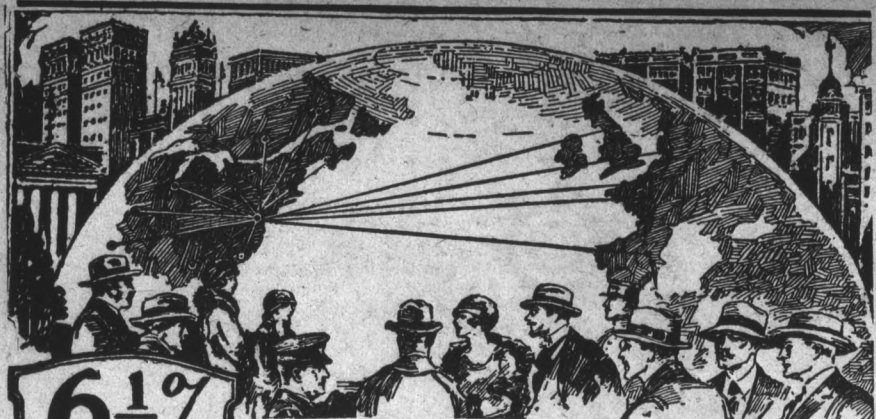
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ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF

**Parke, Davis & Co.**  
DETROIT, MICH.



## SOILS AND CROPS

Edited by C. J. WRIGHT, St. Joseph County.

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

### LOOKING BEYOND

OUR hay crop is here again and the same showing of "Michigan Clover (sorel)" is with us more than ever. We all sowed clover, but only about one out of ten has anything that looks like clover. Last season was a bad one on young seedlings and although it sprouted and grew for a while it grew sick and died so the good pieces of clover are far apart.

Now farming is not such a big paying job at the best and when one misses his clover for several years he is in a bad hole, both from the standpoint of humus and nitrogen. Some reason ought to be found why farmers will sow seed year after year the ways of their fathers and trust blindly to luck to pull them over the bad places.

It is a fact, that the average farmer has wasted seed and energy enough trying to raise clover the old way, then if they would have taken the same money they paid for seed that did not make hay and limed, phosphated and manured a portion each year they would have hay now, and the sledding would have been a bit easier. But this year and next spring they will be doing the same thing over again, because they are the most hopeful cusses in the world.

Every year that we miss our clover or other legume in the rotation that much nearer we are to an abandoned farm. We have got to sell our labor through our crops and unless we can get good crops we are courting hard times and poverty. Taxes have a faculty of getting higher and living expenses are on the same road, yet oats remain at 40c a bushel, corn at 55c and wheat at \$1.38 and these prices do not cover the cost of the fertility that enters into them to say nothing of the labor of growing them and the expense of harvest.

Manufacturers of tools, clothing, furniture, etc., figure the cost of the raw materials, the cost of the labor of making, and then add the overhead and profit and the consumer pays the bill unless the manufacturer makes something that is not wanted or is too expensive to suit the whim of the buying public. The farmer on the other hand plants, harvests, takes care of, and markets his crops

on a market that is not in sympathy with his endeavors.

This fact has been so in the past and will be so in the future with probably a modification now and then. So there are two ways that a farmer may help his condition. First, to find out how much it costs to raise or produce a certain article and then through organization educate the buying public that if he is to produce he must get a return over the cost of production, and second, to raise more per acre. There is no doubt that he can on the average grow twice to three times as much on an acre that he is now and if he does this cuts his labor cost in two and maybe more.

The tenant farmer on a 50-50 crop basis has got to raise more than 20 bushels of wheat to the acre if he is to receive income enough to meet his costs. If he can raise 25 to 35 bushels on the same ground he may have better feelings toward farming. But thousands of farmers in Michigan will raise less than ten bushel of wheat to the acre this year.

Building up soil is not accomplished over night and it can't be done without cost, but if one is willing to return a portion of their income to the soil and use this portion judiciously he can in the course of a few years be better satisfied with his farm than he is now and it is coming to pass very rapidly. Thousands of readers of these articles may think that we are holding up before their eyes something that will be a great deal of cost to them, but the soil of your farm will pay you more interest on your investment than any other legitimate source, and remember that a sweet soil is the foundation of soil betterment. This means that if it is sour, then sow limestone and marl in sufficient amounts to correct this acidity. Get as much nitrogen from the unlimited supply of the air. Buy phosphorus in the shape of acid phosphates and save the manure you are now wasting and make it go back to the soil from whence it came.

I would be pleased if those that have been following these articles would write me the results of your endeavors. Don't be afraid to ask questions any time, for if we can't answer them we will be frank and tell you we can't.



## 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.)

### CAPONIZING

CAPONIZING increases the growth of the birds, so that they will be larger than ordinary chickens, and at the same time improves the character of the meat from the standpoint of palatability. This will mean more dollars in return.

#### Time to Caponize

Caponizing can be done any time of the year, providing the cockerels weigh 1½ to 2½ pounds, or when 10 to 16 weeks of age when the operation is performed. Old birds should not be caponized, because the testicles have developed and there is more danger of pricking the arteries. Birds caponized in June, July and August should be time enough to develop for the Christmas season or holiday market.

#### The Operation of Caponizing

Two conditions are absolutely essential before beginning the operation. The first of these is that the intestines of the fowl should be completely empty, so that they will fall away and expose the testicle to view. This can be accomplished by withholding all food and water for 24 to 36 hours before the operation. The second condition is a good, strong light, so that the organs of the fowl may be clearly and easily distinguished. Direct sunlight is best for this, and for that reason it is best to operate out of doors on a bright day.

#### Method of Holding the Fowl

Catch the bird and pass a loop of string about the legs. Do the same with both wings close to the shoulder joints. Have weights on the other

end of the strings of sufficient size to hold down and stretch out the bird when placed upon the head of a barrel or box, which serve as operating table. Have the operating table of convenient height.

#### Details of the Operations

Wet and remove the feathers from a small area over the last two ribs just in front of the thigh. With the left hand slide the skin and flesh toward the thigh and make the incision between the last two ribs. Hold the edge of the knife away from you as you stand back of the fowl. Lengthen the incision in each direction until it is 1 to 1½ inches long. Now insert the spreader into the incision, thus springing the ribs apart. Tear apart this membrane with the hook, and the upper testicle will be visible close up against the backbone. It is yellow in color and about the size and shape of an ordinary bean. It may be necessary to push the intestines aside to locate the testicle.

Insert the instrument in the incision and place it about the testicle. This is the delicate part of the operation because of the artery, which runs just back of the testicles and to which the testicle is in part attached. If this is ruptured, the fowl will bleed to death. After the instrument has been placed about the testicle remove by twisting and pulling slowly outward and cut the cord close up to the testicle. Take out the spreaders, and allow skin to slip back over the incision.

#### Losses Due to Caponizing

Everyone is sure to kill some



birds, but the loss seldom exceeds 5 per cent where any considerable number are caponized, and usually not more than 2 or 3 per cent.

#### Care of Fowls After the Operation

Place the capons in a yard where they can find shelter, food and water and can be kept quiet. It is best to feed the capons soft feed and plenty of fresh water the first few days. Some growers observe no precaution whatever, giving the birds their full liberty immediately after the operation and allowing them to have any sort of feed.

#### WHY SHE MOULTS

**A**N old hen may be molting now for two reasons; first, she may be a poor layer who figures that the spring of the year is the only time of year she needs to work, and second, she may get her feed so irregularly that she really thinks hard times are coming and she might just as well shed her old dress and get a new one made for the winter. If she is a poor layer, she is thru work for 1926 and ready to take a trip to town. If she has been turned loose to shift for herself and to get feed from the hog yard and the grain field and her water from the dried up mud hole, she should not be expected to lay many eggs. A dry mash feeder in the hen house and a regular feed of grain twice a day for hens kept in a yard is a far more profitable practice than letting the hens hunt for their summer feed. The day is coming when the most successful poultrymen, even on the general farms, will raise their chickens inside fences like they raise their hogs and cattle.

#### GOOD CROP OF SOY BEANS

**W**E enjoy looking at the pictures in *The Business Farmer* and think very much of the paper and we have some pictures of a field of soy beans that we are sending you. They are nothing big, but we feel good over the crop and thought it might be someone else would like to look at them.

The beans were sowed May 22, 1925 in rows twenty-seven inches apart and cultivated twice and when



View of a section of Mr. Mock's field of Soy Beans last year.

harvested made one and one-half loads of hay per acre and one acre we thrashed for seed which made twelve and one-half bushels of cleaned seed, which was nice.

Those were the first we ever raised and we thought they made real good feed for the cows and have sown more this year.—J. Homer Mock, Branch County.

#### RADIO DEPARTMENT

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

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

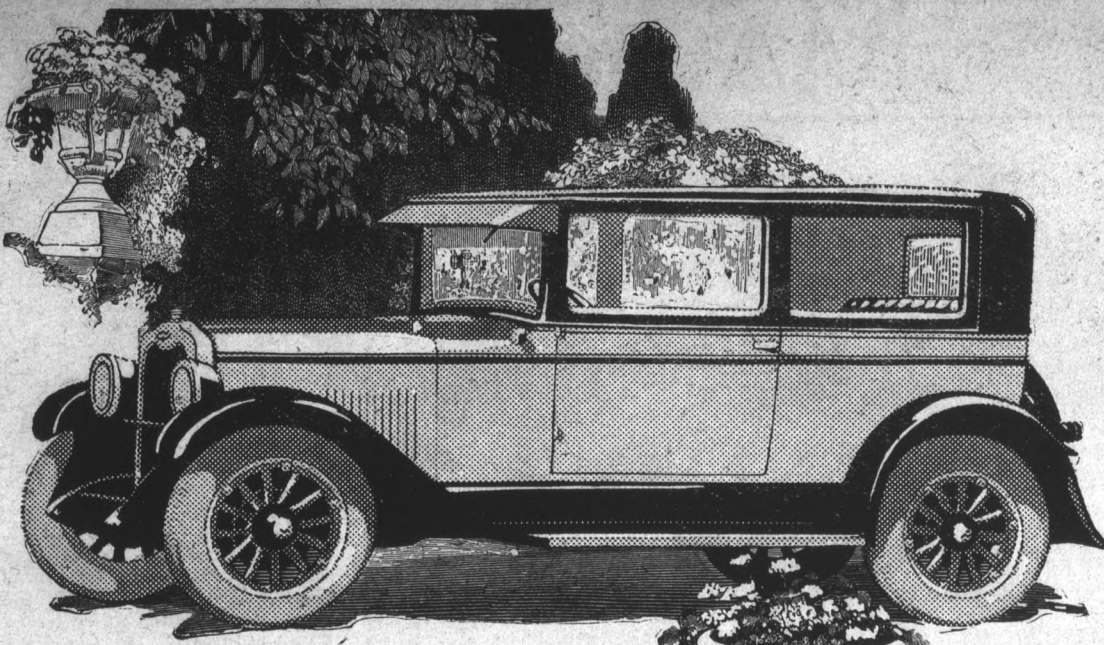
#### M. B. F. MARKETS

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

I have been enjoying your paper and broadcasting for some time. I think your market reports come at a fine time for the farmer.—W. W. Sell, Lenawee County.

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# MARKET FLASHES



## Market on Farm Products Averages Good

*Fat Steers Sell Low But Improvement Looked For*

THIS is the time of the year when all eyes are turned towards the various markets and the farmer, above all others, is wondering how well he is going to be paid for his year's work. Although markets on some agricultural products are disappointing, others are gratifying and there is hope for a turn for better prices as the fall season approaches.

The wheat harvest is virtually over in the United States and is being hastened in Canada due to the recent dry and hot weather which stimulated the ripening of small grains. Many grain farmers are wondering whether the surplus wheat can be marketed without seriously affecting the market prices. According to estimates it looks as if the United States will have a crop of nearly 100,000,000 more bushels than last year but with the United States and Canada together the increase of wheat and rye will not be much over 25,000,000 bushels greater than the 1925 crops. Most of the increase in wheat will be in this country and will give the United States farmers the benefit. Coarse grains will not be as large a crop as last year, estimates showing the corn belt to be around 250,000 bushels short and European wheat and rye is also estimates to be materially less than a year ago. This will undoubtedly force a broader demand from Europe.

### Grain Prospects

This country had a surplus of wheat last year but there was very little carried over and there will be another surplus this year, larger than last. While this surplus may give many grain growers cause for an uncomfortable feeling, there are many in the trade who feel that the entire crop can be cared for without causing any damage to the price list. According to some who have recently made investigations in Europe concerning their financial conditions and ability to buy, they are about reaching the end of a long hard road leading to rehabilitation and readjustment. There have been set backs recently and probably will be more before the desired goal is reached, but they expect a fair support from export demand later on.

Although there is a tendency for the hot summer weather to put the brakes on business activity, and increase unemployment, recent weeks have been featured by greater activity in business and industrial world seems to have quickened its pace more in line with last year at this time.

### Industrial Conditions Good

Most of the large American industries have enjoyed fair profits during the first half of the current year, especially the automobile, steel and building industries. A glance at the stock markets will show what jumps they have made recently. Railroads all over the country have been busy and report a larger number of cars loaded with revenue freight during the first half of the year than for any corresponding period previous.

These points do not show the condition of the agricultural world but they do indicate that the background for business is good and gives reason for feeling optimistic for virtually all business for the remainder of the year. About the only cloud on the horizon at present is the troubled financial situation in France. That is not conducive to good business here nor in any other country. Bad financial conditions in Europe are the ill effects of the war but gradually those countries are working out their problems and when the franc is stabilized, and France is again on our market with full buying power, there will need be no worry for fear of getting rid of surplus crops we might produce. Recent prices for wheat have been

around 10c under a year ago and corn prices have been about 20c below prices prevailing a year previous. Oats on the other hand are slightly above a year ago. It has been excellent weather for growing corn throughout the corn belt, with the exception of sections in Kansas where hot weather has damaged the crop to some extent recently. Corn got a late start generally, due to the backward spring, but recent rains and hot weather has given it a boost and much of it is within a month of maturity. For a long time reports of liberal holdings of old corn in the country, tended to have a bearish effect on the markets but the recent improvement in the corn market has changed this talk to more bullish conservation concerning the possibility of much damage being done to

prices at present show but little improvement over the low time. A week ago the average price for hogs at Chicago hit bottom at \$11.20, the lowest average since last December. Heavy steers of choice and prime grades also hit the lowest levels in several years. Bad markets on pork products and lard, as well as dull trade in carcasses of beef were bearish factors adversely influencing the live market. Late last week there was improvement in hog prices and the average came back to close to two weeks ago, at \$12.00. Bulk of heavy packing sows sold recently at \$9.50 to \$9.70 on the Chicago market with medium grade hogs going at \$10.60 to \$11.40 and better grades at \$11.60 to \$12.90. Choice light hogs sold around \$13.25 to \$13.50 late in the week. On the average these prices are only a little more than \$1.00 below a year ago but around \$1.50 under the high time in July when top hogs sold at \$15.00 the highest price since 1920.

compared with \$16.00 to \$16.55 steers a year ago in September.

### Improvement Looked For

Other more patient feeders are still holding back for better prices and the chances are that they may benefit by their waiting. During the last three months comparatively few big weight feeding steers have gone back to the country, due to the bad markets on weight fat steers. Most of the heavy beefs in the country will probably be marketed before October and thereafter there will be more of a scarcity of that class of cattle. Indications are that during the last two months of the year heavy steers will again come into their own.

It is hard for the producer to understand why prime heavy steers which cost so much to produce when unemployment is not great and should be selling so low at a time general prosperity prevails throughout the country. The consumer also is bewildered by the fact that they have to pay the retailers as much for steaks as they did when live cattle were selling \$7.00 per cwt. higher. The consumer does not get the advantage of the breaks in the wholesale market on beef but the producers pays for it through low prices. Recently the gross margins have been very small on heavy cattle ranging from \$1.00 to \$1.50 on cattle which have been fed for nearly a year. One feeder on the Chicago market last week sold prime weighty steers at \$9.90 for which he paid \$9.00 last year. Another got \$10.35 for some cattle bought a year ago at \$9.50. On the other hand some of the yearlings marketed recently have shown profitable margins ranging from \$2.00 to \$4.00 over initial costs.

### Yearlings Sell Well

Yearlings have been selling around \$1.00 above heavy steers of similar quality and condition with top grades bringing \$10.50 and \$10.60 and the bulk of all fed cattle found outlet during the week at \$8.50 to \$9.75 with plain grassers going at \$6.00 to \$7.00 mostly. Cows and heifers have been selling well at \$5.00 to \$6.50 mostly for cows and \$6.75 to \$8.00 for heifers. Choice baby beef heifers averaging around 600 to 700 lbs. sold up to \$10.00 and thin canner and cutter cows sold at \$3.75 to \$4.25. Bologna bulls have been in good demand at \$5.75 to \$6.25 with fat beef bulls ranging up to \$7.00. Veal calves have sold at good prices all summer and during the past week \$13.00 to \$13.50 took many offerings with best lots bringing \$14.00.

### Stock Cattle Wanted

With the beginning of the western range season demand for stocker and feeder cattle have been increasing in numbers and demand for that class of cattle has broadened materially. Prices are low and not far from those prevailing a year ago. Until recently stocker and feeder prices have been relatively too high and the trade has been restricted. Recent low levels, however, have attracted many cattle feeders from Michigan, Indiana and some of the eastern states to Chicago for material to utilize their abundance of grass and roughages. As the fall approaches demand for thin cattle will increase.

Prices during the past week on stock cattle have ranged from \$6.00 to \$6.75 mostly, a few good feeding steers going out at \$7.00 to \$7.50, carrying a fair covering of grass flesh. Plain quality light weight stockers were available under \$6.00 and a few inferior, off-colored stockers down to \$5.00. This branch of the cattle market is being watched daily by cattle feeders because they realize that cattle bought worth the money have a much better chance of paying out even though fat prices are low. During the last two weeks there have been around 3,000 western grass cattle on the market and most of them have been of stocker and feeder flesh. A few strong-weight killers sold at \$7.00 to \$7.75.

### Breeding Ewes Sell High

Sheep and lamb markets have not been acting so badly and it is said to have hit bottom and from now on

### 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.

corn by frosts before it reached maturity. It is thought by some students of the grain market that corn prices will continue to advance and will carry other grains along.

Harvest days are fast coming to an end in the corn belt and is gradually moving upward into Canada. Reports from North Dakota indicate an acute shortage of harvest hands and wages have been elevated from \$3.00 to \$3.50 and \$4.00 per day in some section. Big grain growers up there have virtually been smothered by work and have been calling for help to get their crops in the shock before the grain was damaged.

### Live Stock

Amid all this hustle and bustle in the grain section, there are stockmen who are anxious about markets as the corn and wheat man. They are wondering if hog prices are going to keep going down, if heavy cattle will ever be worth enough to pay for their board this summer and if lamb prices are going to go up.

Live stock markets during the last few weeks have acted badly and

It is the general consensus of opinion that hog prices have about hit bottom but the trade is on a supply basis, and when prices reach more attractive levels, there seem to be plenty of fat porkers in the country ready to market.

### Big Cattle Sell Low

Heavy fat steers have been offered in liberal numbers all year and they have recently suffered severe price drubbing by killers. The situation in the cattle market is somewhat similar to that prevailing two years ago when heavy beefs sold far below yearlings of the same grade and quality. The abundance of cheap feed in the country during the past winter and the tonnage of beef marketed was far greater than the increase in receipts would indicate.

Many cattle finishers have been waiting the market hoping that a favorable upturn in prices would come but they are now sending in their choice stock, apparently submitting to the punishment inflicted by packers. Prime heavy steers have gone at \$9.50 to \$10.00 recently

## THE BUSINESS FARMER'S MARKET SUMMARY

and Comparison with Markets Two Weeks Ago and One Year Ago

	Detroit Aug. 9.	Chicago Aug. 9.	Detroit July 26	Detroit 1 yr. ago
<b>WHEAT—</b>				
No. 2 Red	1.36	\$1.39 @ 1.40	\$1.43	
No. 2 White	.96		1.45	
No. 2 Mixed	1.35		1.44	
<b>CORN—</b>				
No. 2 Yellow	.89	.88 1/2 @ .84	.87	
No. 3 Yellow	.87		.86	
<b>OATS—</b>				
No. 2 White	.46	.41 1/2 @ 42 1/2	.47	
No. 3 White	.47	.39 1/2 @ 41 1/2	.46	
<b>RYE—</b>				
Cash No. 2	1.04	1.04 1/2	1.08	
<b>BEANS—</b>				
C. H. P. Cwt.	4.10 @ 4.20		4.20	
<b>POTATOES—</b>				
(New) Per Cwt	2.65 @ 2.83			
<b>HAY—</b>				
No. 1 Tim.	22.50 @ 23	24 @ 26	23.50 @ 24	
No. 2 Tim.	20 @ 21	21 @ 23	21 @ 22	
No. 1 Clover	19 @ 20	21 @ 23	20 @ 21	
Light Mixed	21 @ 22	23 @ 25	22 @ 23	

Monday, August 9.—All grains unchanged. Bean market quiet with small demand. Hay firm to dull. Eggs unchanged.



will improve. Top lamb prices have ranged from \$14.25 to \$14.60 all week with the bulk being of quality to sell mostly at \$14.00 to \$14.40. A year ago it was a \$14.50 to \$15.00 range for the bulk. One of the principal features in the lamb trade this week was the insistent demand for breeding stock and the high prices paid for some good yearling ewes. Prices have apparently been so attractive that western rangemen have shipped their stock in regardless of desirability for breeding and corn belt sheep men have been taking well bred ewes out for breeding purposes with the idea in mind that there would be a scarcity of breeding stock out west and they could raise their own lambs. Handyweight breeding ewes have been selling at \$12.50 to \$13.00. Fancy light weight yearling ewes were taken at \$13.50 to \$14.00 and some yearling ewes and ewe lambs mixed sold at \$14.50, a price equal to the top of the market for fat lambs. Most full mouthed aged ewes are bringing \$7.50 to \$8.50 for breeding purposes.

#### WHEAT

An encouraging thing about the wheat market is that large receipts and small demand is not weakening it as much as many would think and prices are not much under those quoted last issue. Considerable wheat is going into storage, we are informed, and there is a bullish feeling among many of the leading dealers. Excessive moisture is being reported in much of the grain going to market in the central part of the states.

#### CORN

Corn appears to be in a bullish position because of poor condition of corn in storage. The new corn crop seems to be coming along fine and folks are looking for a good harvest, providing we have a favorable fall. Trading is within a small range.

#### RYE

Michigan rye is going to market in a rather wet condition according to some of the leading buyers, 16% to 17% excessive moisture being reported at many points. This of course is not helping the market by any means.

#### BEANS

Information comes from a reliable source that the carry over of Michigan beans into the new crop is going to be the largest that we have had for several years, and it is predicted that, barring any serious damage to the growing crop, the market will sag to \$4.00 per hundredweight. Beans are in liberal supply at present while canners are not showing much interest being busy preparing for the tomato canning season.

#### POTATOES

Grand Rapids reports the arrival of the first Michigan potatoes which send prices crashing downward and completely wiped out the demand for the old crop. The week closed fairly strong at Detroit.

#### LIVE STOCK MARKETS

**CHICAGO.**—(By U. S. Bureau of Markets.)—Hogs—Market steady; bulk, \$10@12.75; top, \$13.50; heavyweight, \$11.50@12.60; medium weight, \$12@13.40; light weight, \$12.50@13.50; light lights, \$12.75@13.50; heavy packing sows, smooth, \$10@10.60; packing sows, rough, \$9.50@10; pigs, \$12.50@13.25. Cattle—Steady; beef steers, choice and prime, \$9.50@10; medium and good, \$8.50@9.25; good and choice, \$9.50@10.60; common and medium, \$7@9; butcher cattle, heifers, \$5@10.25; cows, \$4.75@8; bulls, \$4.50@7.50; canners and cutters, cows and heifers, \$3@5; canner steers, \$5.50@7; veal calves (light and handyweight), \$11@14.50; feeder steers, \$5.75@8.25; stocker steers, \$5.25@7.75; stocker cows and heifers, \$4.50@6; stocker calves, \$5@7.50. Sheep and lambs—Steady; lambs, fat, \$14@14.75; do culls and common, \$10@12; yearlings, \$10@12.50; do, wethers, \$8@9.50; ewes, \$6.50@7.25; do, culls and common, \$3@4.50; feeder lambs, \$12.50@13.25.

**EAST BUFFALO.**—Cattle—Active and steady; prime steers, \$10@10.50; shipping steers, \$8.50@9.75; butcher grades, \$7@9.25; heifers, \$6@8.50; cows, \$3@6.50; bulls, \$5.25@6.50; feeders, \$5@7.50; milk cows and stringers, \$4@11.50; yearlings, \$9@10.50. Calves—Slow, steady; cull to choice, \$3.50@13.50. Sheep and lambs: Active and steady; choice lambs, \$12@14; cull to fair, \$9@12; yearlings, \$7@11.50; sheep, \$3.50@8.75. Hogs: Active, steady; yorkers, \$14; pigs, \$14@14.15; mixed, \$13@14; heavy, \$12@13; roughs, \$9@10.

#### DETROIT LIVE POULTRY

Broilers, fancy heavy rocks, 27c; reds, 24c; medium and white, 33c; large leghorns, 29c; small leghorns, 26c@27; stags, 18c; extra large hens, 27c; medium hens, 27c leghorns and small, 20c; large white ducks, 25c lb.

#### DETROIT BUTTER AND EGGS

BUTTER—Best creamery, in tubs, 36c @39½ per lb.  
EGGS—Fresh receipts, best quality, 28½c@30½ per doz.

#### COUNTY CROP REPORTS

**W**EEK before last it was our pleasure to take a trip through a part of the "Thumb", then westward into the Saginaw Valley and Gratiot county, and back home by way of Lansing and Howell. In practically every section we visited we found crops in excellent condition in spite of the late spring and nearly everyone we talked with was very optimistic over the future. Some grain to be cut yet and we saw only two places where the threshing had been done. Also we noticed some hay to be hauled yet. At that time a good rain was needed, but since then we have had a plentiful supply of moisture.

Our correspondents in the different counties of the state report as follows:

**Genesee.**—Practically all of the wheat and rye is harvested and several acres of oats have been cut. Some wheat has been threshed but heavy rains of past few days has stopped all further threshing. Corn and late potatoes growing fine. Raspberries have been a good crop this year, and peaches of which some varieties will be ripe in a few days will yield good. Quotations at Flint: Corn, 85c bu.; oats, 40c bu.; rye, 75c bu.; wheat, \$1.24 bu.; beans, \$3.70 cwt.; potatoes, \$3.25 cwt.; eggs, 33c doz.; butter, 43c lb.—H. S., 8-4-26.

**Hillsdale (NW).**—Had a fine rain Sunday, all day; 1½ inches water fell, soaking the ground full. Corn, late potatoes, beans, cucumbers, and cabbage have come wonderfully the past few days. Threshing has started, grain yielding a good deal better than expected.—Chas. Hunt, 8-5-26.

**Tuscola (W).**—Wheat nearly all cut and in the shock. On account of heavy rains the past week the bean crop has been damaged but how much we cannot estimate at present. Some fields of oats are fit to cut but on account of ground being too soft to run a binder farmers will have to wait for better weather. Sugar beets looking fine with a smaller acreage than last year. Corn looks fairly good but quite weedy. Quotations at Vassar: Hay, \$15.00 ton; corn, 80c bu.; oats, 39c bu.; rye, 82c bu.; wheat, \$1.24 bu.; beans, \$3.76 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.50 bu.; eggs, 27c doz.; butter, 45c lb.—J. T., 8-4-26.

**St. Joseph (E).**—We had several good rains which boosted corn. Threshing is well started and wheat does not yield as expected except several pieces which turned out good. Oats are damaged considerable on account of dry weather. Early potatoes the same. Late potatoes look good. Went in good. Apples will be plentiful.—Alvin J. Yoder, 8-5-26.

**Lenawee (W).**—Nice rain August 1st helped everything. Oats about all cut; short, rusty and thin on ground. Wheat mostly threshed, very good, yield from 10 to 45 bushels per acre; mostly 25 to 30 bushels. Corn tasseling out after rain. Farmers very busy for next ten days or two weeks. Help very scarce. Quotations at Cadmus: Hay, \$12-\$15 ton, oats, 34c bu.; wheat, \$1.24 bu.; eggs, 30c doz.; butterfat, 42c lb.—C. B., 8-5-26.

**Saginaw (NW).**—Weather hot and wet, corn and beans are doing fine. They will soon be caught up. Wheat, rye and barley about all out. Wheat is rusted bad. Will not yield very good. Barley will be a No. 1 crop. Oats are ripening fast. Some have started to cut. They will be a heavy crop. No threshing done yet. Quotations at Hemlock: Hay, \$15.00 ton; corn, 60c bu.; oats, 26c bu.; rye, 65c bu.; wheat, \$1.40 bu.; beans, \$3.70 cwt.; eggs, 30c doz.; butter, 39c lb.—F. D., 8-4-26.

**Kalamazoo.**—All crops doing very nicely although corn as a general crop is very much behind the season average. Late sown oats that missed the early drought have headed heavy. Bountiful rains of August 4 came in fine for a good potato yield, beans showing up good. Buckwheat favorable. Wheat harvest now on, fair crop. Prices at Kalamazoo: Eggs, 30c doz.; butter, 40c lb.—H. C. S., 8-5-26.

**Wexford.**—All crops are looking fine since rain came on August 4. Cucumber harvest is just beginning. Early potatoes are ready to use. Berry crops were hurt some by draught. Pasture is short. Haying finished. Quotations at Cadillac: Hay, \$18.00 ton, corn, 98c bu.; oats, 45c bu.; rye, 65c bu.; wheat, \$1.40 bu.; beans, \$4.60 cwt.; eggs, 24c doz.; butterfat, 43c lb.—E. H. D., 8-4-26.

**Shiawassee (NW).**—Two heavy rains this week. Many fields of beans scalding. Corn and beans looking better where water is not hurting them. Oat cutting hardly started. Most wheat still

in the fields. Pastures looking green again. Prices on most crops look discouraging. Quotations at Carland: Oats, 34c bu.; wheat, \$1.19 bu.; beans, \$3.65 cwt.; potatoes, \$5.00 bbl.; eggs, 28c doz.; butter, 40c lb.—George L. Pearce, 8-4-26.

**Cass.**—Late rains are helping corn, young alfalfa and clover. Oats cutting in full swing and wheat threshing well along. Wheat of a good quality and several yields of over 40 bushels an acre reported. Early apples beginning to ripen. Berry season almost over. Late potatoes doing fine.—W. Hirschy, 8-6-26.

**Midland.**—Rains have helped crops in some sections and damaged in others. Beans are badly damaged in low land where water stood and sun was hot upon it. Potatoes are in good shape also sugar beets. Most of the corn will hardly make it. Quotations at Midland: Hay, \$16.00 ton; corn, 75c bu.; oats, 38c bu.; rye, 99c bu.; wheat, \$1.24 bu.; beans, \$3.75 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.40 cwt.; eggs, 27c doz.; butter, 39c.—B. V. Chase, 8-3-26.

#### PLAN FORESTRY STATION IN NORTH

**A** PROJECT is under way for the purchase by the state of a tract of 2,000 acres of land in Grand Traverse and Kalkaska counties to be used as the experimental station of the forestry department of the University of Michigan.

This tract already is wooded heavily with pine and includes three or four lakes and a stretch of the north branch of the Boardman river. It is ideally located for such a project and favorably considered by forestry officials.



**T**EMPERATURES will be running close to the normal for this time of year at the very beginning of this week in Michigan but as the week gets older the temperatures will fall lower. Cool weather for the season will remain in most parts of Michigan until about Thursday.

During Friday and Saturday temperatures will increase but this condition will be only temporary as a change to much cooler will again hit the state at about the beginning of next week.

We look for some more or less general rain storms at the beginning of this week in Michigan and again around the middle days. Aside from these two periods of the week we are expecting generally fair weather, although at the end of week the sky will be clouding up and becoming threatening.

Week of August 22.

Not later than Monday of the week of August 22nd the temperatures in most parts of Michigan will take a most decided drop due to the expected arrival of a high barometric pressure from the Northwest.

However, this condition will be greatly modified by the middle of the week as a result of a series of thunder and wind storms that will pass over a great many counties in the state. In sections the rainfall will be heavy.

By the end of the week these conditions will have passed to the eastward and a few days of fair weather with warm temperatures may be expected.

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**CLOVER, ALFALFA AND TIMOTHY SEED** equally mixed \$8 bushel. Crimson Clover \$8 bushel. Timothy \$4.25. Fancy Alfalfa \$12. Grimm Alfalfa \$20. Freedort Certified Seed Co., Pickford, Michigan.

**610 BUSHELS GRIMMS TESTED ALFALFA** seed. \$23.50 bushel prepaid. Bags Free. Purity 99%. References. Exchange Savings Bank. Henry Foley, R. 5, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

**LOWER TREE PRICES BECAUSE NO AGENTS.** Gobles Nurseries, Gobles, Mich.

**FOR SATISFACTION INSURANCE BUY SEED** oats, beans, of A. B. Cook, Owosso, Michigan.

**UP TO \$10 POUND PAID FOR MEDICINAL** roots. Dandelions, etc., 400 varieties. Information 5 cents. August Luft, Hermansville, Mich.

#### CORN HARVESTER

**RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER. POOR** man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528, Salina, Kansas.

#### TOBACCO

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

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

**TOBACCO POSTPAID. GUARANTEED—BIG** juicy, red leaf chewing, 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10, \$2.75. Best smoking, 20c lb. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

**FOR SALE: FARM TOOLS. COMBINATION** silo filler, husker and shredder, nearly new, 22-disc (small seed) drill, riding plow, new side hill plow. Automobile and furniture. E. C. O'Neill, Romeo, Michigan.

**IF I SEND YOU SHOES IN THE STYLE YOU** select—the leather you like—high or low on you please, will you keep them, wear them, show them to your friends as samples of my \$15 Custom-Grade shoes to sell \$7.35? Advice today. I will immediately mail complete outfit absolutely free. Dept. A258, Forrest Dustin, 932 Wrightwood, Chicago.

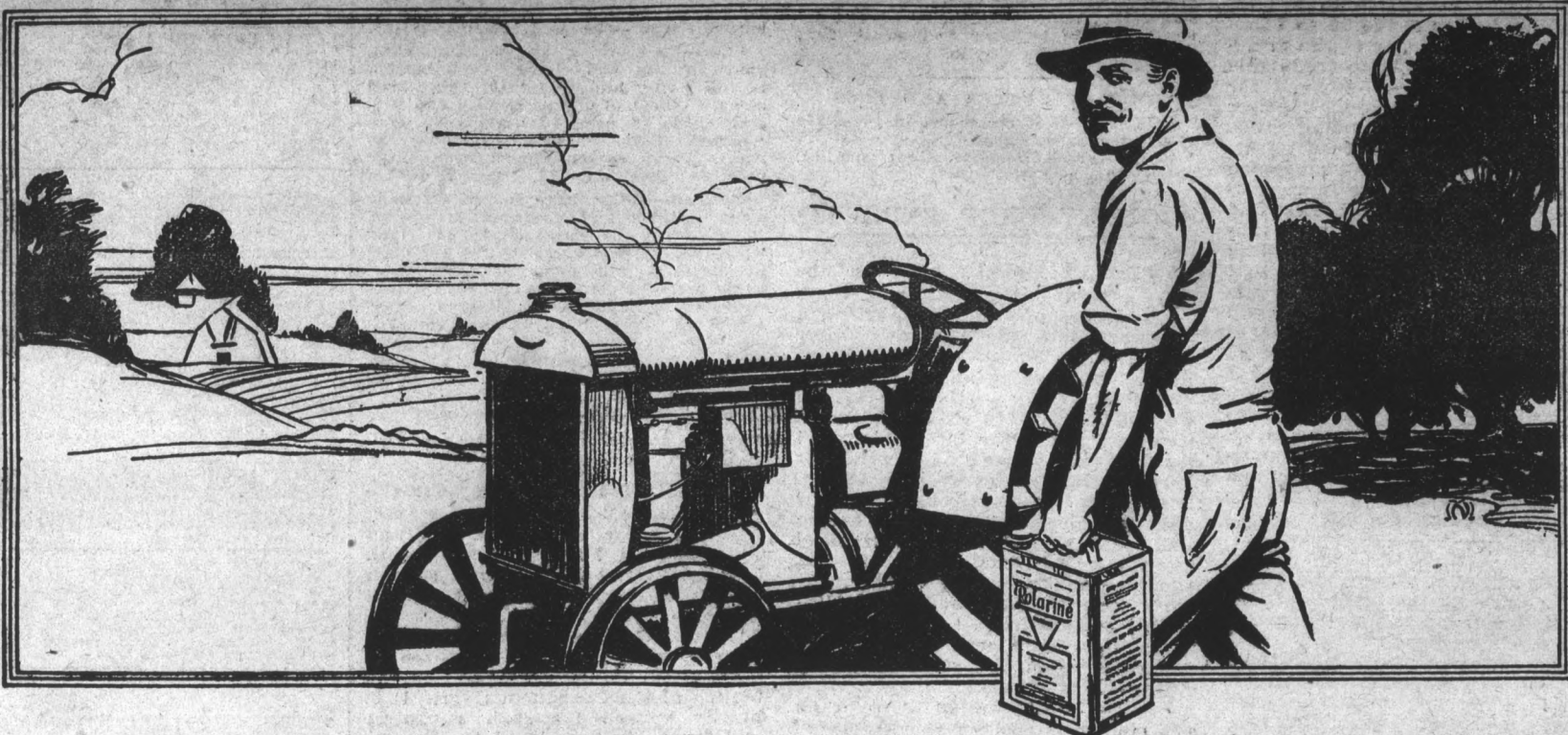
**EARN \$110 TO \$250 MONTHLY. EXPENSES** paid as Railway Traffic Inspector. We secure position for you after completion of a 3 month's home study course or money refunded. Excellent opportunities. Write for Free Booklet. C-168 Stand-Business Training Inst. Buffalo, N. Y.

**BELTING—RUBBER, CANVAS, LEATHER OR** chain. Special during August only two inch rubber belt 13c per foot. Other sizes in proportion. Endless belts and canvas covers a specialty. The Arbuckle-Ryan Co., Toledo, Ohio.

**TENNESSEE PHOS-PHO-PHOS (THE FINEST** part) air separated from Ground Phosphate Rock. 30% Phosphoric Acid. Proven available for wheat and seedling. 30 ton minimum cars necessary account special commodity freight. Shipments direct from Tennessee. Small cost, excellent and lasting results. Testimonials, some important facts, several state reports, and sample upon request. Selling help and commission to agents. Order quick for fall seeding. W. L. Mitchell, New Haven, Conn.

**DESIRE CORRESPONDENCE DIRECT WITH** Michigan buyers and processors of Alfalfa and Clovers. Fall and Winter Shipments. Mitchell Hay Co., Westville, Conn.





# Polarine

THE PERFECT MOTOR OIL

## Is the Lowest Priced Help on the Farm

*and it is the most dependable!*

In comparison the wages a farmer pays his men are high. In farming, as in every industry—some labor is good—and some is not. Labor is one of the uncertainties a farmer has to reckon with.

On the other hand, Polarine is help the farmer always can depend upon—day or night, spring or fall. It is made to perform a definite service and it does it. Polarine protects the tractor from the wear and tear of friction under *all* conditions of heat and temperature. It keeps the tractor in perfect trim and enables it to run with a maximum of steady power.

The tractor represents brute force—extraordinary power—but all its force and power depend upon oil. If it is not lubricated properly it will not run properly. And a tractor that breaks down is worse than no tractor at all.

Polarine is the perfect motor oil for automobiles, trucks and tractors—the result of a multitude of experiments and tests by the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) staff of lubricating experts in the laboratories, on the road, and in the field. There is a special grade for your tractor.

Polarine is the lowest priced help on the farm — and the most dependable!

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

## Tractor Chart of Recommendations

### TRACTORS

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

### GARDEN TRACTORS

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

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

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