

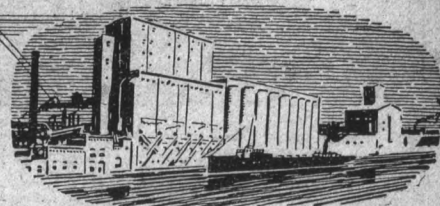
VOL. XIII, No. 26

AUGUST 28, 1926

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



*An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan*



"ARE YOU GONNA WIN A PRIZE AT THE FAIR?"

Look us up, folks, at the Michigan State Fair. Our Service Booth will be in the new Agricultural Building, and you are cordially invited to make it your headquarters while attending the Fair. Meet your friends there.

Seed-Kleen Will Be Demonstrated At the State and County Fairs in the Implement Division

Seed-Kleen

Will Increase Your Profits

Clean, Vital Seed, Free of all Weed Seed, is a Big Factor in Good Crops

A way has been perfected whereby any farmer can clean his own seeds at a cost of three or four cents per bushel in 10 or 15 minutes of time.

This method consists of the use of a specially treated sodium carbonate, water, the family wash tub, and a piece of cheesecloth.

There are 1200 known different kinds of weeds, and over 1100 of these weigh less than the majority of good seeds, Timothy and Oats excepted. Therefore by adding the sodium carbonate to water the gravity of the water is sufficiently increased to drive the majority of the weed seeds, seeds of low vitality which means poor germination, broken, immature seeds, screenings and other impurities to the top of the solution where they can be skimmed off and destroyed.

The good seeds will go to the bottom, resting on the cheesecloth, where they can be lifted out and air dried sufficiently in about one hour's time in normal weather so they will not stick in the seeding machine.

Seeds should be cleaned in the manner described, about one or two days before planting, as germination tests have proven that the good seeds immersed in this solution have increased their germination qualities materially.

Co-Ops Will Stock Seed-Kleen

Arrangements have been made with the various farm co-operative companies in the state to handle Seed-Kleen in 50 pound packages, for resale to the farmers at \$3.00 per 50 pound package, which with ordinary care should enable the farmer to clean 100 bushels of seed.

The time is so short between now and this fall's planting that it will be necessary for the farmers who wish to clean their seeds to co-operate with their local co-operative organizations to the extent of either placing their order for Seed-Kleen by phone or when in town drop into the co-operative office personally, at which time if so desired a demonstration can be made of how seeds can be cleaned. However, full instructions of how to clean seeds will go with each 50 pound package of Seed-Kleen.

The endorsements of various Farm Organizations of the state follow:

List of Weed Seeds Used in Demonstration for Removing Weed Seeds from Good Seeds—by Gravity, with Seed-Kleen and Water.

Quack Grass	Bind Weed	Large Seeded False Flax
Wild Onion	French Weed	Penny Cross
Tricky Lettuce	Knot Weed	Wild Darnell
Pepper Grass	Sow Thistle	Brown Eyed Susan
Russet Thistle	Sheeps Sorrel	Ox-eyed Daisy
Canadian Thistle	Poverty Weed	Butter & Egg
Trampling Mustard	Johnson Grass	Greater Rag Weed
Indian Mustard	Burdock	Rag Weed
Black Mustard	Stick-tight	Cheese or Cheat
Ball Mustard	Lamb's Quarters	Large & Small Crab Grass
Hare Ear Mustard	Yellow Fox Tail	Yarrow
Wild Mustard	False Flax	Velvet Weed
Wild Oats	Hawk Weed	Wild Rose
Common Plantain	Blue Weed	Salt Bush
Chicory	Clingfoil	Yellow Trefoil

We, the undersigned, have on this date, July 14, 1926, in the office of George S. Hedrick, Macomb County Agricultural Agent, Mt. Clemens, Michigan, witnessed a practical demonstration of removing the above named weed seeds from such good seed as Wheat, Alfalfa, Rye, Red, White, Sweet and Alsike Clover; and are of the opinion that this separation by gravity with Seed-Kleen is practical and economical, and should be given serious consideration by the Farmers in General.

Paul R. Mays New Haven Farmers Union
John A. Pinkney Warren Co. Co.
R. L. Hurlberg Ann Arbor Farmers Bureau
George H. Aldrich Cass Co. Ag. Assn.
L. C. Kaulovitz Washington Corp. Co.
J. E. Cotta Port Huron Co. Farm Bureau

W. P. McKinney,
 Seed-Kleen Division
 Detroit Soda Products Co.,
 Wyandotte, Michigan



With the County Agent



WOMEN ENJOY INSTITUTE AT MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE

ONE Cass county farm woman, Mrs. D. E. Harvey of Jones, attended the Farm Women's Institute held at M. S. C. the last week of July, and uses only superlatives in describing her experiences. Although this was the first attempt at a state-wide gathering of that kind its unqualified success insures that it will be made an annual affair.

One hundred and seventy-five women registered for the full week, and the average attendance at all the sessions was close to two hundred. In addition to Michigan's best prominent speakers and leaders from all over the United States and Canada combined to make a program of unusual merit and interest. Among the subjects discussed were Education, Health, Recreation, The Farm Income, Clothing, and other phases of rural life.

As would be expected, women furnished the major part of the program, but mere man was occasionally called in. Dr. W. W. Diehl led the daily devotionals, and at least one canning demonstration was put on by a man.

"The inspiration of contact with so many of our farm sisters was no small part of the week's helpfulness," declared Mrs. Harvey, "and if anyone thinks that farm women are dulled in mentality or capacity for enjoyment I wish they might have seen that bunch of women enter into real college life for one week."—L. L. Barnum.

OCEANA JERSEY CLUB STAGES FIRST SHOW

THIRTY-FIVE head representing some of the finest animals of the Jersey breed owned by sixteen different exhibitors were shown at the first annual Show of the Oceana Jersey Cattle Club held at the fair grounds, Hart, on Friday, August 6.

Two hundred Jersey enthusiasts and their families watched Prof. J. E. Burnett of the Michigan State College place the animals in the various classes. His reason for the placings were carefully studied by the breeders present.

The Blue Ribbon in the Aged Cow class was won by Ray Burke of New Era while second place was won by Wilbur Taylor of New Era and the third place by Floyd Sherman of Hart.

Henry Henrickson's Jersey cow placed first in the 4 to 5 year old class while his brother Alfred is the owner of the second place cow. The first place animal is one of the finest specimens of the breed in this section of the state.

In the 3 to 4 year old class the cow belonging to Samuel Odell placed first while second place was won by Chas. Krause of Hart and the third and fourth places by Carl Rabe of Montague and Floyd Sherman of Hart.

Alfred Henrickson is the owner of the cow that took the Blue Ribbon in the 2 to 3 year old class while Ray Burke and Samuel Odell were next in line.

In the Senior Yearling class Samuel Odell owned the first 2 places, while Ed. Greiner, Floyd Sherman and Miss Mate Miller of Hart owned the animals in third, fourth and fifth places.

Six of the eleven heifers shown in the heifer calf class were owned by members of the Oceana County Calf Club. These club members carried away their share of the premiums in competition with experienced breeders. First place was won by Merl Henrickson (club member), second place by Floyd Sherman and third place by Coral Knowles (club member), Hesperia, while the fourth place was won by Leslie Brady of Shelby. Dorothy Bush, Arnold Enderle, Lee Henrickson and Cella Kennedy were members who also showed in this class.

In the class of mature bulls Samuel Odell's Rawleigh and Fauvic bred bull placed first while Arthur Gale of Montague placed second with his son of Noble Sensational Lad. Third place was won by Alfred Henrickson's Fauvic's Golden Prince.

Carl Rabe of Montague exhibited the first place yearling bull while

first and second places in the bull calf class were carried off by animals owned by Samuel Odell and Alfred Henrickson.

A notable thing about this show is that no cash premiums were offered. Each breeder paying his own expenses and showing his animals for the good of the breed.

The basket picnic dinner at noon was followed by the annual summer meeting of the club. H. E. Dennison, field man for the American Jersey Cattle Club addressed the breeders on the possibilities of building up a future Jersey industry by the Show route, while Prof. Burnett gave the members a very practical lecture on fitting animals for show and urged them to attend as well as exhibit at the State Fair and National Dairy Show at Detroit this fall.—Carl H. Hemstreet.

TWO CALF CLUBS SHOW IN MECOSTA

TWO Jersey Calf Clubs, with a total membership of 23 in conjunction with some of the older breeders held two calf club shows, one at Barryton, August 3rd, and the following day the Hinton Calf Club held their show at the Palmer School house in Hinton township. The Barryton Business Men's Ass'n contributed \$50 in cash premiums and Mr. C. E. Garner of Six Lakes donated \$25 to the club. The Big Rapids State Savings Bank contributed \$25 for Hinton Calf Club premiums. The cash premiums were supplemented by donations of sacks of feed and milk pails by business men in Remus, Lakeview and Stanwood.

At the Barryton show T. J. Pickens won 1st in yearling class; Leroy Robert 2nd in yearling class; Forrest Gardner won 3rd in yearling class. Milo Nagy won 1st in calf class; Gordon Hill won 2nd in calf class; Robert Lawther won 3rd in calf class.

In the class of cows, Oliver Strong, member of the Barryton Club placed third, in competition with older breeders.

Nevels Pearson, calf club leader of M. S. C. judged the calves. H. E. Dennison, fieldman for the American Jersey Cattle Club judged the cows. The show was held on Barryton's 31st Annual Home Coming Day, with an estimated attendance of 5,000 people.

In the Hinton Calf Club Show, Faye M. Calkins won 1st; Howard Stephens 2nd; and Pearl O. Elfried 3rd in the calf class.

Lee Fountain's bull calf secured the premium in the calf club bull class. 175 people witnessed the judging demonstration at the Palmer School House.

40 new breeders have made a start, breeding pure-bred Jerseys in Mecosta county during the past 15 months.—E. E. Twining.

REPORT OF CASS O. T. A. FOR JULY

STILL running true to form, Howard Hutton for the fourth consecutive time draws high herd honors, the figures this month being 46.1 pounds fat. Clifford Southworth draws second place, his herd averaging 39.1 pounds.

Three hundred and two cows were tested during the month. Of these fifteen produced above fifty pounds of fat, and nineteen above 1,250 pounds of milk.

During the month one purebred bull was bought into the Association, and one sold.—L. L. Barnum.

COUNTY FARM BUREAU TO PICNIC AUGUST 31

ON August 31 a county picnic will be held at Bennett Park, Charlotte, under the auspices of the Eaton County Farm Bureau with Chester H. Gray, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and Stanley M. Powell of the Michigan State Farm Bureau on the program. Mr. Gray has spent the last few years in connection with Farm Bureau Legislation, at Washington.

A program of sports will begin at 10 o'clock in charge of Sidney Phillips of Brookfield township and the speaking will follow a potluck dinner.—Clair Taylor.

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Michigan To Profit By New Cattle Marketing Plan

Tuberculosis Free Cattle To Receive Special Attention At Buffalo Stock Yards

By H. R. SMITH

Live Stock Commissioner

BECAUSE of the large number of cattle now being tested for tuberculosis, and the high percentage of infection, particularly in some of the eastern states, a large number of dairy cattle from the middle west states are being shipped to eastern points to replace the reactors slaughtered.

Last month (July) seventy-five thousand cattle in New York State alone were tuberculin tested, of which number seventy-seven hundred reacted to the test. It is impossible to make these replacements locally, and eastern dealers are depending upon Michigan and Wisconsin particularly, for these replacements.

New York State is spending approximately four million dollars per year on the project of eradicating tuberculosis in cattle. Other eastern states are spending large sums for this purpose. It stands to reason that the state officials must be very particular as to the source of supplies for taking the place of the reacting cattle removed from these eastern herds. The expenditure of large sums in eradicating tuberculosis is not justified unless such precautions are taken. Circumstances have been such as to necessitate the enforcement of strict regulations to prevent questionable cattle from being used to replace these reactors. Unless such cattle come from accredited counties, accredited herds, or herds under supervision, they must not only be tested at time of shipment, but are held in segregation for a period of sixty days and retested before they are permitted to be placed in the herds of the purchasers.

All breeding and dairy cattle purchased at public stockyards by eastern dealers are subject to these regulations.

In view of the fact that there are now 29 accredited counties in the state of Michigan, seven in Wisconsin, six in Indiana and five in Ohio, it would seem that the time has arrived whereby special provision should be made for handling this class of cattle at home of the eastern markets.

This matter was called to the attention of the eastern state officials by the writer during the meetings of the eastern state tuberculosis conference, held in Burlington, Vermont, June 21st and 22nd, 1926. A special conference of these officials was held in Albany, N. Y. on August 10th for the consideration of the proposed plan whereby cattle from accredited counties and accredited herds kept in a segregated district in the Buffalo stock yards can be shipped to eastern states and will be acceptable without special test, if these cattle have been tested within a year and are accompanied by official test charts. Practically all of the eastern states have indicated their willingness to accept cattle under this plan.

A conference was held with the Buffalo Live Stock Exchange, attended by the Buffalo Stock Yards Company officials, August 11th, and a committee representing federal and state officials in the east, selected a portion of the Buffalo Stock Yards for this purpose.

All were agreed that the sheep barn which is of steel and cement construction, properly enclosed and well lighted, would be most suitable for this purpose, and the stockyard officials have granted the use of one end of this barn near a special unloading chute. Only accredited cattle will be housed in this barn. The feeding and handling of these cattle will be entirely separate from live stock in the yards proper.

The opening date under this special plan has been set for September 14th. The various state officials are taking it up with the dealers in each state to make certain that a large number of buyers will be present. It is expected that eventually this plan of marketing clean cattle will reduce materially the cost of buying such cattle under the present plan, whereby agents of the dealers drive through the country assembling carloads, necessitating the expenditure of considerable money which is eventually borne by the producer and consumer.

In other words, this plan will make it possible for dairy cattle breeders of the Middle West to obtain prices more nearly equal to prices now being paid by the eastern farmers for these cattle.

For a long time it has been the practice of farmers in sections of the east tributary to the large cities to use practically all of their feed for the production of milk and almost none for the growing of young dairy stock. In other words, feed in those sections is more valuable for milk production than for growing young stock. When more dairy cattle to supply increasing demands.

from outside sources as mature cows. As these cities increase in population more dairy cattle are needed each succeeding year. The middle west states are the breeding grounds and Michigan in particular with its large number of tuberculosis-free counties should have an excellent trade in that class of cattle. It is certain to be profitable if a good quality of cattle free from disease can be produced in sufficient quantity to supply increasing demands.

ROADSIDE MARKET LETTER CONTEST

WE want information about the roadside markets in Michigan and we want it to come direct from the farmers who operate them so that we may know about these markets; if you have one we wish you would write us a letter. Tell us what you sell and how you display it, how your prices compare with those in the nearest town or city, what it cost you to build your stand, months you keep open, receipts for a year, how you advertise. Give us your ideas on why you succeeded so that we can publish them and perhaps help some other farmers who have not had the success that you have. And be sure to send in pictures of your roadside markets.

For the best letter on roadside marketing received by October 1st we will pay \$5.00; for the second best \$3.00, and the third best \$2.00. Any other letters received that we use will be paid for at the rate of \$1.00 each. We will also allow 50 cents each for pictures we use.

Prof. Horner Warns Potato Growers Against Speculation At Annual Meet

THE eighth annual convention of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange opened Wednesday, August 18th, at Cadillac, with around 300 spud growers in attendance and every indication that this would be a more harmonious meeting than they held a year ago.

Much time was given over to co-operation on the opening day of the two-day meeting and Prof. J. T. Horner, of M. S. C., lead the discussion with a talk on "Selling Potatoes Cooperatively." Highlights in his address were for farmers to avoid speculation in the sale of their product, and use efficient production methods to improve quality and keep costs low.

"Too many farmers always want to get the top price of the season for their product," he said. "In some years you might guess when the market is at its peak. In others you might guess it wrong. The safest way for you is to sell regularly throughout the season. In that case, you will get the average for the season and, year after year, this will bring the average farmer a surer and more even income."

Prof. Horner pointed out that the Michigan Exchange has lived longer than any similar organization in the late potato states.

"The Maine and Minnesota associations have ceased operations", he continued. "Your association is the outstanding one in the United States as to age and accomplishments. This record is a tribute, not only to your board of directors, management and employees, but also to the managers

of the local associations and the farmer members."

Hold Banquet

Wednesday evening was given over to a banquet for delegates and visitors, and toasts in the interest of harmony were given by Postmaster Perry F. Powers of Cadillac, Congressman James C. McLaughlin of Muskegon, Clark L. Brody of the State Farm Bureau, and M. L. Noon of the Michigan Milk Producers Association.

Some differences were caused by attempts on a part of a few to rush matters a little by advancing the election of directors into Wednesday's business as Thursday's program already was overloaded, making an early adjournment impossible.

Corn Borer Quarantine Extended

THE European Corn Borer, the greatest enemy of corn, is slowly but surely working his way westward to the corn belt. Farmers as a whole in Michigan or Ohio fail to become greatly aroused about it but out in Illinois and Iowa, where corn is their main crop, they are beginning to realize that if a stronger fight is not put up in the immediate future the pest will soon be in their midst, and they are talking of sending money to the infested areas to help control it.

Up to Monday of last week the boundary line of the quarantined district in Michigan extended from Bay City south to Livingston county, then west to the Livingston-Ingham

county line, then south to the Jackson-Washtenaw county line, west again to include a part of Jackson county, and straight south between Hillsdale and Lenawee counties to the Ohio line. Commissioner of Agriculture L. Whitney Watkins extended the quarantine on that day to include all of Jackson and Hillsdale counties, also Convis, Lee, Clarence, Marshall, Marengo, Sheridan, Fredonia, Eckford, Albion, Tekonsha, Clarendon, and Homer townships in Calhoun county, and Girard, Butler, Coldwater, Quincy, Ovid, Algansee, Kinderhook and California townships in Branch county. All of the territory east of the line out-

(Continued on page 23)

separate department at Michigan State College was adopted.

Another resolution closed all business meetings to anyone except delegates, officers, members, their wives and guests.

Exchange Does Record Business

According to information given out by General Manager Fred J. Hibst, the Exchange shipped more potatoes last year than in 1924, despite a 25 per cent reduction in the crop.

The year has been the most successful in the history of the organization. The Exchange shipped 2,982 cars of potatoes during the season, representing 21.2 per cent of the total shipments from the state. This is the largest percentage of the crop ever handled by the cooperative association and officers of the Exchange pointed to this record as evidence of progress in cooperative marketing.

The shipments are more significant when they are studied in their relation to the entire state crop. Michigan 1925 tuber production was around 24,000,000 bushels, compared with 32,000,000 bushels in 1924, yet the Exchange's shipments in the short crop year exceeded the bumper crop season by 115 cars.

Officers of the Exchange attributed the increase to three factors: Organization of new local shipping associations in Montcalm and Mecosta counties, operating under the five-year crop contract system and more efficient and satisfying sales service by the control organization in Cadillac.

Michigan Poultrymen Hold First Annual Meet

Poultry Improvement Association Members and Friends Spend Day at Larro Research Farm

By MILON GRINNELL

MEMBERS of the Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association and friends had a very interesting meeting at the research farm of the Larro Milling Company near Bedford on August 12. Many of them came in the forenoon, bringing a full lunch basket and picnicking on the lawn at the farm. Others did not arrive until after lunch when the program began.

Prof. C. G. Card, of the Poultry Husbandry Department of the M. S. C., gave a short talk and was followed by Prof. H. J. Stafseth, also of the college, who recently returned from a tour of Europe. Prof. Stafseth gave an interesting and instructive talk on the poultry industry in the foreign countries he visited calling particular attention to little Belgium.

"It seem like everybody in Belgium owns a flock of chickens," he said. "In fact they must as there are 20,000,000 chickens in that country, and most flocks do not contain more than 100 head. When you stop to consider that you can drive across that country in two hours, you realize that 20,000,000 chickens are a lot."

The European countries are putting up a stiff fight against Bacillary White Diarrhea and other poultry diseases. When it came to culling Prof. Stafseth said that this country could show them considerable about it. For instance, they pay little attention to the head, or the depth of the body, and he had the honor of informing them about these points.

He also told us that the Europeans gave much more toward education than we do. Most of the buildings at the M. S. C. would be lost on a college campus in European countries, in his estimation. "Apparently they give until it hurts, over there," he said.

Dr. L. E. Heasley, president of the Association was on the program but did not arrive until after it was over, much to the regret of the crowd.

Prof. Stafseth was followed by Prof. C. H. Schroeder who is in charge of the poultry on the Larro farm and he explained in some detail what we were to see when we visited the various houses and pens after the meeting broke up. Following his talk we were taken through all of these buildings and pens to study what this company is doing

to find out the best feeds. Each pen is fed a different ration and watched very carefully to note the loss or gain. Work is being done to fight the various diseases dreader by the poultryman with a veterinarian devoting his entire time to the eradication work.

In the veterinarian's laboratory

can be found sick birds from not only different parts of Michigan but many of the eastern states. All were there for expert treatment and the owners would receive free advice on what was wrong and how to prevent it from spreading.

"Poultrymen from all over Michigan, or any of the eastern states, can

ship or bring birds here for us to make a diagnosis and prescribe treatment," said Prof. Schroeder.

Everyone took particular notice of the Cameo, a breed of chickens with which they hope to be able to tell the sex of the chicks immediately after they come from the shells. With ordinary breeds this is impossible which hampers their feeding experiments. The male of the Cameo breed is white and the female is barred, both being about the size and shape of Rocks. Prof. Schroeder informed us that they run about 70 per cent true to color.

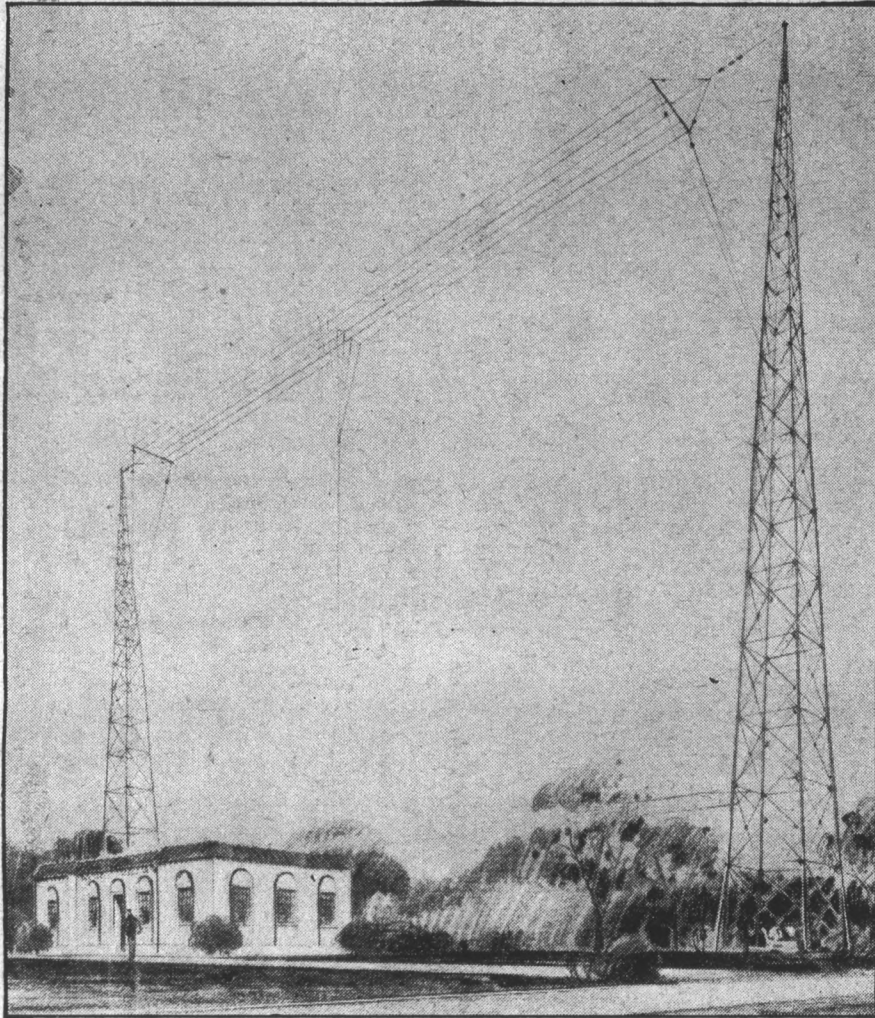
In their experiments regarding feeding they have brought out at least one fact that is contrary to common belief and that is that chickens do not have to have exercise to be good producers. They have no scratch feed in one pen and from the looks of the chickens one would not know it. And when it comes to producing eggs, the cost is found 10 per cent lower.

Many men are employed about the pens and they are able to tell several days in advance just what they are to do on a certain day by looking over a large board with a chart on it. Pins, a different color for each man, are placed in the chart where a certain task is listed on a certain day.

Before leaving for home most of the crowd took the time to visit the dairy barn and look over the cattle. Milking was in progress and most of the cows were milked with a milking machine. Each cow received a special ration to fit her individual needs, then when she was milked her milk was weighed and if the weight varied over two pounds from one milking to another it was brought to the special attention of Prof. Staff who has charge of the dairy work.

In all of the feeding experiments carried on at the farm the men preparing the feeds do not know the names of the various ingredients they mix together as each ingredient is known by number instead of a name.

Everyone went home apparently satisfied that they had put in a very profitable day, and "killed two birds with one stone." They had attended the annual meeting of the Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association and they had visited the Larro Research Farm.



NEW SENDING STATION AND AERIAL OF WGHP

A view of the building and aerial recently put up by WGHP. With city interference eliminated you should receive our market reports and farm news better than ever.

Good Management Necessary For Profitable Wheat Yields

By OVE F. JENSEN

ALL farm income studies show a wide variation between different farms, even when they are of the same size, on the same soil, and in the same community. Such variation is not peculiar to farming. We find it to the same extent in grocery stores, bank, and manufacturing establishments. In any store or business, there are certain practices or methods that yield larger profits than others. The managerial ability in applying these practices or methods determines the size of the income. Farming, then, is not much different from other businesses. To succeed, one has to be above the average. To be above the average requires, for one thing, a fertile soil and high yield. A good manager will not spend too much, nor will he spend too little to insure high yield. He will achieve just the right balance for the greatest profit.

Land rental, seed, and labor for plowing, seeding, and harvesting are practically the same whether the yield is 12 or 30 bushels to the acre. High yields of wheat are obtained only when the crop has an adequate supply of plant food and when good cultural methods are practised.

Why Fertilize Wheat?

The effects of fertilizer on wheat, as summarized from various experiments and observations are as follows:

(1) The primary object in fertilizers is to increase the yield. Tests in Michigan, as well as elsewhere show that of all general farm crops, wheat generally responds to proper fertilizing.

(2) Every year many farmers lose money by marketing grain of inferior quality. Much of this loss is preventable. Poorly nourished grain will be shriveled, light in weight and of poor quality. Good

quality is usually associated with high yield. The experiences of many growers, as well as tests by state experiment stations, indicate that greater weight a bushel, plumper kernels, earlier maturity and great-

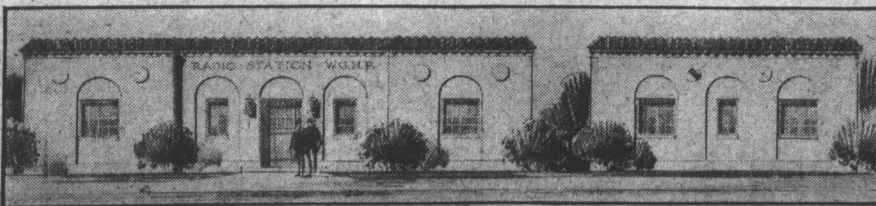
WGHP Moves Broadcasting Equipment

HOW does the market reports and farm news come in on your receiving set now? You should be able to get them much better since August 23rd, and we would like to know if you do.

High powered radio broadcasting stations are moving their power plants outside of the cities because of interference. It interferes with local reception and the listener at a distance is not able to get the station as well, so it is considered best to move the broadcasting equipment several miles out into the country, although the studio usually remains in the city and programs are relayed over land wires to the broadcasting plant. For this reason the George

Harrison Phelps station has been moved to a new location near Mount Clemens. The studio will remain in Detroit, and M. B. F. market reports and farm news will continue to be sent out from there, the same as in the past. We hope and believe reception will be better because interference has been reduced to the smallest degree.

The building is really a beautiful thing, being one story high and Spanish in architecture and design. It is constructed of hollow tile, stucco finish, red tiled roof and will house the equipment and provide living quarters for the engineers and their families. The landscape gardening coincides with the architecture.



The new building to house the WGHP radio equipment, located near Mt. Clemens.

er disease resistance, accompany the use of fertilizer on wheat.

(3) Hessian Fly can be controlled by observing the safe sowing dates recommended by the county agent, college or station. Late seeding makes the use of fertilizer all the more important, because the wheat needs to be given a quick start.

(4) Winter injury last year was not severe, but the winter before caused the heaviest abandonment on record. On the average, one out of every 16 acres of wheat has been abandoned in Michigan in the last 17 years. Much of this loss can be prevented by proper fertilizing. A good supply of plant food makes stronger plants with heavier tops that protect the plants, and larger root systems that are not "heaved" so easily by frost.

The effects of liberal fertilizing of wheat are by no means confined to the wheat crop. The influence may extend over several years, especially if clover followed wheat. There are soils where clover fails on account of phosphorus hunger. On such soils, the effect on clover is very striking. This means additional value from use of fertilizer on wheat, and it is common observation that as a rule, fertilizing is one of our best forms of clover crop insurance.

Many farmers who held back on fertilizer usage in 1924 and 1925 would have made more money had they not done so. A good variety, good seed, good soil preparation, sowing late enough to avoid the Hessian Fly, and a liberal application of a good fertilizer are the secrets of success in wheat growing.

THRU OUR HOME FOLKS' KODAKS



READY FOR A HUNT.—Donald C. Walter, of Owosso, Shiawassee county, and his dog, Duke. Taken on his Grandpa Larkin's farm, near Oakley.



FLOWER BED RESEMBLES AMERICAN FLAG.—C. A. Britten, of Pontiac, Oakland county, is very proud of this flower bed, made up of 1400 tulips, to look like the American flag. We do not blame him, we would be proud of it too if it was ours.



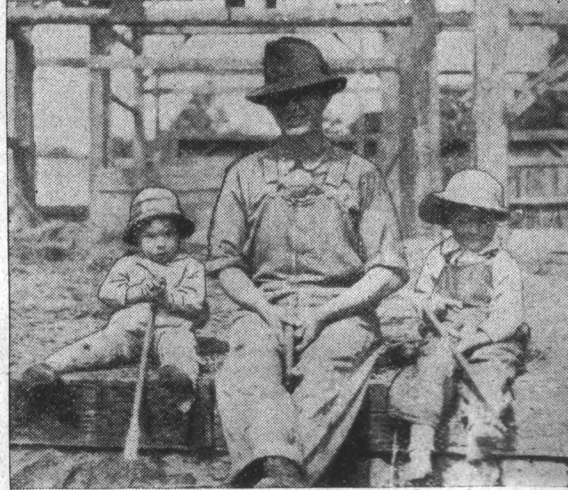
JACKIE AND HIS PETS.—This is Jackie Searle, of Wilber, Iosco county, with his twin pet lambs. His father, John Searle, sent the picture to us.



HEADING FOR THE FIELDS.—Bob and Queen, with their master, E. B. Clark, ready for the day's work. Mr. Clark resides on a farm near Grand Blanc, in Genesee county.



FINE FIELD OF CORN.—This is John A. Mortenson, of Long Lake, Iosco county, in his corn field. He is 6 feet tall. "Some" corn you say. Well this picture was not taken this year.



"OUR HIRED HELP."—"Our hired man, Alva Rider, and the two young Loves, Charles and Fred," writes Floyd Love, of Howell, Livingston county. "We were tearing down the old barn when this was taken."



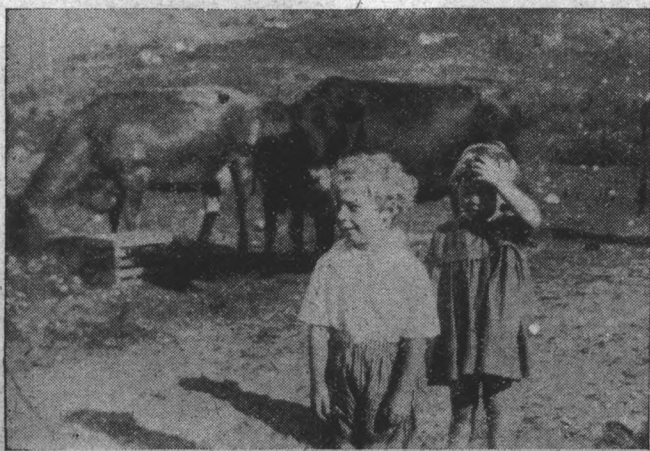
HERE'S A CATCH THAT'S A REAL ONE.—Simpson Christensen, Jr., of Allen-ville, holding one he caught through the ice.



FIVE GRANDMAS.—Evans, Evelyn and Russell Clarey, of Auburn, Bay county, with their five grandmas. Three of the grandmas are great-grandmas and their ages range from 48 years to 79. Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Clarey sent in the picture.



ELEANOR AND HER DOG, TEDDY.—Eleanor is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Gill, of Saginaw.



OUT ON GRANDPA'S FARM.—Audrey and Loren Clark, of Marion, Osceola county, are having a great time out on Grandpa's farm, near Alma, in Gratiot county.



A LAPFUL.—Hazel Singleton, of Deckerville, with her family of cats.



THIS IS A MYSTERY.—We know this is Master Robert McIntosh, of Detroit, who is the nephew of—well, we do not know who, because the rest of the information was lost.

KEEPING APPLE CIDER SWEET

Please let me know as soon as possible what to do to keep apple cider from turning to vinegar.—G. P., Spruce, Michigan.

THERE are two approved methods of keeping apple cider from turning into vinegar. The first method is a physical one and is by the method of pasteurization. The cider should be put into clean bottles or other suitable containers and heated to a temperature of 145° F. for thirty minutes or longer. It should be sealed and kept in a cool place. Keeping in a cool place is very necessary, for pasteurization does not kill nearly all the micro-organisms so that if it is kept warm they may multiply and cause the spoilage of cider later. If bottles are used to put the cider in when you pasteurize, they should be corked loosely and after they have been pasteurized the corks should be pressed in tightly and paraffin poured over the top. Cider placed in properly prepared bottles and heated to this temperature will keep for several years in a cool place.

The second method that may be used is a chemical one. The pure food and drug law permits benzoate of soda to be added as a preservative of food. This chemical may be added at the rate of one-tenth of one per cent to cider. The cider so treated should also be kept in a cool place. This is a very satisfactory method and much less expensive than the method mentioned above.—F. W. Fabian, Res. Assoc. in Bacteriology, M. S. C.

DOG LAW

A neighbor had some sheep killed last fall by dogs, the sheep were not buried then and are not buried now. As these sheep were left lying in the field, the dogs of the country got in the habit of running there to eat. This neighbor then takes his gun and proceeds to kill all dogs that go there to eat. Can a man who has a valuable dog killed in this manner collect pay for his dog or is this man within the jurisdiction of the law and can rid the country of dogs and what is the law regarding the burying of dead animals?—G. A. P., Springport, Michigan.

THE dog law provides that "any dog that enters any field or enclosure outside of an incorporated city, unaccompanied by his owner or his owner's agent shall constitute a private nuisance and the owner or tenant of such field or other enclosure, or his agent or servant may kill such dog while it is in the field or other enclosure without liability for such killing."

The law also provides that if any person places the carcass of a dead animal in any field, etc., within a mile of any residence, to the injury of the health or to the annoyance of citizens, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to a fine of not less than \$5.00 and not more than \$10.00.—Legal Editor.

PUTTING UP POWER LINE

A power company have erected a 33,000 volt line through our farming community. We would like to get current from this line if it is possible and reasonable in cost. A representative of the company said that the company would run a 2,500 volt line from the main line if they could get enough signers and received about \$200 for each house. About how much would it cost to buy electrical equipment to run a house line from this 2,500 volt line to the house? How many houses and how far may they be to connect on this reduced current line? Do you think the farmers could form a company and put up their own line, buying the current on contract from the electrical company. Has this ever been tried? If so, where could I get the results of the farmer experiment?—H. C., Petoskey, Mich.

I DO not advise that the farmers form a company and put up their own line, because they will be held to very rigid specifications of construction by the Public Utilities Committee, and they will be held responsible for casualties incurred during construction and operation. I do not recommend that the farmers construct their own secondary lines from the pole line to the buildings. It is much better to arrange with the company to carry

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.)

the current to the meter and provide the meter and the transformer.

The latter instrument is subject to damage by lightning and is much better to be owned by the company than by the consumer in case of replacement.

As a rule, only one house or group of buildings can be connected onto one 110 volt circuit of a length of 200 feet or more.

The cost of constructing a secondary line from the 2500 volt line to a farm house or group of farm buildings, including transformer and meter would not be far from \$100 as a minimum.

The rate of \$200 for each house placed within reaching distance of the 2500 volt line is very reasonable provided the meter rates to be collected for service are not excessive.—C. W. Bissel, Dean of Engineering, M. S. C.

WIREWORMS

Could you give me any information on wireworms? Do you know of anything that can be done for them and how to kill them out and get them out of the ground?—Mrs. H., Kent City, Michigan.

IT is very difficult to eradicate wireworms from the soil. There are certain practices which can be followed and these are perhaps the most successful means of destruction in the long run that can be followed. The adult of the wireworm is a beetle which prefers grass sod to anything else for egg-laying purposes. Therefore, one should avoid leaving muck ground in grass sod for a period of years and then planting it to corn, potatoes, or such crops as are infested with wireworms.

Wireworms are much more abundant in wet ground, especially wet, mucky soil, and often one finds wireworms infesting ground which is somewhat acid in reaction; therefore, it may be necessary to use lime in order to bring the soil back to a good condition. Wireworms do not thrive in fields planted to either clover or buckwheat. The beetles shun such fields for egg-laying purposes and the larvae do not mature rapidly; therefore, get infested land into either clover or buckwheat as often as possible. If the land will not take clover or buckwheat it should be examined and the acidity tested.

At very best it is difficult to starve out wireworms since any species requires two years to complete its life cycle, and some species spend seven years as larvae in the soil. Fall plowing breaks up some of the cells in which the larvae pass the winter and is therefore an aid although not a very effective one in clearing the ground of the pest. Experiment Stations throughout the country have been experimenting for the last thirty years on the eradication of this pest, and the results, taken as a whole, have been very disheartening.—Eugene McDaniel, Assoc. Prof. of Entomology, M. S. C.

SELLING MILK

Has a person a right to sell milk and cream without its being pasteurized?—A. K., Quincy, Mich.

WE would advise that it is not necessary to pasteurize milk sold for public consumption in Michigan unless the local city ordinance requires pasteurization or instructions are given by the State

TOURING INFORMATION

ROUTES FOR THREE TRIPS

I would like some information about the routes for auto trips to the Soo and return, to Niagara Falls, and to Philadelphia, Penna.—O. L., Blissfield, Michigan.

ANSWERING your inquiry regarding routes for trips we are pleased to suggest the following as the best in our estimation:

Northern Michigan Trips.—Blissfield to Lansing; from Lansing, M-16 to Grand Haven; then M-11 to Mackinaw City, passing through such cities as Ludington, Traverse City, Petoskey, Charlevoix, and many others. Cross the Straits of Mackinac to St. Ignace, taking M-12 from there to Sault St. Marie. Return the same way to Mackinaw City and turn eastward following M-10 all the way to Detroit, and passing through Cheboygan, Alpena, Tawas City, Saginaw, Flint, and other interesting places. You will find plenty of camps all along the route.

Niagara Falls Trip.—Blissfield to Toledo, Ohio, and from there to Buffalo, N. Y., follow the Yellowstone Trail. Niagara Falls is out a few

miles from Buffalo and that point you can get further directions. In returning you might come by the way of Canada following the Theodore Roosevelt International Highway through the province of Ontario crossing back to the United States at Detroit. If you do go to Canada be sure to carry with you the title to your car as the Canadian officials will not let you pass if you do not have it.

Trip to Philadelphia.—From Toledo, Ohio, we suggest you take the route through the following cities and states: Toledo, Findlay, Marion, Columbus, Zanesville, Cambridge and Wheeling, Ohio; Washington and Uniontown, Pennsylvania; Cumberland, Hagerstown and Frederick, Maryland; Washington, D. C.; then Baltimore, Maryland; Wilmington, Delaware; and to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Return by way of: Coatesville, Lancaster, Columbus, York, Gettysburg, Chambersburg, Greenburg, Pittsburgh, Rochester, Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania; Alliance, Medina, Oberlin, Norwalk, Fremont and Toledo, Ohio.—Managing Editor.

WHERE OUR READERS LIVE

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



ON THE JOHN MEYER FARM, NEAR GRANT

"Home of John Meyer, near Grant in Newaygo county," writes G. R. Meyer, of the same address. "One of the members of The Business Farmer's large family."

Department of Agriculture to pasteurize on account of suspicion of contagion in the cattle.—T. H. Broughton, Director, Bureau of Dairying.

WHO GETS SMALL FRUITS?

When one is renting a farm on the 50-50 basis do you have to give the landlord any of the small fruit such as strawberries and raspberries which are in the garden? Also, does the renter have to furnish one-half seed enough to offset all acres seeded or just new seeding of the year before?—R. O. B., Allen, Michigan.

MOST of farm leases make provisions for the supplying of fruits and other garden produce to the tenant for table use only. If any of the produce is sold the proceeds to be divided as per terms of lease.

There is no set rule as to seeding. If the tenant were to furnish seed to offset all acres seeded there certainly would be duplication which would be unfair to him. Generally the tenant furnishes his share of the seed for crops sown while he is leasing the farm. If the acreage is greater at the termination of the lease than when he took over the farm there should be a readjustment made between the landlord and tenant.—F. T. Riddell, Research Assistant in Economics, M. S. C.

PAYING TUITION

How long does a school district have to pay tuition on a pupil who has gone to high school four years and failed to pass? Will it be legal for the district to pay for another term?—L. S., Hesperia, Michigan.

A SCHOOL district must pay high school tuition for a pupil until such pupil is twenty-one years of age. If the pupil is under twenty-one years of age at the time of making application, but becomes twenty-one during the school year, the district must pay the tuition for that school year. This is true regardless of whether or not the pupil fails in high school, or whether he has graduated from the high school if he wishes to continue is work in the same high school.—W. L. Coffey, Deputy Supt. of Public Instruction.

DEPENDS ON LEASE

If a man is living on another man's farm and furnishes everything and gives one-third, has that man got a right to tell him where to put everything or what to put out? If that man slurs and bosses everything has he got a right to tell him to keep out of his house as long as he lives there?—H. J., Elwell, Michigan.

IF nothing was said in the agreement about what crops were to be planted and where, the landlord would have no right to dictate to you regarding such matters. You could prohibit him from coming on the farm and interfering with your business.—Legal Editor.

CANNOT VOTE TO PAY TUITION TO SCHOOL NOT APPROVED

A and B are two adjacent townships. A maintains a two-room standard school which teaches the first ten grades and employs two teachers to teach same. Some of the patrons of township B desire to send their eighth grade graduates to the aforesaid school for the ensuing school term to take up the ninth grade work. The patrons of township B know that they cannot compel their school board to pay the pupil's tuition to the above school (which is about \$35.00) because it does not teach twelve grades nor employ three teachers. If the patrons or school board of township B would vote and set aside a sufficient amount of voted tax money to pay the above tuition, would it be legal and permissible according to law? Would it interfere with the drawing of primary money from the state? If there is any other solution to the above problem I would like to know it.—M. D., Newago, Michigan.

THE legal voters at a school meeting cannot vote to pay tuition to a high school that is not an approved legal high school.—W. L. Coffey, Deputy Supt. of Public Instruction.



HUDSON'S

45TH Anniversary Sale

Begins September 1

During the State Fair at Detroit

This anniversary sale is the most important annual merchandising event of one of the largest stores in America—Hudson's, Detroit.

What this means to you is that it brings the outstanding opportunity of the entire year to obtain merchandise of real quality at exceptional savings.

Note These Important Facts about the Sale

□ Every offering in the sale is of new Fall and Winter merchandise.
 □ Every offering is a remarkable value. Only exceptional articles are permitted to come into this sale. □ All the merchandise is of standard Hudson quality. □ Assortments are very large.

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 Enjoy its services and hospitality to the fullest extent.

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First Floor

Umbrellas Watches Jewelry
 Handkerchiefs Women's Gloves
 Women's Hosiery Leather Goods
 Men's Furnishings Toilet Goods
 Fountain Pens Dress Forms
 Ribbons Neckwear Artificial Flowers Notions
 Buttons

Mezzanine

Books Stationery Favors
 Clocks and Silverware
 Desk Accessories Men's Bathrobes
 House Coats Caps Hats Underwear

Second Floor

Boys' Clothing and Furnishings
 Men's and Boys' Shoes
 Men's Clothing Men's Sweaters
 Sports Goods Auto Tires
 Radio and Accessories
 Trunks and Luggage

Third Floor

Beddings and Blankets Yard Goods
 Trimmings Embroideries
 Laces Art Goods Linens

Fourth Floor

Infants' Clothing and Furnishings
 Girls' Clothing and Furnishings
 Children's Shoes Candy
 Children's Barber Shop

Fifth Floor

Women's Sports Apparel
 Women's Underwear
 Waists and Sweaters
 Wash Dresses and Aprons
 Women's Large Size Apparel
 Corsets Negligees

Sixth Floor

Women's Dresses Women's Coats
 Misses' Dresses Misses' Coats
 Women's Suits Misses' Suits
 Furs Evening Wraps

Seventh Floor

Women's Shoes Millinery
 Veilings Millinery Trimmings
 Hair Goods Beauty Parlor

Eighth Floor

Draperies Oriental Rugs
 Carpets Lamps
 Tapestries and Upholstery Goods

Ninth Floor

Furniture
 Beds Mattresses and Springs
 Studio of Interior Decoration

Tenth Floor

Housewares China and Glassware
 Electrical Appliances Lamps

Eleventh Floor

Office Furniture

Twelfth Floor

Toys Auditorium

Basement Store

Women's and Misses' Coats
 Women's and Misses' Dresses
 Women's and Misses' Suits
 Women's Large Size Dresses
 and Coats

Girls' and Juniors' Wear
 Corsets and Accessories
 Negligees and Robes
 House Dresses and Aprons
 Women's and Children's Underwear
 Women's and Children's Millinery
 Women's and Children's Hosiery
 Women's and Children's Gloves
 Infants' and Children's Wear
 Women's Fur Coats
 Boys' and Girls' Shoes
 Blouses and Sweaters
 Women's Shoes Men's Furnishings
 Boys' Clothing and Furnishings
 Linens and Wash Goods
 Beddings and Domestic
 Silks and Dress Goods
 Rugs and Floor Coverings
 Curtains and Draperies Lamps

STORE SERVICES

	Floor	Building
Adjustment Bureau	12	Farmer
"Ask Mr. Foster"		
Travel Office	5	Woodward
Cashier's Office	11	Woodward
Credit Office	11	Woodward
Fitting Rooms (Women's)	12	Farmer
Jewelry Repair		
Engraving	Mez.	Woodward
Check Room	2	Woodward
Lost & Found Dept.	2	Woodward
Rest Rooms	4	Farmer
Stationery Engraving		
Telephones (Public)	4	Farmer

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(A Separate Hudson Store at 1250 Library Avenue just across the park from the Farmer Street entrance.)

First Floor—Records and small instruments
 Second Floor—Player rolls, benches, lamps
 Third Floor—Phonographs and radios
 Fourth Floor—Pianos
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A STATE FAIR is an arena for friendly competition. It is an educational opportunity. It is a medium of exchange for ideas and property. It is a social event. It is a reflection of agricultural optimism. It is an annual census of progressive agriculture. It is a pageant of progress.

The crop and livestock products of a great commonwealth are on display. The best grains, the most nutritious grasses, and the finest farm animals on exhibition give evidence of man's progress in soil husbandry.

Ever keeping pace with the progress of the world's basic industry—agriculture—has been the development of the Nation's arteries of transportation. Interdependent as are agriculture and transportation, it is becoming more and more evident that the prosperity of one depends upon the success of the other.

Always in the lead to recognize the needs of the country, the New York Central Lines have spent millions upon millions of dollars in providing livestock cars, box cars for grain and refrigerator cars.

When visiting the State Fair, consider also the fact that the progress reflected there is, in a large measure, possible through the foresight and progressiveness of the builders of our great railroad systems.



While at your State Fair, be sure to visit the New York Central Lines exhibit.

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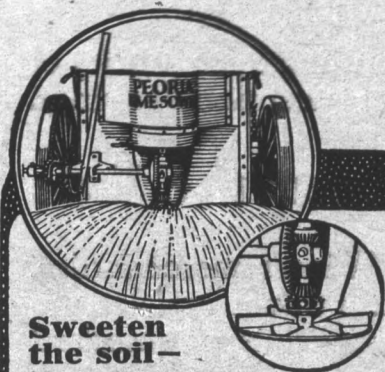
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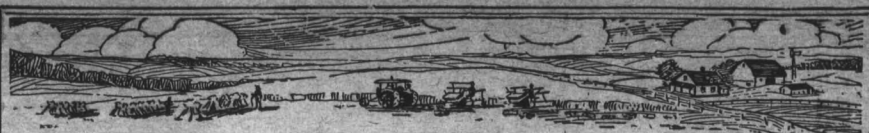
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Broadscope Farm News and Views

Edited by L. W. MEEKS, Hillsdale County

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

Alfalfa Seeding Dates

THIS subject has been mentioned in these columns several times, and perhaps there is no one thing connected with farm practice that would be answered in more ways, than the question of when and how to seed alfalfa. The trouble is, a method and time of seeding that is successful one year, may be a total failure the next and, as I have said before, the failure of any certain method and practice being successful every year, not only



L. W. MEEKS

with alfalfa, but all crops, is the cause of more gray hairs among farmers than any other thing.

It seems farming would be one continual round of pleasure if we could see certain methods and seeding dates year and year out with assured success. Possibly the game would then become too monotonous and we would want to change once in a while just for fun; but the failures we have to take at present, are not listed under the caption of "Fun."

The surest way of getting an alfalfa seeding has been said to be in well prepared (and that means limed,) soil when sown alone in mid June. This is the practice I have recommended several times and the one which has proven the best; but on Broadscope Farm this year it has been a complete failure, in fact the most complete fizzle we have ever had. The cause of the failure is beyond my reasoning, or, as an old gentleman in our church, in speaking of the anticipated joys of heaven, always said, "Friends, it is beyond comprehension."

This field was plowed as early as we could work the soil, limed and harrowed, rolled and harrowed from time to time until June 20th, when we sowed Ontario Variegated Inoculated seed. High grade fertilizer was also applied in liberal quantities the first of June. But the stand was practically nothing. Recently we have harrowed the field four times, and rolled it again. Many weeds were too large for the harrow to pull out, so we have pulled them by hand and removed all stone. This has made the field in excellent condition for seeding, and today we have drilled in genuine Grimm, and in due time hope to report that our effort has been successful.

* * *

A City Man's Question

"Would you advise sowing alfalfa with wheat in fall? Have always

sown in spring with oats, but lost seeding this spring. Would like to sow wheat and also to seed to alfalfa. Soil is gravelly.—H. J. B., Jackson, Mich."

No it is not advisable to sow alfalfa in wheat at time wheat is sown. It is too late for alfalfa to get started before winter comes and while there might be a possibility of its being successful, it is very remote—and is a chance the writer would not want to take. Seeding in ideal season is chance enough for him. At least it was this year! But why not sow alfalfa, sweet clover and common clovers in the fall? That is the time nature sows them, and with sweet clover and common clovers it seems nature makes a success of it. I am not certain about alfalfa as none has ever gone to seed around here to prove it. Last year we harvested a field of mammoth clover for seed, and of course considerable seed scattered and this year it came on with a wonderful growth.

Sweet clover seeds itself in the fall with unfailing success, and many times June clover will do the same thing; but when mortal man tries to help Nature it seems to be an infringement upon her methods, and she won't stand for it. So we are left to grope about for some season when possibly she would give us a little aid—but, as mentioned in the forepart of this article when that season is, is the question.

We had excellent success with the June seeding last year, and are just cutting the second growth. It is not very large, owing to the dry season, but it should be cut for the good of the plants. The other day a man said he tested this out on a field on his farm a few years ago, cutting nearly all the second growth, but leaving a test strip uncut. This strip died out the following winter. Possibly that was an unusual occurrence, but at any rate we would not want to duplicate it on our field just now.

Wild Carrot

Yesterday, while driving through the eastern part of Hillsdale county and a part of Lenawee county, I noticed great quantities of wild carrot in many places. This is a mistake. There is no reason for such weeds gaining a permanent hold on any farm. Wild carrot is very easily distinguished, and if cut when in blossom, the plant will not appear again the next year. Several fields of alfalfa, the second growth still uncut, were badly spotted with it and one field was covered. If these farms ever produce clover seed it will be a grave mistake, because wild carrot will be ripe when clover is. These

(Continued on page 21.)



WHEN THE BANKERS GATHERED AT M. S. C.

Herman Brower, of Hamilton, the man standing back of the steer, won first prize in a contest to estimate the weight of beef cattle, during the Banker's Short Course Day at M. S. C. Prof. Geo. A. Brown, of the Animal Husbandry Department of the College stands at the steer's head.

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.)

A COMMUNICATION AND VALUE OF BIRDS

I have read Mr. Nafziger's "Cutworm Time" with interest and I agree with him that these worms are very destructive. They are plentiful here so I know, but I feel it only right that you should tell your readers to use caution along with the poison bait. It may be that people don't know that this kills birds. I used this bait one year and I know for a fact that the mother birds carried the poisoned worms to their young and of course they died. I don't know if the old birds died too or just left for other parts, any way I saw very few birds around. Since then I don't use this bait, instead we coax the birds to nest close by. My boy built a number of different kinds of bird houses and put them up on trees. Now we have many kinds of birds here and they are keeping the worms down. So I would say, for the love of birds don't use poisoned bait for cutworms; rather take care of the birds and they will do the job for you. This would apply to grasshopper bait also.—B. K., Wellston, Michigan.



Herbert Nafziger

NO doubt few farmers have strewn cutworm bait without thinking of its possible effect on birds. Although it is sometimes hard to obtain direct evidence of bird poisoning due to this bait, yet it scarcely seems likely that these busy little food hunters would overlook anything edible. Our observant correspondent, moreover, comes to the front with first hand evidence of young birds being killed by poisoned cutworms which were fed to them by the old birds. Do any of our other readers know of cases in which birds have been killed by the use of this bait? If so we would like to hear from them and would also like to hear about methods of controlling cutworms without endangering the lives of birds. Professor Pettit suggests the use of stiff paper collars to be placed around such plants as tomatoes and melons immediately after planting. The collars are sunk into the ground one-half inch or more and will keep the common cutworms away from the plant.

This method is very well in small gardens but what about large fields? Late fall plowing will certainly help as will also clean and frequent cultivation. Another interesting method is used by Mr. James Nicol of South Haven, who is one of Michigan's foremost fruit growers. Mr. Nicol reports the presence of a large flock of quail in his 40-acre peach orchard. These useful birds effectively keep the cutworms down in this orchard, and, needless to say, everything is done to foster and protect them. Mr. Nicol states that fully fifty per cent of the quails diet is cutworms.

B. K. is evidently a bird lover and as such realizes the great economic value of birds to the farmer and fruit grower. The number of birds can be vastly increased by encouraging them through the building of bird houses, by winter feeding, by protection against a certain type of "hunters," and by keeping down the cat population. All authorities seem to agree that the ordinary house cat and the half-wild homeless cat are the worst bird destroyers known. On our own farm we have birds nesting in the vines around the porch each summer and though the family cat may not pay any attention to the nests during the setting period yet, as soon as the helpless little fledglings show signs of leaving, the cat is there, bloodthirsty and watchful. One cat is perhaps a necessary evil around the farm as a mouser, but there is really no excuse for four or five. I once visited a farm where

(Continued on page 21)



Follow the Arrows—Sept. 5th to 11th

Clip the map above and use it as your guide to the Greater Michigan State Fair, Detroit.

From whatever direction you drive, you can strike wider Woodward Ave., or the Seven Mile Road, another superhighway, and go direct to the grounds, avoiding Detroit traffic.

Arrows on leading roads throughout the state point the way. Follow them. They will shorten your route.

All's ready now for the biggest Fair in Michigan's history. You'll enjoy its splendid exhibits and attractions.

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Reduced Rates On ALL Railroads

(Continued from August 14th issue.)

PART THREE

Snakey Plays His Part

AS Terry ran pell mell toward the stacks, he glimpsed a dark figure flit out from behind them and melt in the darkness. Two of the stacks were blazing fiercely when he rushed up and began jerking out the flaming bundles. Up pelted Doug, followed by Mort, who was followed by the rest of the family.

"Jerk out the bundles that are on fire!" panted Terry. "Only chance!"

Seven pairs of hands worked frantically despite the burns. Nevertheless their efforts would have been fruitless had it not been for the dampened condition of the straw on account of the snow. As it was, they were successful. A single minute later would have been too late. When the last spark had been extinguished, they paused to speculate.

"How in the world did they catch fire?" asked Mr. Muir.

"They didn't catch—they were set," said Terry grimly.

"You mean the man you had trouble with over the bar?" asked Mr. Muir.

"Couldn't be anyone else!"

"Why, that's a serious offense," protested Mr. Muir. "A penitentiary offense."

"We couldn't prove it on him," said Doug; "not in a million years."

"We'll get him one of these days," said Terry. "He'll slip up."

"We'll talk it over at the house. No use staying out in the storm all night. It's none too good for my lungs," Mr. Muir spoke rather sharply. His nerves, as the case with most people in his condition, were in a shattered state. "There's no danger of him trying it any more to-night."

Next morning the snow was waist deep and still coming.

"No chance of riding today," said Mort, gloomily. "It looks like winter's come for good."

"Is there danger of losing some cattle?" asked Mr. Muir.

"Well, you see, most of them is likely to come in if the snow keeps on. But there's always some that get down in a deep draw and get snowed under. They're never found until spring."

"Terry," said Doug; "don't you think we owe Kord a visit?"

"Yes," said Terry, promptly. "Let's pay it back today."

"If you call on that feller, you'd better have a six gun along," cautioned Mort.

"Guess we won't need a gun today," said Doug, grinning. "We'll just take one of Mary's biscuits." But his effort to lighten the gloom failed.

"I wish you wouldn't go, boys," said Mrs. Muir. "Perhaps we're wrong in suspecting him."

"Got to go, Mother. If we lose both the grain and cattle, we'll lose this place, too."

"Be careful, won't you?" said Mary.

"Won't who?" said Terry grinning.

"Oh, smarty! Hope you get your nose mashed!"

"Me, too?" asked Doug.

"Yes!" said Mary.

"Let's go, Terry!" implored Doug.

"Got those biscuits?"

Kord's ranch was a mile down the creek. They found him haying a bunch of horses in the corral.

"Good morning," said Terry.

Kord leaned on his fork and looked at the boys from under heavy brows. He stuck out his jaw and squirted tobacco juice towards them. It sprayed Terry's foot.

Terry rode close and said pleasantly. "We thought we would pay back your visit, Mr. Kord."

"What visit?" said Kord.

"Last night," replied Terry. Doug sat back and grinned. "Isn't that the way they do things out here?" continued Terry.

Kord stuck his lower jaw and lip out a long way.

"Careful!" warned Terry. "Better turn that hose the other way. I'm particular who spits on me."

Kord lifted his fork. "If you brats ain't out of this corral in about five seconds, I'll see if I can't move you with this!"

"Yes?" said Terry. Then he leaned forward and stuck his jaw almost in Kord's face. "Listen!" he said. "If you try to set fire to our grain again, whether you succeed or not, the first place we're going to come is here! With a thirty-three. Now remember that! Let's go, Doug!" They rode off without a backward glance.

"No use to threaten that kind with the law," said Terry. "Nothing but a soft-nosed bullet could stop him."

"Well, anyhow, I don't think there's any danger of him burning the grain now," said Doug.

"No, but there's plenty of other things for him to try."

Shortly before sundown it cleared up.

"Guess we can start after cattle tomorrow," said Mort. Better get our riding gear ready."

They worked to a late hour on saddles, chaps, bridles and such. Breakfast at an early hour, they hit the trail for the hills. The snow was deep and progress slow. They found a few cattle, mostly cows, calves and yearlings, wearing the Bar Z Bar brand, which they started down-ward as they found them. About three o'clock Mort halted and said:

"Guess we'd better turn back and shove in what we've found. It'll be night when we get in."

Dusk was falling when they reached

HOMESTEAD COUNTRY N. GREGORY

OUR STORY TO DATE

THE Muirs are ordered to move westward from Iowa by the family physician on account of Dad's health, so they buy a Colorado ranch. Young Terry, who is around 19, and his chum, Doug Summers, an orphan of about the same age, go on ahead to get work under way as it is harvest time. Shortly after their arrival they meet up with Kord, their next door neighbor, one of the meanest cusses you ever heard tell of. Then the family arrives, and things start happening pretty regular. In the last installment the boys had just nicely got their grain stacked when someone set it on fire. That's where we left them.

the forest gate, pushing before them twenty-five hungry cows, calves and yearlings.

"Not a shipper in the bunch," said Mort. "Better luck tomorrow."

Next day they found three steers that would ship and about the same number of cows and calves.

"Never saw cattle drifted so bad in my life," said Mort. "Can't imagine where the steers are."

Next day they rode until nightfall and

place," suggested Doug. "He's a cow horse, isn't he?"

"No better going if you can set him. Me, I am not going to try it. My bones are not as tough as they used to be."

"Terry and I'll ride him," said Doug. "He can't do no more than pile us. We can have some fun anyway."

Mr. Muir put on a huge pair of rubber boots, several sizes too large, and went out to see the fun. They had formerly belonged to a farm-hand who had for-



Kord leaned on his fork and looked at the boys from under heavy brows.

didn't locate a single hoof. They fagged in home about ten o'clock, tired out and discouraged.

Next day brought better luck. They drove in fifteen nice steers in the lot, and for four or five days they brought in two or three daily. At the end of a week of hard riding they had gathered only a hundred and thirty-five head, but few of which were beef steers. The snow was deep and the horses played out. Blutch sprained a tendon while turning a refractory steer in a log patch, and Terry was out a horse.

"Out seventy-five head," said Mort. "That's bad. Must be snowed in somewhere. It's liable to start snowing again any time now, and we won't be able to get into the hills at all."

"Let's let the horses rest today and break that Snakey in to take Blutch's

gotten them when he left. Mary went along of course.

Snakey was in the corral, so they chased him into the barn and haltered him. Terry led him out, stepping warily at the end of a six-foot rope and watching the horse. Once clear of the doorway, Snakey snatched the rope from Terry's hand and bolted.

"That's no way to lead a horse!" said Mr. Muir testily, as they were chasing the refractory Snakey back into the barn. "Let me show you how to do it."

He stamped into the barn with his big boots and reappeared shortly, leading Snakey. He was holding the rope close up under the horse's chin and jerking those huge boots smartly to avoid Snakey's dancing hoofs. "You should hold a rope close up like this—"

It happened so quickly that none of the

MEET PROF. H. H. MUSSELMAN, FOLKS



Prof. Musselman

HARRY HAYES MUSSELMAN, Professor of Agricultural Engineering, at M. S. C., is a Buckeye, having been born and lived in the state of Ohio up to 1903, when he and his parents migrated to Michigan. Soon after he entered M. S. C. and graduated in 1908 in civil engineering. The next year was spent on his father's farm assisting with building and improvements. Following this some time was spent in structural engineering in Detroit until the position of instructor and head of the Department of Farm Mechanics at M. S. C. was offered him in the fall of 1910. Under his direction the department has grown rapidly and has had many activities not

only at the College but throughout the state, where his name is well known in connection with farm building work, development of tractor power, the septic tank and farm conveniences, and more recently in connection with the excavation of marl, on which he is an authority.

Much of his inspiration toward his work, he says, comes from the inspiration of grandfather's farm where many mechanical devices were developed through the necessities of the day and the resourcefulness of the pioneer. "The qualities the young man on the farm of today needs", he states, "are selfreliance and resourcefulness, as well as training and education." To quote him further in regard to his work in Agricultural Engineering he says, "I have witnessed a great cycle of events in the developments in farm machinery and power, but believe the service of machinery and power in influencing farm life will be greatly improved and increased in the future. If we can make the Agricultural Engineering Department at Michigan State College lead and reflect that development we will do well indeed."

spectators saw the horse start. What they first saw was Snakey half way across the corral, with Mr. Muir holding on for dear life, while those huge boots were hitting him in the back of his head at every jump the horse made.

Snakey finished the exhibition by tossing Mr. Muir into a snow bank, which received him gently, where he sat up and dug the snow out of his eyes and ears very solemnly.

"Get him back in the barn," said Mort. "We'll break the old cuss of that habit of bolting."

Snakey was again driven into the barn and a sixty-foot lariat fastened to his halter. The other end was fastened to the barn. Doug led him out, and as usual, he bolted.

He was a big horse, and could run like a shot. He was going full speed when he reached the end of the rope. Who-oop! twanged the rope as it tightened. The barn creaked under the terrific strain, and Snakey turned a complete somersault. He landed on his back and a gigantic grunt signified the force with which he struck. He struggled slowly to his feet and stood quietly while they saddled and bridled him.

"Who's first?" grinned Mort.

"Me!" said Doug, and sprang into the saddle. Snakey stood still as a rock.

"Fan him!" called Mort, still grinning.

Doug struck him lightly over the ears with his hat. Then Snakey "came loose."

Doug stayed four jumps. That was all. "Your turn, Terry," he called, picking himself up.

Snakey did not wait for Terry to settle himself in the saddle, and Terry never did find the stirrup. He was thrown sky-high the first jump.

"Your turn, Doug," he called. "We'll ride him if it takes all day."

"Gamest pair of kids I ever seen, Mr. Muir," said Mort.

The gate had been left unfastened and drifted open. Snakey decided the issue by bolting straight for the mountains.

"There goes a hundred dollar saddle," said Mort. "He'll tear it to pieces in the timber."

"Let's go after him, Doug," said Terry. "I'll ride Mort's horse. Mary fix us up a lunch while we saddle up."

They rode past the house on their way out, and Mary handed the package to Doug.

"Any biscuits in it?" he asked, grinning.

"Nothing much else," she replied, smiling, "but they're all right. Mother made them."

"Shucks!" he exclaimed. "Thought mebbe we'd need something to throw, and the rocks are all covered with snow."

"You're a nuisance!" she said.

They pushed after Snakey as fast as their mounts could stand it; but he was fresh and kept well ahead. His trail led up into the blue timber where the brightest sunlight was filtered to twilight and the slightest wind a ghostly whisper—the winter gales roar. Then the trail led into the rough country—deep ravines with sides almost perpendicular, log patches, dense thickets and great boulders. Finally they cornered the horse at the edge of a rim rock, and Doug, who had grown adept with a rope, roped him hard and fast.

"There you old reprobate!" he said. Guess you'll come along now."

"Ought to shoot the old scoundrel!" said Terry. "The sun's almost down, and we don't know how far we are from home."

"Look at those clouds," said Doug, pointing. We're in for it. Guess we'll have to bid those cattle good-bye."

"If we have a loss like that every year we'll be broke up in no time at all."

"Better be getting out of here while we can see," said Doug. "Have any idea which way home is?"

"Down, of course," said Terry.

"Didn't we cross a divide about noon?"

"Believe we did!"

"Then we've got to go up."

"The horses will know the way. Let's give them their heads."

Doug began to chuckle. "Easiest thing in the world," he said. "Let's follow the back trail." Terry looked foolish.

But it was not so very easy after all. The storm came up rapidly and struck them before they had ridden thirty minutes. It obliterated in five minutes all traces of the back trail. It turned bitterly cold at that altitude, and darkness came on rapidly.

"If we don't find shelter, we'll freeze to death tonight," said Terry. These broncs won't go much longer.

It is indeed fortunate that the intrepid trapper and prospector have dotted the whole forest with cabins. Such a one the boys found in the very nick of time, as the last remnant of light failed. There was a lean-to for the horses, and some hay. They unsaddled the weary beasts and left them contentedly munching the hay.

The cabin was in good repair. There was a small cook stove, some boxes and a hay bunk. Terry even found a small lamp half full of oil.

"Start a fire, Doug," he said. "We'll eat our lunch warm and dry."

It was a generous lunch that Mary had put up for them. In a very short time the cozy warmth of the cabin put them to nodding, so they tumbled on the bunk and slept until the sun, shining in at the single window, awoke them.

"Storm's over," said Doug, rolling out.

"Breakfast ready?" asked Terry with a yawn.

"Somewhere," said Doug, grinning; "but not around this joint."

They saddled their horses and set out.

Continued on page 21.



A Rural Church Retreat

A NON-SECTARIAN SERMON BY

Rev. David E. Warner

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

A RURAL CHURCH RETREAT

TEXT: "And the apostles gathered themselves together unto Jesus; and they told him all things whatsoever they had done, and whatsoever they had taught. And he saith unto them: 'Come ye yourselves apart into the desert place and rest awhile.'" Mark 30, 31.

THIS is the season of religious camps and conferences. Christian workers find much strength and inspiration in quietly retreating from the drive and throng of life to a place apart for conference and reports on Christian needs and activities. Our text gives us a beautiful precedent for this. It pictures the apostles gathering together unto the Rural Galilean to report what they had done and taught. It was to be a quiet retreat, but it turned out to be a mass convention. This longing of the multitudes so compassed the heart of the Master, that "he began to teach them many things." He fed their bodies, but he fed their souls of himself. Said he, "Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of man and drink his blood, ye have not life in yourselves." And again, "I am the bread of life." This he spoke of his spirit. "It is the spirit that giveth life; the flesh profiteth nothing."

Now, friends, we are here in this quiet retreat to consider the hunger need of the world. What is it? Bread. The world is hungry for Bread. But Christ is the Bread, and we must consider how better to popularize him in the heart of men. This is Christ's world potentially, and we must make it his actually. His power and life must go crusading thru the nations. The existing and God-commissioned agencies in this responsibility are the home and the church.

And, briefly, what about the rural home? Because of modern changes in the economic bases of life, and the tendency to rush to the city and thus urbanize our tastes and bodies, the country home is losing something of its old-fashioned flavor and its religious power. Modern social and industrial transitions have been the real (if not the necessary) cause in the weakening of the home as a place apart to rest awhile and feed on the Bread of Life. It is to our regret and shame that the home has such a pagan center. There is no lawful reason for it. The domestic fireside yet has its native opportunity to Christianize young life. When this is done, we can safely hope that when our children go out to take their place in the larger social and diversified life of the world, it will make for a universal world family in the love and will of our Heavenly Father.

In passing, we pay our respects to the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., and other agencies that are helping to make the world better, but these all receive their initial and sustaining impulses from the Christian church.

Now, what is the place of the church in the moral prosperity of our communities? Well, the church in her preaching function has lost something of her old-time power to indoctrinate in Christian belief. But the Pulpit has knowingly and willingly permitted this substraction. The church is not handing out dogma as in former years. But, much more, she should be spreading the impulse to life and power. This is the hunger need of the world. The preacher is coming into his apostolic heritage of power. He is harking back to the dynamics of religion as found in Acts 1:8, where we have the command to translate dogma into life and service. The modern pulpit ought to be far more effectual in its life-giving and life-extending tendencies than was the pulpit of our fathers. But, of course, the pulpits makes it appeal more to the mature mind than to the unfolding life.

Therefore, the church functioning thru educational agencies to get the Bread of Life to young and growing souls, is destined to be the most powerful movement in the religious

field. We need a rebirth of the church into newness of form and purpose to meet the modern spiritual demands of humankind. It is hardly out of place to say that the educational forces of the church surpass the pulpit in power to sustain the church's true standing in the community. If the church is "salt" and "light" in the community, and "the pillar and ground of the truth," it is because religious education is finding its mission in these terms. Its work is to make these definitions of the church concrete in the world. The church may be modern in method and have a popular following, but if it fails in really lighting and salting the community life; in spiritualizing the standards of youth; and in serving all classes, its testimony is silent and ineffective. It is but human and worldly. But, a few years in a Gospel church in thoro teaching, in expressional training, and in habit formation, captures the child for God. This is good psychology and also primitive religion according to Christ. The teaching church has become to us an effective agency thru which to hand to the learner the Christian inheritances of the past; and if it was not for this, Christianity would perish from earth in a generation.

But, the rural church is in danger. Our time is made new by the Great War and incidental changes. Some of our boys are left in France as silent memorials of patriotic service. Others have returned, but to locate in the city. Strangers are coming in to fill the vacated farms. We are thrown into an industrial, social, and racial mix-up, and the stability of rural life with its church has been somewhat disturbed.

Then, for a few years, we had an unexampled period of economic opportunity and of profits. A good farmer said to me, "Yes, I profiteered, but everybody else did it." But didn't it leave us commercialized and hardened in heart? Is life as spiritual and wholesome as before?

But, again, we are exposed to the danger of what is purely intellectual in our public schools. However splendid is our system, we have daily exhibitions of its weakness in transmitting moral power. It is filling the head with little attention to the heart. "To produce character education must call to her assistance, religion," says ex-President Hadley of Yale.

Therefore, the work of the Church is to inject religion in the community. Religion of somekind is the guiding principle of all communities and we must make it Christian. We must impress the community folks to the last man and teach them how to interpret their physical and social environment for the purposes of right guidance. Everyone should know of the religious development of the race and the practical meaning of the coming and presence of Christ on earth. The community church must develop Christian attitudes in the boys and girls and make them hungry for Christian character, and unfold to all the Christian viewpoint of life.

Finally, the rural church must not only sow the seed, but prepare the soil for the seed. This is its Christianizing mission. Its goal is to tutor the community in the message and grace of the Good Book and bring it to a heart understanding of the life and saviorship of Jesus Christ. It is to do this or perish.

The value of education must not be judged solely by a monetary standing, yet we must have wealth as the economic foundation on which to build schools and other institutions.

The legislation which is most helpful to the farmer is that which defines his rights and which clears the ground of obstacles so that he may use his own initiative to help himself.

Play is an important part of every person's life. We never get too old for a little wholesome fun—community games, singing, or contests.

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"The Farm Paper of Service"

PRIZES FOR ROADSIDE MARKET LETTERS

ROADSIDE markets and good roads go hand in hand, and the number of markets increase with the opening of additional miles of good roads, because the public seeks the best highways when it travels. Of course, the farmer located near a large city has the best opportunities, but the automobile has shortened distance so that farmers all over the state living on main roads are finding this a profitable way to dispose of some of their surplus products. A handy location doesn't assure the market success; in fact, we will wager there are farmers who have failed to make a go of it right near a large consuming point, while others many miles away from any city or town have profited considerably. There are many important things that enter into the making of a successful roadside market besides location. We might name over many of them but we would like to have our readers who operate such markets tell about them. Undoubtedly each farmer or farmer's wife sees the matter from a little different angle, yet each is successful in his or her own way as the others in theirs. We would like to have our readers discuss the roadside market in our columns, passing along ideas to the other fellow, and will gladly pay for such letters as we can use.

Recently we read of a roadside market in Pennsylvania where the operator sold over \$7,000 worth of produce each year. Perhaps that is a rare case but without a doubt folks would be astounded if they knew the total amount of produce sold at roadside markets in Michigan during one year. The receipts for a year from the markets of our readers would be a great surprise. Yet there is plenty of opportunity for more business and more profit at most markets. Perhaps your ideas along with the other fellow's is all that is needed.

Write up your experiences in roadside marketing, giving your ideas on why you have succeeded, or why you have failed. Tell what you sell, and how you display it, how your prices compare with those in the nearest town or city, cost of putting up your stand, receipts for a year, month you keep stand open. Do you advertise with signs, also through newspaper? Tell us all about it. For the best letter received at this office not later than October 1st we will pay \$5.00; for the second best \$3.00, and third best \$2.00. We will also pay \$1.00 each for all other letters on the subject that we use in our columns. With your letter send us a picture of your roadside market. We will allow you 50 cents extra for the picture if we use it with your letter.

GOOD ADVICE

PROF. J. T. HORNER, of the Michigan State College, gave the members of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange some very sensible advice last week in a talk at their annual meeting. He warned them to avoid dumping their surplus onto the market at the time they think prices are the highest.

Too many try to pick the top market to unload and the result is an unsteady trend most of the time. If one is successful in selling at the top figure they prosper but if they guess wrong the result is quite the opposite. Orderly marketing, feeding the supply to the market in a regular manner, is really the most profitable in the long run for all considered. With an orderly supply

coming forward the buyer can have confidence in the future of the market, he can buy a liberal amount today knowing that there will not be a glutted market tomorrow if prices advance a few cents.

If farmers market their products in an orderly manner the times when the bottom drops out of the market will be few and far between. We talk about the law of supply and demand controlling the market, but we believe it is mostly the supply that rules. The appetite of a nation does not change over night but the amount of the food on the market can.

Dr. Horner's message was to the potato growers but fits every farmer who produces enough of any crop so that he has a surplus to sell on the open market.

OPPORTUNITY FOR SEVERAL YOUNG MEN

YOUNG man, how would you like to become a cow tester? Dairy Extension Specialist A. C. Baltzer, of the Michigan State College, advises us that there will be several openings for capable young men in the cow testing work this fall and wants to know if we can help him find these young men.

Most of the young men doing cow testing work in Michigan are ambitious and make plans on going to college some day. Every fall a few of them realize their ambition which leaves openings in the testing work for other young men, and it is believed this year that ten or more will be needed to fill up the ranks. Those who are graduates of agricultural high schools are preferred.

If you are interested, young man, write Mr. Baltzer at once, stating your age, dairy experience and agricultural training in high school. Or, if you haven't time to write, report to him at the Michigan State College for a week's "C. T. A. tryout" beginning next Monday, August 30th.

Here is an opportunity we would recommend to any young man who intends to make agriculture his life work. It is a stepping stone toward a college training. Avail yourself of it, young man, if you can.

WE'LL SEE YOU AT THE STATE FAIR

DURING Labor Day week, this year, there will be held within the city limits of Detroit the 77th annual Michigan State Fair, and we are expecting it to be bigger and better than it ever was. That is saying a lot because we have had some wonderful fairs, but it is also true that we have had some that were not so good; in fact, the Michigan State Fair has had a good many ups and downs, as most of you pioneers will recall. Back in 1893 finances were in such bad shape that no fair was held.

The fair was started at Detroit in 1849, remaining there until 1862, when it became of a roving nature, and before it finally got settled down at Detroit again it had been held in Kalamazoo, Adrian, Jackson, Grand Rapids, and Lansing. Lansing was decided on as a permanent location in 1889, but attendance was poor so in 1905 it returned to Detroit.

During the last few years, in our estimation, it lost its appeal to the farmer. Little was done apparently to encourage the farmers to exhibit or attend, the whole affair taking on the appearance of a big carnival and industrial exposition.

THE FAIR

By Anne Campbell

When the big rooster crowed at dawn,
We used to put our best clothes on,
And hitch the democrat, and tear
Down dusty roads to see the Fair.

The team went at a lively clip,
And all of us enjoyed the trip.
We breathed deep draughts of autumn air
And knew we would enjoy the Fair.

The wonders of pink lemonade,
The Midway gaudily arrayed,
Held everyone in rapture there
When we at last beheld the Fair.

We start much later now, and go
Down smoother roads to where we know
Of happiness we'll get our share.
It's just a step to see the Fair!

But the old zest for all its joys
Is just as keen, and girls and boys
Join in our wonder as we stare
Through grown-up eyes upon the Fair.

I think we love it better now
Since age's hand has touched our brow.
Old days come back, as shedding care,
We find our childhood at the Fair!

Copyright, 1925.)

After last year's fair we asked some of the agricultural leaders of the state what they thought of it, and, to our surprise learned that most of them had not attended for two years or more.

Many of you will remember that we advocated a change in the policy of the committee in charge through the columns of M. B. F. Since then considerable water has passed over the dam, the old officers have gone out and new ones have taken their places. The farmers' organizations, the state departments, and the Michigan State College have been invited to take part. Many changes have been made and we firmly believe those who attended the State Fair this year will find it "The Greater Michigan State Fair" as the men back of it are claiming it will be. Agriculture is to again occupy the prominent place on the program it once did, making it a true State Fair.

We'll see you at the State Fair, folks, and we extend to you a cordial invitation to make our Service Booth your headquarters.

SENATOR COUZENS' FARM

WHO wants to take over a 900-acre farm, rent free, with the agreement that they can have it for an indefinite period if they make a go of it? Senator James Couzens, owner of such a farm, is asking the question. The farm is in Oakland county near Orchard Lake, and 400 acres is taken up by his summer home, leaving 500 workable acres for some progressive young farmer who will run it properly and keep up the land and equipment. The Senator will pay the taxes.

The farm represents an investment of several hundred thousand dollars, and has been a hobby with the Senator, who declares he has no time to devote to it now and this is his reason for such an offer. Although he has been losing money on his operations he declares he has not lost faith in farming.

That is the way with most of these farms operated by rich men as a hobby; they operate at an expense instead of a profit. So the person of average means should not judge farming in general by the way the rich man does it. The idea that "he can't succeed with plenty of money, so how could I with only a small amount" is all wrong. It's a hobby with the wealthy, not a business, and most hobbies cost money.

EXERCISING COWS

WHEN I was a youngster back on the farm one of my nightly chores during the warm months of the year was bringing up the cows to be milked, a job that nearly farm boy falls heir to. It was also part of my work to assist in the milking. One warm evening in mid-summer I remember in particular, even though it was many years ago. Some of the neighbor boys had arranged to go swimming and naturally I wanted to go aoin, but I could not make it if I had to do my share of the milking, so father agreed that if I would get the cows up from the pasture he would do all of the milking himself and I could go with the boys. I had been warned that cows should not be hurried but I forgot it that evening and made record time getting them to the barn. Immediately upon my arrival at barn the expression upon father's face reminded me about his warning against hurrying the cows and he gave me a severe lecture on the matter before allowing me to go swimming. I got no licking, as father didn't believe in using the rod on his children, but he talked to me most seriously and I never again forgot.

All good dairymen have been very profuse in their condemnation of running cows to or from pasture, and just recently the official stamp of approval has been put on their judgment. In a government bulletin recently issued it is stated that exercising cows by making them walk three miles each day caused a greater food consumption, a slightly higher butterfat percentage, but no more milk. Thus it is concluded that "so far as production is concerned a cow needs no more exercise than she will get by walking at will around a small yard."—M. G.

PIONEERS RESPOND TO CALL

FORTY-FOUR of Michigan's early settlers responded to our call for letters on pioneer days in our state which means that you can prepare to enjoy some very interesting true stories through the columns of THE BUSINESS FARMER this coming fall and winter. So many wrote in stating they enjoyed Mr. Ed. C. Allen's story "Pioneering in Michigan" that we feel sure you will read these with great interest. We expect to begin publishing them following "Homestead Country".

The contest closed August 1st and the judges have begun work but it may be a little time before the names of the prize winners will be announced. Just be patient with us folks, and we will tell you who the lucky ones are as soon as the information is available.

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.)

MIDWAY SALES SERVICE DECLARED FRAUD

THE postoffice department has issued a fraud order against the Midway Sales Service, of Chicago, a concern which conducted a newspaper clipping business. They clipped news items from papers and then wrote the parties mentioned that an interesting clipping could be had for 25 cents or free with the purchase of various types of books selling at 50 cents. It was found that the clippings held nothing of interest and the booklets were of a cheap kind and contained misleading statements.

We have not learned whether this concern received its instruction on how to carry on the work from the newspaper clipping companies we have discussed—to their disgust—in our columns or not. There are many of them about the country advertising instructions on clipping newspapers and addressing cards at home for around one dollar but the idea of giving the clipping with a cheap booklet for 50 cents is a new one on us.

JEWETT BIGLOW BROOKS COAL COMPANY

In the early part of 1921 my wife bought \$250.00 worth of stock in the Jewett Biglow-Brooks Coal Company, of Detroit, and they only paid two dividends. We can not get a reply to our letters. Hope you can get them to buy up her stock and also pay back dividends.—W. B.

YOUR hopes are in vain, because all that stock is worth is what the junk dealer will pay you for it as waste paper. According to the Better Business Bureau of Detroit, this company went into the hands of a receiver and all claims were liquidated, leaving nothing whatsoever for the stockholders. The information was supplied to the Bureau by Mr. Jewett himself.

LANSING LOOM WORKS WANTS FURTHER EXPLANATION

One of our weavers sent us a clipping from your publication under date of June 5th in which you endeavor to explain our proposition.

For your information we are enclosing one of our latest pieces of literature. Read it over carefully. You will note that we have three plans under which our weavers can work, it is optional to them. In your article you cited only one plan. Will you kindly correct your statement and send us a copy of the issue in which it appears.

Thanking you in advance, we are, Very truly yours, Lansing Loom Works Inc.

SINCE our last issue we have received the above from the Lansing Loom Works, of Utica, N. Y. and we are pleased to comply with their request.

In our article we stated that this company was promoted by the former proprietor of the Steber Machine Company, and the sales plan is very similar to the one used to sell knitting machines. The plan we cited was written up as follows:

"Rather elaborate claims as to the possible income are made and the company is to purchase all the rugs woven. If a large number of people purchase these looms and devote

much time to the weaving of rugs, it seems to us, it would not be long before the market would be flooded. Rug weavers estimate that a woman working ten hours a day would not be able to make more than five rugs for which the company agrees to pay 25 cents each. So the total income for one day's work would be \$1.25, out of which the worker must pay postage. And the company reserves the right to reject any rugs that do not come up to the qualifications, of which they are the sole judge."

This is considered Plan No. 3, and the company states that one can not make near the profits they can from Plan No. 1 which is custom weaving. Of course there is more truth than fiction in this statement, providing you can get the public to pay your prices. The company pays \$3.00 per dozen for the rugs while if you sell them to the public you can get from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per—perhaps, if the public likes your work and your prices are not above others in your community or at the local stores.

Plan No. 2 is yet to be mentioned, and that is weaving for the local stores.

In the average community work under the first two plans is too uncertain for one to look at it as a profitable business to go into. The third plan is supposed to offer a steady market for three years, but the profits are too small even if you are successful in having all of your work accepted.

GREAT LAKES FINANCE CORP. IN HANDS OF RECEIVER

MR. M. J. CAVANAUGH, Esq., of Ann Arbor, has been appointed receiver for the Great Lakes Finance Corporation, upon application of State Banking Commissioner McPherson. We are informed by the Better Business Bureau that stock in this company was sold to children on the allegation that they were placing their money in a bank and could withdraw it at will. The foreign quarters of Detroit were worked thoroughly by these stock salesmen. This company was recently cited in the state of New York. It was headed for some time by State Senator Edwin J. Curtis.

GET MONEY FOR CAR OF STRAW AND HAY

Just a few lines to let you know that — came through with a check for \$118.31, payment in full for the carload of straw and clover hay. I thank you because he would not pay any attention to me. What do I owe you?—Reader, Chippewa County, Mich.

THIS Upper Peninsula subscriber sold a carload of straw and clover hay to a dealer in the Lower Peninsula and was to receive payment upon delivery. He shipped the car which came to \$118.31 and then awaited his money. It didn't come so he wrote the dealer a letter but received no reply, so he called on us to do what we could. After considerable correspondence with the dealer we received the above from our subscriber.

Our only charge is that he be a true friend of M. B. F.

WHEN A CURE IS NOT A CURE

A REMEDY, supposed to be a cure for contagious abortion in cattle, manufactured by the Erik Bowman Remedy Company of Minnesota, was recently declared misbranded by the United States District Court, at Cleveland, Ohio, and the quantity before the court ordered destroyed. Brown sugar and wheat bran were found to be the main ingredients in the remedy, and veterinary authorities testified that neither sugar or bran would assist in preventing or curing catagious abortion. The remedy was sold at \$5 for 9 1/2 pounds.

FEDERAL SAVINGS BANKRUPT

WE are informed that the Federal Savings and Loan Association, of Detroit, is bankrupt and S. Forrest Stitt, of Detroit, is the receiver, under the supervision of Hon. Chas. J. DeLand, secretary of state.

First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds

Our clients know our established policy of safeguarding investors, and that no customer has ever had to wait a day for the payment of principal or interest when due on bonds purchased from us.

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Federal Bond & Mortgage Company

(1747)

Federal Bond & Mortgage Building, Detroit, Mich.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

"The Farm Paper of Service"

TELL YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT IT



It Lifts the Beets

Lifted Beets Sell for More

Fewer beets are damaged, fewer beets are left in the field and the work is done quickly and economically when the crop is harvested with the John Deere Riding Beet Lifter.

Lifting blades straddle the beets under the surface and gently lift them up a short distance. The beets are not exposed to the sun's rays and can be easily gathered.

Pivoted pole dodge, controlled by a push of the foot, enables you to follow crooked rows.

Send for free literature describing this lifter. Address John Deere, Moline, Illinois, and ask for Folder EE-8 33

JOHN DEERE

2 Extra Profits

When You Own Your Own ENSILAGE CUTTER

Save Money by filling your silo at exactly the right time and save the cost of hiring it done. Make Money by filling your neighbors' silo or renting your filler to them. That's two worthwhile extra profits you can make every year when you own a

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No other Ensilage Cutter has the famous Kalamazoo Center Shear-Cut Knife feature that makes cleaner, better ensilage and handles fodder faster. No other has such remarkable Safety, Capacity and Durability. Send today for our FREE Ensilage Cutter Catalog.

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ROSENTHAL CORN HUSKER COMPANY "Inventors of the Corn Husker" Box 5 Milwaukee, Wisconsin



Established 1899

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 20, 1926.
Total number of claims filed.....2856
Amount involved.....\$29,363.90
Total number of claims settled.....2279
Amount secured.....\$27,171.70

SOLITUDE

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

Laugh, and the world laughs with you;
Weep, and you weep alone.
For the sad old earth must borrow its
mirth,

But has trouble enough of its own.
Sing, and the hills will answer;
Sigh, it is lost on the air.
The echoes sound to a joyful sound,
But shrink from voicing care.

Rejoice, and all men will seek you;
Grieve, and they will turn and go.
They want full measure of all your plea-
sure,

But they do not need your woe.
Be glad, and your friends are many;
Be sad, and you lose them all.
There are none to decline your nectared
wine,
But alone you must drink life's gall.

Feast, and the halls are crowded;
Fast, and the world goes by.
Succeed and give, and it helps you live,
But no man can help you die.
There is room in the halls of pleasure
For a long and lordly train,
But one by one we must all file on
Through the narrow aisles of pain.

EXHIBITING CANNED PRODUCTS
AT COUNTY FAIR

THERE is no more important department of the county or community fair than the home economics department. Rows of home-canned fruits and vegetables always attract the interest of both men and women.

In exhibiting canned products use jars made of white glass.

Use clean jars. Jars that are processed in soft water will have a more clear surface than those processed in hard water.

If a number of jars are exhibited together either as a club or individual exhibit, use jars of the same size, style and make. Arrange the jars attractively. Jars of the same products should be placed together, about six inches apart and in regular rows. A stair step arrangement of the jars in which one row is placed above another is always attractive.

Label jars neatly and never exhibit a cracked or leaky jar. It has no chance to win.

Canned products are seldom opened by the judge because they may spoil. However, the judge may open a jar if she feels that it is necessary. Jellies are generally opened by the judge.

In selecting products for exhibit, the following points should be considered.

Canned Fruits and Vegetables
Condition of product—firm, not soft or mushy.

Size—all pieces of the same size and shape.

Color—the natural color should be retained as nearly as possible.

Liquid—the liquid must be clear. There must be no sediment or specks.

Full jar—the product must fill the jar to a half inch of top at least. The liquid is to come to the top of the jar.

Jelly

Color—when jelly is held to the light it should be crystal clear, bright and sparkling. There should be no specks.

Flavor—as good jelly is neither too sweet or sour. It has the distinct flavor of the fruit from which it was made.

Texture—jelly should be cut with a clean sharp edge. It will hold its shape when placed in a dish. It must not be runny. There must be no sugar crystals.

Preserves

Preserves should be thick but not tough.

They should be sweet and have the flavor of the fruit from which they were made.—Suzan Z. Wilder, Extension Specialist, S. D. State College.

KEEP COOL

KEEPING cool mentally gets harder as the temperature goes up. Hot weather is likely to affect dispositions as well as comfort, and the more that can be done toward keeping cool physically the greater is the probability of keeping cool mentally. Loose, light-weight clothing, hung from the shoulders as much as possible, low comfortable shoes, and broad brimmed hats help to keep the body from getting too hot. Windows closed, with the shades drawn when the sun is shining directly on them, will keep the extreme heat out of the house. Open the windows as soon as the sun goes down, creating as many cross drafts as possible, and let in the evening air to cool the house.

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS: When school closed in June many of our boys and girls finished the grade and high school studies. We hope many of them may continue their instruction and fit themselves for some particular job. Education means better citizens and the citizens make a nation.

But my thought today is for the little boy and girl just starting their school days. They have many lessons to learn aside from those in the chart and book. If these little folks understand that the teacher and parents stand on the same ground it makes a vast difference to every one concerned.

A perfect understanding can only be had, when the parents, Mother at least, becomes personally acquainted with the teacher. Remember she may have anywhere from 12 to 35 pupils to divide her time among so each parent should make it their business to visit the school. Learn directly from her where each child is lacking and offer to help the teacher in any way possible.

Some little difficulty may arise between child and teacher but never offer any sympathy until you have first talked it over with the teacher. In this way many misunderstandings are avoided.

To be sure many of our teachers are girls who will be wiser after a few years experience, but we all may learn in that same school, so let us make each rural school thruout the State of Michigan a little better this year simply by showing more interest in school affairs thus encouraging your teacher to put forth her best efforts.

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

Rest when possible during the hot part of the day, simplified house work, and meals that are easy to get as well as to eat, add their bit in making the dog days bearable.

GET HIM READY FOR
SCHOOL

WHAT about the youngster who starts school this fall? Are his teeth in good shape; are his tonsils all right; and is his weight up to normal? The child who begins with the handicap of poor health

hasn't a fair chance competing with his huskier playmates. The time to get him into good condition is before school opens, for every day he has to miss when school starts puts him behind. Mouth breathing, pale color, abnormal weight or lack of weight, and poor appetite, are not natural. They mean that something is definitely wrong. A good physical examination by a competent doctor now, whether the child seems to need it or not, may save days and dollars later.

Finding Homes For Children



Zelma Mae Johnson, with her four-footed playmate, and a little neighbor girl.

THIS little girl has spent a happy summer with Mr. and Mrs. Simson of St. Clair county who are regular subscribers to The M. B. F. We are happy to say we placed her here. Recently she wrote to us and her letter ran as follows:

"My name is Zelma Mae Johnson. I am ten years old. I have been very unhealthy. My mother thought it would be nice to go out in the country where I could get lots of fresh air and all the things that are good for me. The place where I am staying is owned by 'Auntie' and 'Uncle' Simson. The only playmate I have is a dog and I go bathing every few days and I am getting as brown as a berry and have gained a pound."

If any of you have ever started anything and then discovered that the job was too big for you, you will understand what my position has been since I first asked our readers to help give the needy children a happy summer. I certainly started something and then learned that it was too big for us to handle as we had planned.

In the first place we received more replies than we ever dared dream of.

Second, this work requires money. Now don't think for a moment that we are giving up and calling the whole thing "off"—no, indeed, we are just learning how to go about this job in the right way.

I know many of you who responded so promptly and generously are wondering why you have not heard anything further. We expected certain organizations in various cities to carry on the plan which we had outlined, but frankly state that this idea has not succeeded as we expected. What we have accomplished has been worth while, but we had hoped to do much more.

We are convinced that the M. B. F. is standing at the door of its greatest "Service."

As all did not work as we have planned we were obliged to look for other agencies to work with. The Michigan Children's Aid Society seemed to fill the bill so we are now working with them. The Society, a state organization, with trained workers covering almost every section, is asking for just the help our readers are waiting to give.

Those who cannot offer a home to an orphan child may help with gifts of produce from the farm or a check. Because you cannot write a check for \$50.00, don't think that \$1.00 will not be gratefully acknowledged for I know it will.

They have the children who need just a temporary boarding home; others for permanent homes and still others that may be adopted.

This society handles every child with the utmost care. It is a very serious matter to select a home for a child and know that in every way it is a good home, where the child will be happy and surrounded by influences which develop men and women of real character.

When we pause and think what kind of a home we would like our own children placed in, should the need ever arise, we can understand why the M. C. A. S. insist on a home of the highest type for the children placed in their charge.

So instead of this effort of ours being a closed chapter as the summer wanes, we trust that it is only the beginning of a great work we may be able to do by cooperating with the M. C. A. S.

NEW FOOT RACES

THE ordinary racing program at summer picnic can be made more interesting by adding a race, a newspaper race, and a caterpillar race. The hurdles are made of lath, one lath wide and from two to three feet high, depending upon the size of the boys to run. About five hurdles to the row and about twenty yards apart in the row will make plenty of sport for the hurdlers and the spectators. The newspaper race is run by having each contestant take a newspaper in each hand and having him step on the newspapers as he runs. The caterpillar race is for boys all about the same size. They should straddle a fishing pole, put one hand on the pole and the other on the shoulder of the boy in front, and then try to win the race. Five or six boys on each pole makes an interesting race. If not enough boys of a size are at the picnic to make teams, give the smaller boys an advantage of a few yards and let them run with the big boys.

Personal Column

For Those Having Diabetes.—I noticed in the Farm Home department a request for recipes for those who have diabetes. I have a well balanced diet of the following: Brown bread, baked potatoes (no raw apples), stewed prunes, raisins, plenty of them. Have one meal a day with whole wheat grain cooked with cream, no sugar at all in anything. Bran muffins made with a little butter, no lard at all, or sour cream, celery, lettuce, radishes, no pickles, no vinegar or any acids when you use milk. No pastry or white bread. Eat sparingly. Keep bowels well cleaned out by drinking plenty of water. Take physical culture exercises every day. This is a good diet for goitre.—M. Z., Ypsilanti, Michigan.

Planting Bulbs.—Would like to know which is the best month for setting out bulbs such as tulips, daffodils, etc.—Mrs. R. P. Arcadia, Michigan.
—The best time for setting out hardy bulbs is in October or late September so that proper root action takes place before freezing weather sets in.—Alex Laurie, Charge of Floriculture, M. S. C.

For the Movie Fan

The Wise Guy.—Here is a picture with many a chuckle and many a tear in it. It deals with a crook who operates an Indian medicine show with several assistants. Later they become fake evangelists and The Wise Guy makes such a strong appeal for folks to become Christians that two of his followers are converted, believing him sincere. Although a hypocrite, a fact known to only one or two of his assistants, he continues to convert hundreds of people with his forceful sermons, doing it for the money that he can get. Finally, there comes a time when he truthfully desires God to hear his prayer and he then fully realizes the kind of a life he has been leading, and is converted himself. Later he goes to prison to pay for the wrong he has done and while there continues to preach sermons to the prisoners. It is a very interesting picture and many times a smile is wiped off your face by a lump coming into your throat. The featured players are Betty Compson, Mary Astor, James Kirkwood and Mary Carr.

—if you are well bred!

What To Say in a Casual Street Encounter.—While "How do you do?" is a safe and correct verbal greeting for all occasions, you need not feel bound to use it. A young man who greets another with "There you are, Old Top," or "How do, Old Dear?" instead of the more formal "Good morning", is committing no breach of courtesy if an intimate friendship exists between them. The same applies to women, who may drop forms of greeting altogether and at once take up, without other preliminaries, some train of thought uppermost in their minds. In every case, save when formality is natural, be as unaffected as possible in the casual greeting. Whether or no you find others in a book of etiquette, there is only one phrase for leave-taking in a street conversation: "Good-bye". Of course, it may be modified in various ways, by supplementary phrases about meeting again, or by mention of the pleasure derived from the encounter. The informalities of etiquette are so very elastic that it would be an insult to the reader's intelligence to supply a list of phrases which circumstances themselves will suggest.

Recipes

Quick Nut Loaf.—Mix 2 cups of Graham flour, 1 cup pastry flour, 2/3 cup brown sugar, 3 tablespoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt. When thoroughly mixed add 2 cups buttermilk, 1 1/2 teaspoons soda, 1 cup nut meats (almonds).

walnuts or mixed nuts) finely chopped. Turn into buttered pan and bake 45 minutes in a moderate oven.

Stuffed Eggs.—Cut 4 hard boiled eggs in half crosswise, remove yolks and mash; then add 2 tablespoons grated cheese, 1 teaspoon vinegar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon mustard and a few grains of cayenne. Add melted butter until the mixture is the right consistency to spread. Make into balls the size of the original yolks and refill the whites. Finely chopped ham may be used in place of cheese.

Egg Favorite.—Allow 1 cold hard boiled egg for each person. Shell and dust with pepper. Make a good pastry, roll out thinly, cut into pieces and on each lay an egg and wrap it carefully in the pastry, wetting the edges with cold water to stick them together. Lay these on a greased baking tin, brush over the tops with the yolk of egg, bake in a quick oven until they are delicately browned and serve with tomato sauce.

Savory Beef.—Savory beef may be a change at some tables. Take 2 pounds of rump meat or round steak. Have 3 large onions fried in 3 tablespoons lard. To this add the meat and brown on all sides. Mix 3 tablespoons flour, 1 teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon black pepper and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon ground cloves and thyme or summer savory. Sprinkle the mixture over the meat. Mix 1 tablespoon catsup, 2 tablespoons vinegar and 1 pint of boiling water. Pour this mixture over the meat. Cover closely and let simmer for $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours. Turn the meat when it is about half done.

Corned Beef Hash.—Famous the world over is the Jiggs' dinner of corned beef and cabbage. In fact so famous has it become that people hardly ever think of serving corned beef without cabbage. To provide variety, why not try making some corned beef hash. Take 1 pint measure chopped corn beef, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of chopped cooked potatoes, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup beef drippings, 2 tablespoons minced onion and about $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water. Mix corn beef and potatoes and add to hot fat in fry pan. Add onions and mix thoroughly. Season with pepper, add water, cover closely and cook slowly about half an hour or until a brown crust has formed on the bottom. Loosen carefully from the pan and turn out like an omelet on a hot platter. If the oven is in use the hash can be made on the back of the stove. White sauce may be served with it or poached egg.

The Runner's Bible

Peace, be still. Mark 4:39.
Remember, when you seem to be helpless in the midst of confusion, that your real self abides in eternal harmony, and that it is possible for you to manifest this harmony under all circumstances if you put behind you the thought that confusion is real and can harm you. Understand that there is no power in evil other than that which our thoughts give to it. For thus saith the Lord God, the Holy One of Israel; in returning and rest shall ye be save; in quietness and in confidence shall be your strength. Isa. 30:15.

Homespun Yarn

To remove iodine stains, soak them in alcohol.

Greasing the rim of the kettle or sauce pan helps to keep it from boiling over.

Aunt Ada's Axioms: The woman who has time to plan her housework usually has time for lots of other things, too.

Give the garbage pail a bath once in a while. Hot water and washing soda make it fresh and clean.

A warming oven for the oil stove can be made by placing an old oven on top of the oven now in use.

Pure silk, when burned, leaves a soft ash, but silk that is weighted will hold its original shape.

Commercial paint removers save much time in removing old paint, and they are efficient too.

Hot biscuits for dinner or supper may be mixed after breakfast and kept in the ice-box till time to bake them.

Aunt Ada's Axioms: When the children are grown, the snapshot albums will be more treasured family records than the account books.

If snaps on garments are fastened before laundering there is less danger of their being bent or flattened in the process.

Fly specks may be removed from windows or light fixtures by brushing them over with white of an egg and then rubbing them with a soft cloth.

Fruit stains will come out of white or fast colored materials if the stained part is placed over a bowl and boiling water is poured through it from a height.

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



A Nation-Wide Institution
of 745 Department Stores



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	Manistique
Caumet	Marquette
Caro	Monroe
Cheboygan	Muskegon
Coldwater	Niles
Escanaba	Owosso
Hillsdale	Petoskey
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

Our illustrated paper,
"THE STORE NEWS"
describes our merchandise

Our Cooperative Buying Power Makes Your Visit Worth While

THE value of cooperation through the joint ownership of farm machinery is appreciated.

Cooperation stands as the keystone of the J. C. Penney Company. Our 745 Department Stores, scattered from coast to coast and working together as a unit, secure Merchandise Values for you that would be impossible if each Store worked by itself.

Behind every one of our Stores is the tremendous Buying Power of this Nation-Wide Institution. That means our Stores buy goods at lowest possible cost and sell them to you at low prices.

Merchandise bought by our experts is being shipped to our Stores the year round. That means you get *standard quality goods* from the World's leading markets — while it is new, in perfect condition and in the latest styles.

The great farming belts of the Middle West are served by 308 of our Stores. They are managed and part-owned by men who have studied and know your needs. Shop at the nearest J. C. Penney Company Store and get the benefit of this countrywide cooperation.

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

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING



5569. Dainty Dress for a Tiny Girl.—Batiste, China silk, or crepe de chine will be attractive for this design. The Pattern is cut in 5 Sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 2 year size will require 2 yards of 40 inch material.

5554. Pleasing Frock.—Dotted percale and linene are here combined. The design is also effective in tub silk, flannel or gingham. The Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. To make the dress as illustrated in the large view, for a 38 inch size, will require 4 yards of 36 inch material together with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of contrasting material for front facings, overlap, collar, and sleeve facings. The width of the dress at the lower edge with plaits extended is 2 yards.

5558. Pretty Frock for Little Miss.—Pongee, crepe de chine, batiste or taffeta could be used for this model. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6 year size will require $1\frac{1}{2}$ yard of 36 inch material together with $\frac{1}{4}$ yard of contrasting material for yoke and sleeve facings.

5545. Smart Sports Frock.—Tub silk, taffeta, jersey weaves or linen could be used for this design. The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size will require $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 40 inch material together with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of contrasting material. The width of the skirt with plaits extended is $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards.

(Be Sure to State Size.)

ALL PATTERNS 13c EACH—
2 FOR 25c POSTPAID

ADD 10c FOR FALL AND WINTER
1926 FASHION BOOK

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

THE BUSINESS FARMER
Mt. Clemens, Mich.



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 Lily Creek?
Bill Haskel says 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 rings.
The clowns'll kid you, an' little gals, too,
That dresses in tights an' things.

Bill says there's elph-nuts, lions an' bears
An' a whall' big ge-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 'prade and stand around
To hear the callope shriek.
But, I wish that I could be in town
And go with Bull to the yard
Watch 'em unload,—get a job with the
show
And earn my admission card.

DEAR girls and boys: The other day I received a letter from one of the cousins in which she stated that she won a prize in a drawing contest we held some time ago, and she had not felt right about it ever since, because she traced most of her drawing, so she was writing to tell me about it. She asked my forgiveness, and then wrote that I could tell the cousins if I wished and she asked their forgiveness.

We talk about grit and sand because people are able to withstand much punishment or pain, because they have courage, but I think it takes more grit or sand to make such a confession as this little girl did, than it does to withstand pain. I forgive her for cheating, just as I know all of you will, and I will spare her the embarrassment of having her name published because she feels bad about it already. Her conscience has punished her enough.

She wanted a prize and thought it would not matter much if she did cheat just a little, so she cheated and she won—yet she lost. She lost her self respect and the ability to look everyone squarely in the eye. That is why she found she must confess, even though she might lose friends by so doing. She suffered the pangs of a guilty conscience, as we all do if we cheat or tell a lie. But how many of us confess and make it right?

Perhaps next issue we will have another contest for you, so be on the lookout.—UNCLE NED.

Our Boys and Girls

Dear Uncle Ned:—I received the button and was very glad to get it. I thank you very much for it. I wrote once before but did not see my letter in print. I have read the Children's Hour most every time and I like it very much. I hope that I will win a prize in the contest. The contest closed the day of my Pa's birthday and to-day is my brother's birthday. He is 18 years old. I am 14 years old and my birthday is the seventh of August. I have brown bobbed hair, brown eyes, I weigh ninety pounds and wrote on the 7th grade exams this year. I have not heard if I passed yet or not. I hope I will pass anyway.

For pets I have one cat named Bobbie, and two dogs, one named Rover and the other Sailor. My brother Ralph has one named Topsy, a dog Sailor, a cow named Jersey, also a calf, and a pig. He sold the little pigs. Sailor is Ralph's dog but I play with him some times. I live on an eighty acre farm, and my pa has five horses. Their names are King, Peter, Topsy, Dolly, and Belle. Six cows, thirteen pigs, and some hens. I have a flower garden. I hope that some of the cousins will write to me, I will answer all of their letters. I hope Mr. Waste Basket will be asleep when my letter arrives. It is getting late so must go to bed. I guess I had better close and give some of the rest of the cousins room for their letters. Your want-to-be niece.—Bernice Miles, Route 1, Clifford, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have been reading The Children's Hour for two years and would like to join your circle. I am eleven years old, have brown hair, bobbed, blue eyes, and am in the seventh grade. I hope the waste paper basket is asleep so I can see my letter in print. You made a bargain in last week's paper, so

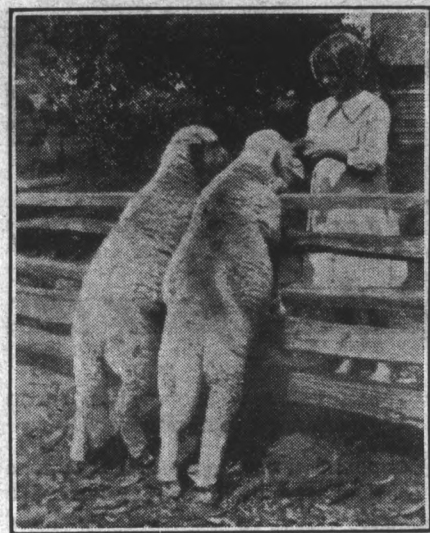


Motto: DO YOUR BEST
Colors: BLUE AND GOLD

I guess I will send you a story of a trip I took.

One Monday afternoon my friend and I took a trip to the river to fish. I caught a little fish first then a big one. The little one weighed about a half a pound and the other a pound and a half. Then some big fat woman came and took our place and they caught one that weighed five pounds. It was a red horse, if you know what kind they are.

We were going up the river to find another place and out ran a little rabbit. My pet dog, Jackie, ran after it and tried



DINNER TIME

Look at Thora Donna Forrester, of Adrian, feeding her two pet lambs, Clara and Mooley, which she raised last summer. Thora is nine years old and in the fifth grade at school.

to catch it. He caught it and it had a broken leg so I made him give it to me and I took it home and put bandages on it. After it gets well, I am going to let it go, wouldn't you? I would like some of the girls and boys to write to me. Your want-to-be-niece.—Laurice Marie Stebellon, Route 1, Elwell, Michigan.

—Your experience was it took large people to catch large fish, was it not? Well it doesn't seem to work out that way with me. I am quite large but most of the fish I catch are small ones. Yes, I would let the rabbit go after his leg heals. It is possible that he will learn to like you and stay around your place.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Am I welcome to come in for a little chat with you and the cousins? I think quite a few months have elapsed since my last visit, don't you think so Uncle Ned?

We've had quite a bit of rain these last few weeks and everything seems to be so beautiful since the rain. The grass looks very pretty now. Say, Uncle Ned, you should have been to the picnic that the students of the Engadine High School gave. You surely would have had your fill. If you're interested in it I will

tell you something about it in the next paragraph.

I will be a Junior in High School next year, but I hardly think I shall be able to go on account of various circumstances. I don't think this is telling about the picnic so here I'll begin. At ten o'clock in the morning we all met at the high school. Each brought something for the picnic. Five of us went in one car and five in another. We went to a place called Naubinway which is seven miles east of Engadine along the M-12 and three miles south from the main road. The little settlement is near Lake Michigan, the residents are fishermen.

When we reached the place we parked the cars near the road and went to the beach to look at the water. A few of us girls went in wading. At twelve o'clock sharp, dinner was ready in a nice shady place. We had potato salad, pickles, sandwiches, pork and beans, cookies, cake and ice cream. Yum, yum it was good. After dinner some of us girls went for a walk, then we all went for a nice ride around a little island. At about a quarter after one we started for home and arrived at Engadine at about a quarter of two.

I must stop my "chatter box" now because I can just picture the waste basket ready to devour it. I must try to write a more interesting letter the next time I write. Good luck to you Uncle Ned and the cousins. Your friend,—Anna Stimac, Engadine, Mich.

—Well, Annie, glad to hear from you again. You sure had a fine picnic and plenty to eat. Of course I would have to mention food. Just like a man isn't it.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I wrote a letter to you once before, but as I did not see it in print I thought I would write again. May I join your merry circle?

As we have been talking about our school picnic this year, it reminds me of



ONE OF OUR GOOD FRIENDS

How many of you know who this is? She writes often to me, and she is the one who asked us to write to Laura May Rodgers. Now you know, don't you? Yes, it is Marie Suderman, Box 32, Comins, Michigan.

the one we had last year which I will tell you about.

My father has a truck. My older brother wanted it for that day to take a load to the picnic which was going to be held at White Fish Lake. Father said he could take it. Because he didn't want us to have trouble with it, he had

Betty's Pleasure

BETTY SMITH lived with her mother and father on the outskirts of New York City. Betty was crippled and could not run and play like other children and as she could not go to school she studied at home and her mother helped her with her lessons.

Still Betty was quite happy, for did she not have a nice loving mother and father and a nice, pretty cottage to live in? Indeed, she did and she loved her father and her mother and her nice home very much. But sometimes Betty longed for a nice little brother or sister. Betty did not know many people where she lived because they had just moved to their new cottage. Since Betty could not play out of doors, she learned to sew and help her mother with all the mending and sewing.

One day Betty was quite ill and had to stay in bed all day. Betty wished she could go and sit on the porch, but most of all she wished somebody would come over and play with her. All at once she heard a knock at the door. Betty's mother opened the door. A small girl stood there and in one hand she had a dish of home-made fudge and in the other a bundle of magazines.

"I have come to see if I could play

with Betty," she said, "My name is Phylis Armstrong."

"Indeed, you can," said Mrs. Smith, "Betty was just wishing somebody would come."

At first Betty was shy but in a little while the two girls were talking and laughing as if they had known each other for years.

After a while Phylis said, "I brought you these magazines. They are 'The Michigan Business Farmer.' I know you will like them especially The Children's Hour." Then Phylis told Betty all about the contests and puzzles and how she had gained so many new friends through this magazine. Phylis talked with Betty a little longer and then went home after promising to come again the next day.

After Phylis had gone Betty wrote a long letter to the M. B. F. Now Betty is never lonesome for all her spare time is taken up with writing letters to all her new friends which she gained through the M. B. F. and now Betty and Phylis are great friends. I hope that everybody has had as much pleasure out of the M. B. F. as poor little, crippled Betty. I know I have.—Mildred Darby, Route 3, Standish, Michigan.

it all ready for us, one thing he had done was new bands put in it.

Although we did have a truck, we didn't take so many at that, only about five or six. On our way up there my brother, Richard, drove so fast that the bands got hot and we had to stop. After this it didn't work well all the way up there, but we had a lot of fun going just the same. As soon as we got there, they took the truck to the garage at Sand Lake about five miles from White Fish Lake. There it stayed all day. They said it would be done at four o'clock. We were supposed to be home early and we live twenty miles from there.

After the picnic was over we got our cousin to take us to Sand Lake. When we got there, they said it wouldn't be done until seven. Near the garage was a little park where there were swings and teeter totters. We amused ourselves there for a while. At last seven o'clock came, but they said it wouldn't be done until nine. They kept this up until we didn't get started from there until about eleven. When we did go, they didn't have it done.

After a time we got home, but it was all the truck could do to go up some of the hills. It was quite an expensive picnic, but it taught us all a lesson and I think especially Richard. This year we are going to Hess Lake for our picnic, but we are going with the car, not the truck.

Hoping to see my letter in print, I hope to be your niece.—Ethel Parks, R4, Sparta, Michigan.

—It was too bad you had any trouble with the truck but I am sure next time you will not travel so fast and burn out the bands.

Dear Uncle Ned:—As I have been reading the letters the other girls and boys have written and I would like to join your merry circle, would you please send me a button.

I will now describe myself. I am five feet, two inches tall, have brown hair and blue eyes. My hair is bobbed and is quite curly. I am thirteen years of age. For a pet I have a dog. His name is Collie. He goes with me after the cows and he also plays ball with my little sister and.

We live on a 120-acre farm. We have a tractor and have lots of fun trying to drive it. We have just taken the M. B. F. about two months but I think we will like it fine when we get it a few more times.

Well I will close for this time and will tell you more next time. Your want-to-be-niece.—Ruth Johnston, R2, Fillon, Michigan.

—I will send you a button but first you must win it either by winning in a contest or by writing an interesting story for our page.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have never written before but I have been a silent member of your page for a long time.

Uncle, you made the offer that if anyone would write a story for our page you would send them a button. I did not write a story but I wrote a poem. I am sending it instead. Is that just as good and is it worth a button? I hope so because I want a button so bad.

As I am writing you for the first time I had better describe myself. I am a girl five feet and one inch tall, brown hair and brown eyes. I am light complexioned and wear glasses. I weigh about eighty-five pounds. I am thirteen years old and my birthday is the twenty-eighth of December. Have I any twins? If so I wish they would write to me and I will reward them with a big fat letter. I live in Berrien County about five miles from Lake Michigan. If any of the cousins care to write I would be glad to have them.

Hoping to see my poem and letter in print, I remain, Your niece.—Mabel Hartman, Route 1, Baroda, Michigan.

—I should say your poem is good enough to win a button, and you will receive one. Come in again.



MORE OF OUR FRIENDS

Paul Coon, of Houghton Lake, with his two sisters and brother. Paul is nine years old and he is the one second from your right.



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.)

DOESN'T REALIZE 2 PER CENT ON INVESTMENT

DEAR Editor:—Just a word of comment on the statement "Farmer Has More Money." Up to 1911 farming was my principal occupation, since that time I have bought and sold several farms and have been interested in farm products, so I know from experience something of the farmers' problems and when I read the above article as set forth by the U. S. Department of Agriculture I felt that farmers should take advantage of the opportunity offered by you for comment, notwithstanding the contrary.

Analysis of this report bears out my contention that the general farmer does not realize more than 2 per cent on his investment at the present time, taking the figures as given in the report, viz.: total receipts including home grown food products are \$2,774.00 less expenses of \$2,026.00. This includes the item of labor for the farmer and his family of \$793.00, leaves \$748.00. No

only \$234.00 or less than 1 per cent on the investment but this is a poor showing for a farm of the size mentioned and certainly is not conducive to the "back to the farm movement." However judging from the amount given for taxes, I assume none of the farms from which reports were received are located in Michigan. On the other hand an honest analysis of the general farmers' problems, regardless of where the farms are located proves that the business of farming is not on an equal footing with other business and I consider it the duty of Congress to do all in its power to better the condition of the farmer. This is a perplexing problem, where to begin and what measures can be applied effectively, I am at a loss to know.

Will note with interest any comments of other readers of your valuable paper.—W. H. Launstein, Shiawassee County.

MAKING TANGLEFOOT

DEAR EDITOR: Having read an article recently on using tanglefoot on trees will say that one can make tanglefoot by using rosin and castor oil. A very little practice is needed to make it the right consistency. When the writer used it he estimated that he got about fifteen times more for the same money than when he bought the prepared tanglefoot.—Subscriber, Crystal, Michigan.

SO DO WE

Hope you will live to see your paper in every farm home in Michigan.—J. H. Seeley, Clare County.

mention was made in this report of the item of depreciation on farm and equipment, which I consider low at 3 per cent which in this case would be \$514.00, leaving a net amount of

RADIO DEPARTMENT

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

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

M. B. F. MARKETS

The Business Farmer radio market reports and 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.

TUBE GUAGED BY SOUND

DO not attempt to obtain signals by seeing how brightly you can make the vacuum tubes of your set burn.

This advice can hardly be repeated often enough. While it is true that turning on tubes of maximum brilliancy may mean, in some instances, maximum signals, the test of the correct amount of voltage to be used in making the tubes light is not the degree of brilliancy in the light, but the quality of sounds produced in the head phones.

The light is given off by the heated filament of the tubes. It is the amount of heat produced in the filament by the resistance offered to the flow of the electric current through it that controls the operation of the tube.

That is, the more current that flows through the filament the hotter the filament becomes. If too great a current is passed through the filament it will burn out. When the filament becomes hot, electrons, which are negative charges of electricity, fly out of the filament. If

stronger the light it gives. But it is not the light that causes the electrons to fly from the filament. It is the heat. If the filament became heated but did not give off a single ray of light, the electrons would fly out of it just the same, but the lack of light would not affect the operation of the tube at all.

MEANING OF RADIO TERMS

Blocking Condenser—A small condenser which is inserted in a circuit for the purpose of stopping low frequency and direct current, but which is large enough to admit high frequency currents.

Core—The substance upon which a coil is wound. A coil which is wound on a hollow tube is considered to have an air-core. If the hollow space is filled with iron, the coil has an iron core.

Feed-back—In a regenerative circuit, the feed-back is the energy returned to the grid circuit, and the means by which it is returned.

Headset—A pair of telephone receivers arranged with a suitable head-band to fit over the ears.

Key—A type of switch, by means of which the current may be stopped and started for signaling purposes.

Ohm—The practical unit of resistance. A circuit has a resistance of one ohm when one volt is required to force a current of one ampere through it.

OUR BOOK REVIEW

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

The Book Nobody Knows.—By Bruce Barton. Recently we published a review of "The Man Nobody Knows" by this author. That book is the story of Jesus written to appeal to the present day generation and has found a ready market. This book is about the Bible and written in the same style. The author, a popular writer and advertising man, shows why the Bible is worth knowing, explains how he got it, tells what is in it, grasps its essentials, reveals its importance to us, portrays its great men and women in the vivid colors of today. Leading clergymen from all parts of the country are endorsing it. It is a book well worth anyone's time. Published by Bobbs Merrill and the price is \$2.50.

CANCER—FREE BOOK SENT ON REQUEST

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

they did not, the tube would not operate. The higher the filament is heated the greater the number of electrons that fly from the filament, up to a certain limit determined by the construction of it and the material of which it is made.

As the filament is heated it becomes incandescent; that is, it gives off light. The more it is heated the

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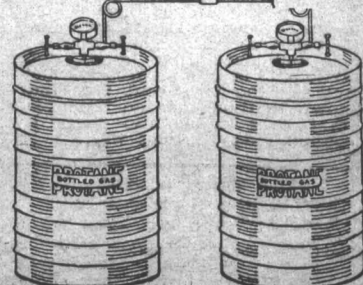
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DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

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

TURNING LAMBS ON ALSIKE

I would like to ask advice on turning lambs in alsike clover. I have sixteen acres of alsike, some timothy and sorrel. I thought I would get about 60 or 80 western lambs and turn them in. Would the alsike be injurious to the lambs or would it be better to wait until some of the alsike dried up?—H. E., Manchester, Michigan.

THERE should be no danger whatever in turning lambs on alsike clover. Western lambs, however, have often been on dry feed for sometime in transit and often come from ranches where the pasture was also dry. As a result there is always some danger of loss when turned on to rank growing green pastures. As a starter western lambs should be fed on hay for a few days or on pasture that is fairly well matured or dry and accustom them to the green feed very gradually.

If you were shipping sixty or eighty lambs from some of the central markets the freight on this number would be almost prohibitive as this number is only one-half of a single-deck carload. It would be advisable for you to cooperate with some of your neighbors in the purchase of these lambs or endeavor to get them locally.—Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Michigan State College.

ROOTS OR CORN SILAGE

I know a party who has had quite a little experience in feeding cattle for high production and he told me that could he only have silage or roots (not both) to feed, his choice would be the roots and I am wondering if the roots are the best and if it would not be better to raise more roots and not worry if one does not have a silo. How does the production cost compare?—D. T., Marion, Mich.

IT is my opinion that over most of Michigan it is more profitable to grow silage for dairy cows rather than roots. While the tonnage of roots per acre is greater the large amount of water that they contain reduces the amount of digestible nutrients very materially. Also, the labor involved in caring

for beets is much greater than that involved in caring for corn for silage. Consequently, I would recommend a man to raise silage rather than beets for dairy cows in the southern part of the state.

In sections where the corn does not do well or where it does not mature and consequently produces a rather poor quality of silage and a low tonnage per acre the production of beets for feeding would undoubtedly be advisable. The feeding value of the dry matter in beets is fully as valuable as the dry matter in corn.—J. E. Burnett, Associate Professor of Dairy Husbandry, Michigan State College.

LOOK FOR PARASITES IN UN-THRIFTY ANIMALS

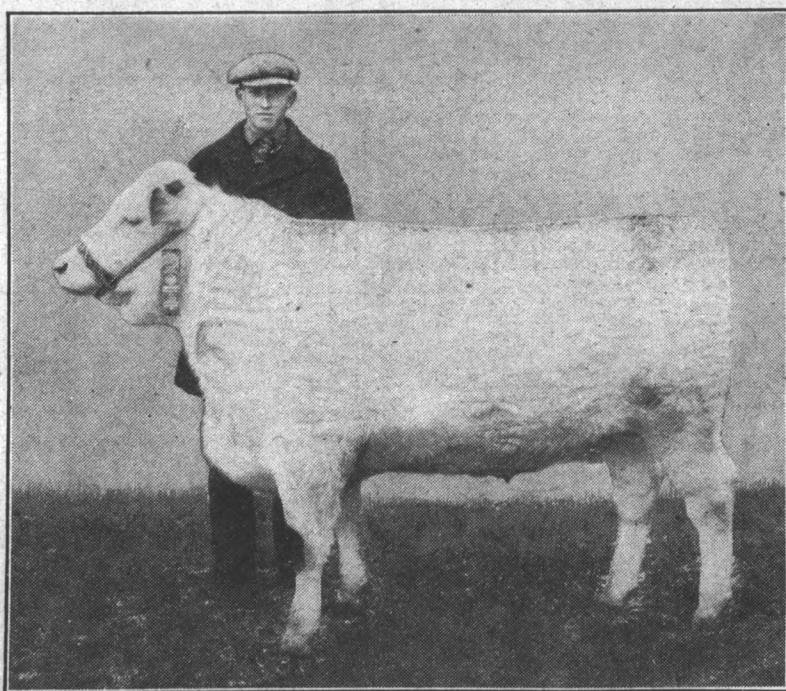
WHEN an animal does not do well the trouble is often due to poor breeding, poor feeding, or parasites. If you are satisfied that the breeding and feeding are all right, you may suspect parasites, especially in the case of young animals.

SALT FOR DAIRY COWS

A DAIRY cow requires an ounce or more of salt a day and should have all she needs. She should not be forced to take more than she wants, so it is best to give only a small quantity in the feed. Then place rock salt in boxes in the yard or pasture where she can lick it at will.

WASH SEPARATOR PARTS IN COLD WATER

DEAR EDITOR: I would like to write for the benefit of Mrs. F. G., of Bay City, about the trouble she has in washing her cream separator, strainers and wash cloths. Thoroughly rinse the articles that come in contact with milk in cold water, and take all of the pieces of the separator, put them in a large pan and wash with cold water before putting hot water and soap on them. I had the same slimy condition when we first got our separator until I learned the cold water treatment. I, too, thought that there must be something wrong with our cows.—Mrs. J. T., Jackson County.

**ELTON HAWKINS WITH HIS STEER**

Ladies and gentlemen, meet Elton Hawkins, of Armada, Macomb county, who is fitting another Shorthorn steer to exhibit in the Boys' and Girls' Club contest of the greater Michigan State Fair in September. Elton won first prize in his class with this pure bred Shorthorn at last year's Fair, first prize in his class with this pure bred Shorthorn at last year's Fair, at which time the above photo was taken. This calf was later exhibited at Cleveland in the boys' and girls' club classes where it was made Grand Champion Shorthorn of the show and sold for the third highest price; that is, 70 cents a pound, to William Bauer for the Hotel Statler of Cleveland. Elton's new calf for the 1926 State Fair is coming along nicely and it should be as good, if not better, than the one he exhibited last year. With some of the money he received last year he bought a Shorthorn heifer which he also expects to exhibit at the State Fair this fall. Many other boys and girls of the state find similar pleasure and profit by participating in the contests. The Boys' and Girls' club exhibits will interest many thousands of visitors at this year's Fair.

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

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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.

CATTLE**HEREFORDS**

HEREFORDS. Oldest Herd in U. S. A.
Sale of bred cows, Oct. 6, 1926. A good bull sale. **CRAPO FARM, Swartz Creek, Michigan.**

Hereford Steers

22 Wt. around 1100 lbs. 69 Wt. around 1000 lbs.
74 Wt. around 725 lbs. 81 Wt. around 625 lbs.
45 Wt. around 550 lbs. 50 Wt. around 500 lbs.
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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L. R. Kunej, 648 Madison St., Adrian, Mich.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

Edited by DR. GEO. H. CONN

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

WARTS

I have a Jersey cow that has a large wart on the end of her teat and is gradually stopping milk flow. I would like to know which is the easiest way of removing it.—H. D. M., Jackson, Michigan.

TAKE some sweet or olive oil and make a thin paste with sulphur; put some of this on the wart each day; in a few days it should drop off.

FISTULA

I have a mare, seven years old, who has a fistula on the top of her shoulder, back of the collar. She has had treatment for five months which consists of blood purifying powder fed in bran and oats. After five months rest we began to work her. The lump is enlarging again and discharging. Can anything be done to cure this mare?—C. D. S., Fremont, Michigan.

FISTULA of the withers is a very difficult thing to treat successfully; for the present time I should like to see you handle that as follows; grease the entire leg with the secretions run down with

be measured out in 6 heaping tablespoonfuls. You can feed a balanced ration and if possible give alfalfa or clover hay. It will be well to give this to all of your cows including the young calves to prevent more of this trouble. If you want to add $\frac{1}{2}$ as much salt to this as there is bone meal you can then give $\frac{1}{2}$ more of the mixture per day. Your feed dealer can get this for you.

GIVES THICK MILK

I have a cow that gives thick, lumpy milk quite often. Sometimes she gives a quart at a time and the rest is alright and sometimes she goes two or three weeks at a time without it getting thick again. She is now giving about sixteen pounds a day. Should we use the milk that is not thick after she gives some thick at each milking?—G. S., McMillan, Michigan.

THIS cow gives stringy milk from a chronic inflammation of the udder; this is most often due to feeding too much corn or an unbalanced ration. If you will feed a laxative containing oilmeal, bran and the like I think you would be able to overcome this in time. After

WANT TO BE A COW TESTER, YOUNG MAN?

IT is likely that there will be openings for ten or more young men in the ranks of the cow testers in Michigan this September, according to A. C. Baltzer, Dairy Extension Specialist of the M. S. C., as many of the young men at present in that work are planning on attending college this fall. Capable young men, preferably graduates of agricultural high schools, are needed, and if you figure you can qualify you should get in touch with Mr. Baltzer at once. If you have the time you can write him, stating age, dairy experience and agricultural training in high school, or you can report to him at the College for a week's "C. T. A. tryout" beginning Monday, August 30th. Time is short, so act at once.

oil or unsalted grease and then make up some lime water by taking about $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of slack lime and placing it in a jug or vessel holding one gallon; then shake this up well and wash this out night and morning with two or three syringes of the solution. Do this for three or four weeks and then let me know how it is looking and what results it gave you. Will then give you further treatment.

WORMS

We have a horse that has got long white worms and she is getting poor and is hide bound. She craves for something to eat all the time.—L. T., Harrison, Mich.

DO not give this horse anything to eat for 18 hours then give him a quart of raw linseed oil in which $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of oil of american wormseed (cehnopodium) has been mixed.

FEED BONE MEAL

I have a four-year-old heifer which dropped her second calf last April and has not been in heat yet so I am making if you could tell me what to give her or what to do.—C. R. B., Metamora, Michigan.

I WOULD suggest that you try giving this cow $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of steamed bone meal mixed with her feed each day; this can best be given divided into the night and morning feeds; this will be about what would

the inflammation is gone and the milk is clear it is fit for use again. Give this cow about 3 tablespoonfuls of formaldehyde in a quart of water night and morning when she is giving this lumpy milk.

LEAKS MILK

Will you please send remedy for cow that leaks her milk?—H. H., Munger, Michigan.

YOU can try the following: Tincture of iodine, 2 drams, colloidion, 2 ounces. Dry the end of the teat after milking and seal it with this using a small camels hair brush.

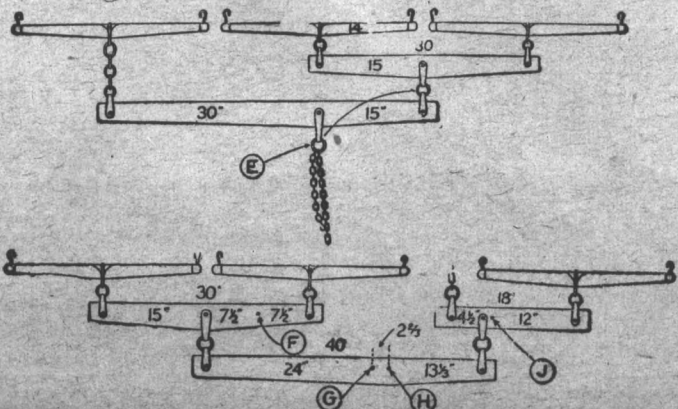
RATION

Please tell me what is the best grain ration for cow on June grass pasture. Also how much should be fed at feeding and how often. I have no grain so will have to buy and mix ration.—R. F., Empire, Michigan.

THE same ration can be used when the cows are on ordinary pasture as when on dry feed, only not so much of it. The following would be all right: 200 lbs. ground corn, 200 lbs. ground oats, 100 lbs. wheat bran, 100 lbs. oilmeal. Give each cow from 6 to 10 lbs. per day depending upon how much she is milking as well as the nature of the pasture.

Working Plans of Home-Made 6 Horse Flow Hitch Which Can Be Adapted as a 5 Horse Hitch

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With the flow hitch as for 6 horses. To change this for use as a 5 horse hitch—2 ahead, 3 in rear—change the 30 inch dimension to 15 inches and the 15 inch dimension to 30 inches. Change the 15 inch dimension to 30 inches and the 30 inch dimension to 15 inches. Change the 15 inch dimension to 30 inches and the 30 inch dimension to 15 inches. Change the 15 inch dimension to 30 inches and the 30 inch dimension to 15 inches.

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"The Gospel of Good Feeding" is the name of our new 64-page book. It gives you the practical experience of successful feeders who know that Corn Gluten Feed makes the most meat or milk at the lowest cost per pound.

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Boost your own business by feeding Corn Gluten Feed. "The Gospel of Good Feeding" will tell you how to do it. We will be glad to mail you a copy free of charge.

Ask for Bulletin 5-KK

Associated Corn Products Manufacturers

Feed Research Department

Hugh G. Van Pelt, Director

208 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



No. 53

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TWENTIETH ANNUAL

NATIONAL DAIRY EXPOSITION

October 6th to 13th

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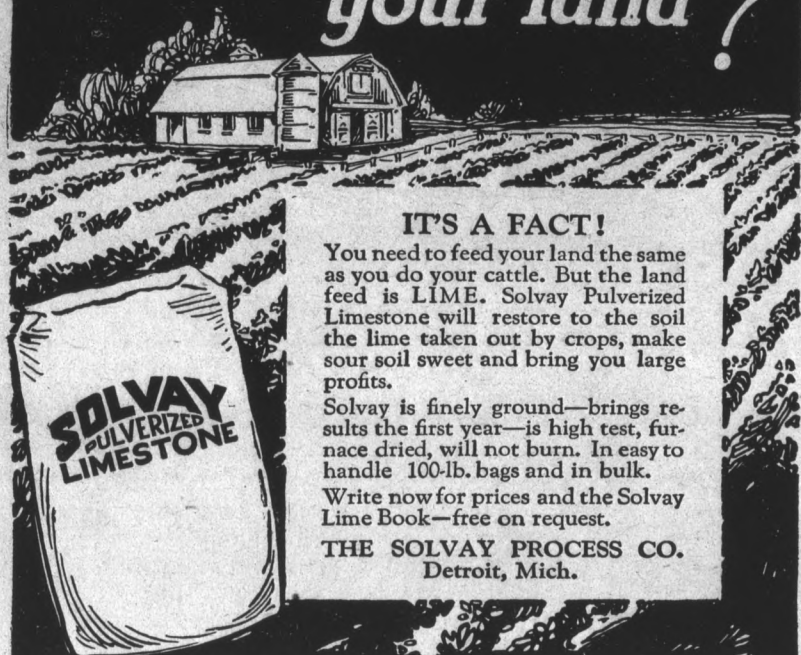
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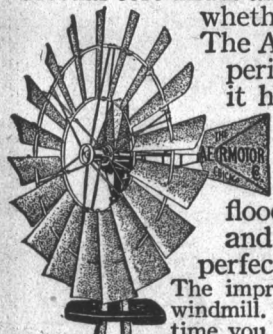
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S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$85.00
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Michigan Chick Starter with Buttermilk
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Make Chicks grow and hens lay

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No corners for crowding or suffocation of chicks. Glass doors, plenty of light. Ample area for a 4 1/2 foot brooder—Any size, 500 chicks to 10,000—made of copper-content ROSS METAL galvanized. Vermin and rat proof. Diameter 12 feet, height 6 1/2 feet—Combination ventilator and stove flue. A substantial discount for early orders—subject to shipment after November 1—Write today.
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"THE FARM PAPER OF SERVICE"
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MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

Poultry Department

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

SUMMER CARE WILL PREVENT EGG SLUMP

If hens are neglected, profits will decrease. Less grain is needed under range conditions. Mash should be fed from hoppers.

It is poor economy to neglect the hens during the rush of summer work.

Those who will be most successful will look carefully after the flock during the summer months, as this will determine to a large extent the profits to be realized. Under free farm range conditions and with production decreasing, however, it will be necessary to reduce the amount of whole or scratch grain and to feed mash in the hoppers. This will force the birds to consume more mash, and is the reason for feeding less grain.

The grain mixture should be as follows: equal parts of cracked corn, wheat, and oats by weight. If wheat is not available, then one-third corn (whole or cracked) and two-thirds oats, by weight.

For the average farm flock the following homemade mash will give excellent results: equal parts of wheat bran, wheat middlings, corn meal, ground oats and fish meal. This should be kept before the hens at all times and in a dry place. Feed the mash in hoppers or troughs which are covered with wire or slats. This enables the chickens to get what they wish, but prevents waste in scratching out the mash. Grind whole corn and heavy oats together at the local mill, then add the other ingredients.

Hens must be fed all they will eat if they are to continue laying. Feeding is the most important factor in making the farm flock lay through the summer and in giving them a long laying season. The hens must be fed all they will eat from June on if the period of laying is to be sustained.

The good-looking, glossy birds with deep yellow legs and thick, blunt pelvic arches, having poor capacity, are the ones which stopped laying first and are taking a rest. They should be culled as soon as possible. Laying hens have full, bright, waxy combs, soft, pliable abdomens and bleached-out shanks. These are usually the ragged ones which have

just started to molt and should be saved for egg producers during the coming months.

If a flock of birds can be selected which does not stop laying until October or November, the chicks from these eggs will have a marked effect on the egg production of the following year's flock. Early molters, on the other hand, will likely produce early molting chicks which work short hours and eat just the same.

By putting these facts into practice, poultrymen will dispose of the boarders but keep the industrious hens which don't stop to change their clothes until late in the season after they have put in a good, full summer of work.—A. G. Oliver, Poultry Extension Specialist, North Carolina College of Agriculture.

HENS GET LAME

I would like some information concerning my hens as they are all getting lame. They do not seem to be sick and lay fairly good. They also eat their feathers and always look rough. It seems hard for them to get around and then go lame.—J. W. D., Shepherd, Michigan.

THE feather eating can usually be stopped by giving the birds tankage or meat scraps. It does not happen often the birds are on range. Would also suggest that you add about 5 lbs. of bonemeal to each 100 lbs. of mash and give them plenty of buttermilk. Your lameness sounds like T. B. Why not have your veterinarian examine one and find out? I cannot tell from here but it is that or rickets.—Dr. G. H. Conn.

FEEDING YOUNG DUCKS

I would like to know the best feed for young ducks.—U. L. C., Owosso, Michigan.

WE have found that one of the most satisfactory duck feeds is a wet mash made up of equal parts corn meal, middlings, ground oats, and bran. This mash when moistened, and fed to the ducks, proves very satisfactory, promoting rapid growth. The ducks should be allowed free range, and given plenty of clean water.—C. G. Card, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. S. C.

85 Hens Lay 10,054 Eggs in 7 Months

I AM writing to give you for publication in M. B. F. what I think is a good record with chickens.

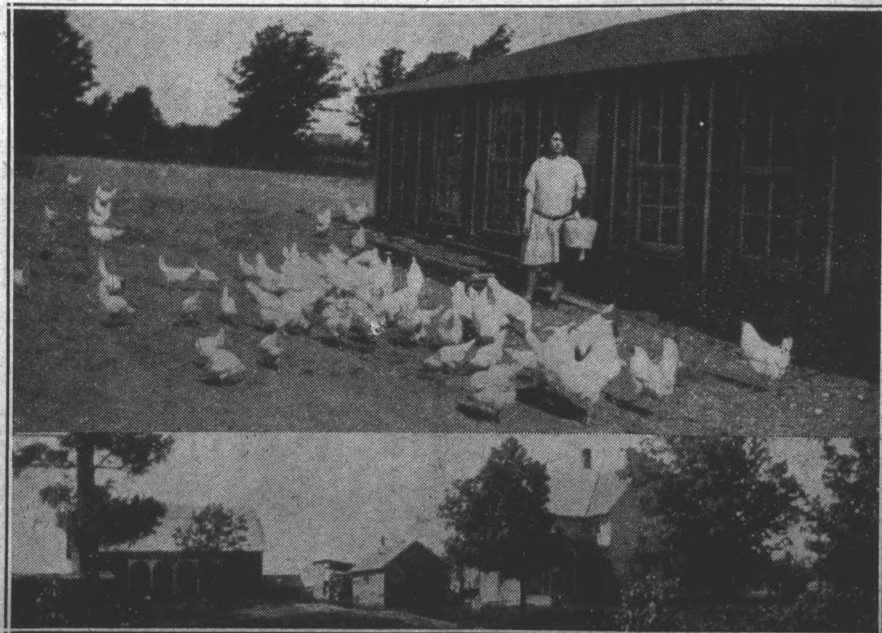
A year ago the 12th of last May I purchased 200 White Leghorn chicks. I sold 91 broilers out of the flock and had 91 pullets left. I got my first egg November 15th, and they laid just two dozen eggs in that month.

From the first of December, last year, up till the first of July, this year, seven months—I got 10,054 eggs or very nearly 838 dozens. We ate a few hens, and lost some, and

had 79 left at the end of June, making an average of 85 hens for the 7-month period.

They laid, so the figures show, 118 eggs apiece in 222 days, or about 54 per cent without a bit of culling. I culled out some the last of June and have 58 left. I got 34 eggs today, July 24th.—Ernest Belville, Mesick, Mich.

(Editor's Note: We think Mr. Belville should feel proud of such a record and are wondering if any of the subscribers have a better one. Let's hear from you if you have.)



The picture at the top is of a part of Ernest Belville's flock, with Mrs. Belville, in front of his new poultry house. Below is a view of the farm buildings.

BROADSCOPE FARM NEWS
AND VIEWS

(Continued from page 8.)

fields of alfalfa will be cut before the carrot ripens but evidently some time great numbers of carrots have gone to seed on them. The road sides were like flower gardens. Seems as if the authorities should at least see that those in the highway are cut.

* * *

Wheat in Corn Field

"Do you advise sowing wheat in corn field after corn is cut?"

It has been done many times with great success, and can be recommended if the corn ripens reasonably early and the field is suitable for wheat. Some of the best wheat we ever produced was on corn stubble ground. However, there are one or two things which make the practice too uncertain for a regular part of a rotation.

Many times the corn does not ripen early enough for wheat to be sown in season. Some of these years one could use a one-horse drill and sow in standing corn. This is done many times. This latter seeding is more or less uncertain, as some years corn blows down so badly that seeding can not be done until it is cut. Whether seeded before, or after corn is cut, some fertilizer should be used.

It seems to be a tendency for all of us to try and get the corn cut just as early as possible and many times we make a mistake and cut it too early. If there is no danger of frost, corn should be left as long as possible, if the highest quality of grain is to be secured.

A COMMUNICATION AND VALUE
OF BIRDS

(Continued from page 9)

nature was allowed to take its course unhampered, with the result that thirteen hungry cats swarmed over the premises! Small chance for birds in that crowd.

Licensing cats in the same manner as dogs are licensed might be an effective way of keeping the number of cats within bounds and saving many birds.

The quail or "Bob-White" perhaps takes the prize as an insect and worm destroyer, but wrens, martins, warblers and others do their share. For instance one authority reports finding 3,000 aphids in the stomach of one yellow warbler. At this rate warblers are cheaper than nicotine sulphate! Among hawks and owls are also several useful kinds which live mainly on field mice and are thus invaluable to the farmer and fruit grower.

One bird-man (Bayne) says: "Eight meadow mice have been found in the study of a single marsh hawk, but a part of their day's food supply * * * Yet some farmers will without hesitation shoot these valuable hawks because hawks of an entirely different species have at some time carried off his chickens."

Of screech owls Professor Barrows says: "The fondness of this owl for mice is well known and it is probable that the farmer has no more valuable ally in his war against these pests than the common screech owl."

CREATING MARKET FOR APPLES

THE early apple deal in the southern part of the state has been very unsatisfactory thus far, the market being slow and prices very low. The blame for this situation is placed partly on the huge Georgia peach crop which is now on the markets, but the chief factor is a bood of poorly graded, low quality early apples from southern Illinois which have overwhelmed our markets and disgusted our customers.

One grower is reported to have hauled a truck-load of choice Yellow Transparent to an Indiana town only to find upon arrival that apples were not wanted by anyone. The town was "plugged with junk" from Illinois and consumption was practically at a standstill. To meet the situation the grower in question passed out a quantity of his finest apples to housewives, as samples. As a result the housewives' confidence was restored and their desire for apples was reawakened to such an

extent that the grower's truck-load was soon disposed of.

This incident is a good example of curtailment of consumption due to poor quality of goods, and stimulation of consumption with goods of fine quality.

Michigan's late apple crop will be smaller than last year but promises to be exceptionally fine in quality.

Growers and co-ops in Berrien county will pack only A grade Duchess apples this year.

HOMESTEAD COUNTRY

(Continued from page 10.)

The snow was deep and the horses had great difficulty in getting thru. They took turns breaking the trail, but made slow progress.

For some time they had been following the edge of a deep ravine, the steep sides of which were covered with a dense pine growth. From the bottom far below, taller pines—shot up toward them. Every

now and then, Terry, who was breaking trail, stopped and listened, turning his head this way and that.

"Hear something?" asked Doug.

Terry shook his head. "Guess not."

They rode on again. Suddenly Terry stopped and threw up his hand.

"Listen!" he exclaimed eagerly.

Doug strained his ears. Faint and far away, a sound, so slight he wondered if he imagined it. Then a slight breeze sprang up and with it came clearer and stronger, unmistakably the hunger bellow of a cow!

"They're down there somewhere," said Terry.

"Snowed in!" said Doug.

(Continued in September 11th issue.)

WASHTENAW FAIR TO BE BEST
YET

THE Washtenaw County Fair, if we may judge from the premium and program book sent us by Manager A. L. Watt, is going to be a "humdinger" this year. Containing over 250 pages, well illustrated and printed on high grade

paper it is an advertisement for the fair that the officials can well be proud of. Among the special features contained in the 1926 publication are: Boosts for every village, large or small in Washtenaw county; advertisers in every part of the county both urban and rural; cover designed by school student; premiums increased; colored section; declaration contest for boys and girls of rural schools; Smith-Hughes judging contests; art department. We doubt if there is another county fair in the state that has put out anything that is better, and we congratulate those whose untiring efforts made this premiums and program book possible.

The fair will be held from August 31 to September 4, a total of five days.

During the war our doughboys changed an old adage. "Cleanliness is next to impossible," they said. But the war is over.

Readers NOTE:

If you are contemplating the purchase of a piano, either a Grand, Upright or Player, by all means investigate the benefits and savings of the Michigan Business Farmer Piano Club. Any reader may become a member—no fees, no dues. A new club is forming. Mail the coupon today for full particulars. Address: Manager Michigan Business Farmer Piano Club, c/o Cable Piano Co., 1264 Library Ave., Detroit, Mich.



Life's Greatest Responsibilities are the Little Ones

THE rosy-cheeked children of today, are the men and women of tomorrow.

For many of them a trustworthy piano and a few lessons now will disclose talents unsuspected. To a chosen few, music will bring a career and fame; to many it will be a means of livelihood, full of happiness and satisfaction; and for all it may become the most charming of accomplishments.

Give these girls and boys their opportunity now to study music. This imposes no hardship for through the Michigan Business Farmer Piano Club you may secure a true-toned, trustworthy piano for a modest investment.

Here's the Plan

This is a new, improved Club Plan, which entitles Club members to purchase a high-grade, full guaranteed, Cable-made piano, direct from the factory, at rock-bottom factory prices, thus eliminating the usual dealer profit, and saving you from \$90 to \$140, depending upon the style of instrument selected. A Club is now forming and requires 100 members, but it costs nothing to join the Club—all you have to do is fill out the coupon below and mail it. You will then receive complete details of the plan and your name entered as a Club member. The Club's entire order is then sent to the factory and this is why the new Club Plan saves you so much money—you deal direct with the manufacturer instead of through a local dealer.

30 Days Free Trial

After you have selected the instrument you want and made a very small initial deposit, the piano is immediately shipped to your home, direct from the factory, by prepaid freight, and you may use it for thirty days. If you like the instrument, and then want to keep it, the balance is paid in convenient monthly installments to suit your pocketbook. If the piano is not satisfactory, it is returned to the factory, at their expense, with no further obligation on your part. The Club, the factory and this publication guarantee you entire satisfaction.

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MARKET FLASHES



Business Outlook Considered Good

Hogs Appear To Be in Strong Hands—Large Receipts of Big Cattle

THE activity of business and general prosperity is not revealed in the cattle market lately, but most other markets in live stock and agricultural commodities as well as manufactured goods are strong and on a good profitable basis for the producer. The cattle market has been out of joint with other species of live stock for many months, burdensome supplies resulting from a generous crop of corn and roughages last year being responsible for the depressed condition which prevailed most of this year. But even that branch of the trade is expected to show considerable improvement before the year closes.

Business Outlook Good

After having made extensive surveys of conditions throughout the country, the Continental and Commercial Banks of Chicago have found the right kind of material to paint a bright picture of agricultural conditions. According to the data furnished from their investigations the American farmers will contribute a purchasing power of over ten billion dollars to the national prosperity this year. Although this figure is slightly under that of 1925, it is still well above the average for the last five years and indicates that there will come a very large buying movement from rural sections that will find reflection in all lines of trade and industry.

Wheat Situation

The great wheat crop of the country is trickling into the elevators all over the country and wheat growers are watching the market anxiously hoping that the bearish reports which tend to depress the markets may soon be overshadowed by more bullish reports. The government report on wheat suggests that we can spare around 200 million bushels of that grain for export this year, which would be sufficient to permit clearances of over 15,000,000 bushels per month throughout the crop year. The clearances during the past two months have considerably exceeded that figure but a steady demand will be necessary to maintain the outgo and prevent liberal accumulations at terminal markets.

Milling demand for wheat remains fairly active and so does the demand in the flour trade. Acre yields this year have been good and makes up for the smaller acreage devoted to wheat.

The tendency of France and Belgium to stabilize their currency through war time practice of economy will undoubtedly tend to keep their buying down to a minimum and will probably have its bad effect on the farmer's pocket book. The crop in France is only normal.

Wheat Prices Stronger

Wheat markets recently have taken an upward trend principally due to the reduction in the estimates of several leading foreign countries and a bulge in the market at Liverpool. Prices at Chicago advanced in face of heavy profit taking with September reaching \$1.39 and December corn at \$1.41. Coarse grains were favorably influenced by the action of the wheat market and also showed gains. September corn was recently quoted at 79½¢ with December futures at 84½¢ to 85½¢. September oats were quoted at 39½¢ for September and rye at \$1.00½.

Hogs Are Stronger

Hog prices improved materially last week although there were daily fluctuations which showed losses at the close. During the past several weeks, Monday runs have been followed by liberal receipts and there was no chance for prices to improve, but last week, following the initial day's liberal receipts, supplies were light. The hog market is showing a much stronger tone and apparently Mr. Hog is in strong hands. There is plenty of corn in the country and apparently the supply of hogs is not so large but that the supply can be adjusted to the demand. The fact that the country loadings were much lighter after Monday's big run

caused a decline in prices, gave evidence that the farmer was using judgement. A greater share of the heavy sow run has been marketed and there is nothing on the horizon that would indicate that large runs will be continued until late in September. In the meantime there will be a normal demand for fresh pork. These factors reflect the strong position in which the hog is existing at present. The past week's performance of cutting down runs following a break in the market, illustrates that the adjustment of supply to demand has been quite effective. Prices quickly advanced 25 to 50¢ with top hogs being elevated to \$14.10 before the week closed. On the Monday previous top hogs sold at \$13.60. Late in the week a spread of \$12.70 to \$13.90 represented light hogs av-

sold around \$9.75 to \$9.90 compared with \$10.15 and \$10.25 a week previous.

The packers got their fill of fat cattle and many traders at the Chicago Yards said that they had never seen so many good live beef at the Yards in one day as they did on Monday, August 16 when 33,000 head were offered. The heavy run of big cattle is expected to continue for several weeks yet but since the bulk of stock cattle which have gone to the pastures during the last three months have been of light weights, it is expected that the crop of heavy bullocks would be much lighter during the last two months of the year.

This has been a year of plenty of corn and roughage, and the supply of fat bovine has been much in excess of the demand. Cattle feeders are now planning to replenish their feed lots for next year's performance and are finding thin steers scarce and gradually working into high money. A spread of \$6.50 to \$7.50

values have been going up and closed the week on a 25 to 50¢ higher basis. Fat western lambs sold up to \$13.95 last Saturday with native lambs flirting with the \$14.75 mark. Most fat lambs recently have been selling at \$14.00 to \$14.75 and feeding lambs have been in very good demand at \$13.50 to \$14.25. Culls have been going at \$9.00 to \$9.50 mostly, with a medium grade of lambs landing around \$13 to \$13.50.

WHEAT

The biggest thing in the wheat market right at present is the news that Canada is coming through with a crop equal to last year. There was some doubt about it for a time, especially in Saskatchewan, but during the last three weeks there has been a wonderful improvement in the crop. As a result of this news the market is easy with prices off. Wet wheat continues plentiful in Michigan.

CORN

There is a bearish feeling prevalent in the corn market at present due to the weakness in wheat and large supplies at terminal markets. Shipping demand is slow. Students of the market predict higher prices next winter.

OATS

Trading in oats is slow and the market is easy. Michigan oats coming to market are reported of poor quality, grading No. 3 or worse.

RYE

Rye has worked down to a dollar during the last couple of weeks and the market does not seem to be any too strong, following the trend of other grains.

BEANS

Elevators report a liberal supply of beans with very little demand. Prices are five and ten cents under those quoted in our last issue, and some students of the market are expecting the price to work down to \$4 per cwt. and remain around that figure. This year's crop is expected to be at least a million bushels short of last year's.

POTATOES

Potatoes were stronger at Detroit at the close of last week with prices on the rise. The new crop is coming forward with farmers reported as getting from \$1 to \$1.50 per bushel. There should be a good demand for choice Michigan stock as most of the potatoes shipped in have not appeared to be of the best grade.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

DETROIT.—Cattle—Market steady; good to choice yearlings, dry fed, \$9.75@10.50; best heavy steers, dry fed, \$8.75@9.75; best handy weight butcher steers, \$8.25@8.75; mixed steers and heifers, \$7@7.50; handy light butchers, \$6.50@7.25; light butchers, \$5@6.50; best cows, \$5.50@6.25; butcher cows, \$4.75@5.25; common cows, \$4; canners, \$3@3.50; choice light bulls, \$6@6.75; heavy bulls, \$5.50@6.50; stock bulls, \$5@5.50; feeders, \$6@7; stockers, \$5.25@6; milkers and springers, \$55@90.

Veal calves—Market steady; best \$15.50@16; others, \$3.50@15.

Sheep and lambs—Market steady to 25 cents higher. Best lambs, \$14.50@14.75; fair lambs, \$12@13.75; light to common lambs, \$9@10; yearlings, \$7.50@11; fair to good sheep, \$6@7; culls and common, \$2@4.

Hogs—Market prospects steady; mixed hogs, \$13.75@14.

EAST BUFFALO.—(U. S. Department of Agriculture)—Hogs—mostly steady; spots 10 to 15¢ lower; top, \$14.50; few good to choice 190 pounds, down, \$14.25; 200 to 250 pounds, \$13.75@14; 250 to 300 pounds, \$13@13.50; 300 pounds, up, \$12.25@12.75; packing sows, \$9.75@10.50. Cattle—Few sales, choice veals, \$15.50; or 15¢ lower. Lambs—Slow, steady to weak; good to choice lambs, \$14.25@14.50; sheep slow.

CHICAGO.—Light hogs top market at \$13.50. Most good packing hogs sold below \$11, while choice pigs topped at \$13.50. Average weight of hogs last week placed at 275 lbs., heaviest on record for the local yards, against 250 lbs., a year ago. Cattle trade of little account. No good steers offered. For last week best light steers went to \$10.75 on strong market, but most grades were down 25 to 50 cents, with cows going steady to 25 cents lower. Calves sold to \$15 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.

eraging 160 to 190 lbs. with 225 to 265 lbs. medium weight butchers going at \$12.60 to \$13.25 and heavy butchers averaging from 270 to 350 lbs. at \$11.80 to \$12.50. The heavy packing sows also shared in the week's improvement selling at \$10 to \$11 late compared with \$9.50 to \$10.50 earlier in the week.

Yearling Cattle Best Sellers

The cattle market at Chicago was depressed by the most liberal receipts since the last of April and prices decline from 25 to 75¢, plain heavy steers sharing the brunt of the decline. The fat yearling continued to find favoritism with all buying interests and prices on good and choice little cattle held firm with the top for the week being \$10.75. That price was 10¢ above the high mark since the middle of last April when \$10.85 was last paid. Choice baby beef heifers even sold up to \$10.50, another high mark for several months for that class of cattle. All in all, there was nothing wrong with the market on fat light weights but it was the burdensome supply of big bullocks carrying a thick layer of fat that caused the market to go down. Prime weighty steers again

represented stocker and feeder cattle during the past week, and they were available at \$5.50 to \$6.75 a month previous. Scarcity of western range cattle has been the principal factor in limiting the feeder movement at Chicago as well as all the western markets.

In the butcher stock market, cows and heifers have shared in the recent decline, big receipts being the adverse factor. Prices on good cows have ranged from \$5.50 to \$6.50 mostly with some choice corn fed bringing \$7.00 to \$8.00. Most butcher heifers including grassy kinds, sold at \$6.50 to \$8.00 with fat baby beefs quoted at \$9.50 to \$10.50. Calves have been advancing to very high levels, \$14.00 to \$15.00 taking good vealers on last week's market. Bologna bulls continued around \$6 to \$6.25 with fat beef bulls selling up to \$7.00. Canner and cutter cows are in strong hands, selling relatively high in comparison with fat cows. Canner and cutter cows have been selling largely at \$4.00 to \$4.40 compared with \$5.00 for a decent grade of beef cows.

Sheep prices have been suffering rather sharp declines but fat lamb

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S MARKET SUMMARY

and Comparison with Markets Two Weeks Ago and One Year Ago

	Detroit Aug. 24	Chicago Aug. 24	Detroit Aug. 9.	Detroit 1 yr. ago
WHEAT—				
No. 2 Red	\$1.34	\$1.37 ½	\$1.36	\$1.71
No. 2 White	1.33		1.36	1.72
No. 2 Mixed	1.32		1.35	1.71
CORN—				
No. 2 Yellow	.83	.78 ½	.89	
No. 3 Yellow	.82		.87	1.11
OATS—				
No. 2 White	.45	.39 ½ @ 41 ¼	.46	.49
No. 3 White	.44		.47	.46
RYE—				
Cash No. 2	1.00		1.04	1.15
BEANS—				
C. H. P. Cwt.	4.00 @ 4.15		4.10 @ 4.20	4.70
POTATOES—				
(New) Per Cwt	3.25 @ 3.34	2.70 @ 3.00	2.65 @ 2.83	3.25
HAY—				
No. 1 Tim.	22 @ 23	24 @ 25	22.50 @ 23	24.50 @ 25
No. 2 Tim.	20 @ 21	21 @ 22	20 @ 21	22 @ 23
No. 1 Clover	19 @ 20	22 @ 24	19 @ 20	18 @ 20
Light Mixed	21 @ 22	22 @ 24	21 @ 22	20 @ 21

Tuesday, August 24.—Wheat easy. Corn and oats steady. Rye firm. Nothing doing in beans. Potatoes quiet.

a higher market. Bulls were steady and canners strong. No good lambs offered. For last week, after starting slow, trade showed strength and choice lambs closed 40 to 50 cents higher, with best westerns at \$14.75@14.90. Aged sheep were dull with a loss of \$1 on the week.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS

Clinton-Eaton-Ionia.—Everyone very busy threshing wheat or cutting oats with oat crop nearly all cut as a rule it looks as if crop would turn out quite well. Wheat turning out anywhere from 20 to 30 bushels per acre. Some alfalfa ready to cut. Beans look quite good while corn is sure climbing. Rains of last three weeks mean hundreds of dollars to farmers on their beans and corn. So many apples it is hard to sell them. Plums just ripening. Pastures and some seedings much better since rains. Quotations at Lansing: Eggs, 26c doz.; butter, 42c lb.; wheat, \$1.20 bu.; oats, 38c bu.; corn, 80c bu. shelled; beans, \$3.65 cwt.; green corn, 30c doz.; new potatoes, \$1.65 bu.—B. B. Douglas, 8-10-26.

Calhoun.—Not much threshed yet. Wheat running 12 to 14 bushels to acre. Corn looking good. Potatoes also looking fine. Quotations at Marshall: Corn, 90c bu.; oats, 42c bu.; rye, 98c bu.; wheat, \$1.24 bu.; beans, \$3.25 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.36 cwt.; eggs, 25c doz.; butter, 39c lb.—8-12-26.

Oakland.—Wheat, oats and barley average crops of good quality. Early potatoes a light crop; late varieties will be bumper crop. Corn, small growth but earing well. Second growth clover and alfalfa light crops caused by drought. Beans, cucumbers and buckwheat promise full crop. Pasture fields promise to make plenty fall pasture. Quotations at Holly: Wheat, \$1.19 bu.; corn, 70c bu.; oats, 45c bu.; rye, 85c bu.; beans, \$3.50 cwt.; butter, 45c lb.; eggs, 30c doz.—J. DeCou, 8-17-26.

Hillsdale (NW).—Two more good rains last two weeks, everything looking fine. Pastures greening up. Corn earing good. Farmers plowing for fall grain. Field threshing has been held up because of soaking rains. Cucumbers being taken in at salting station, not as many as other years, but they are coming on fast now. Small fruits about all gone.—Chas. Hunt, 8-18-26.

Monroe (SE).—Corn coming fine and borer is sure doing a lot of damage. Recent wet, muggy weather has hindered oats and wheat threshing. Potato crop looking good. Farmers planning to attend state and county fair. Poultry making good. Rural school will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 7th. Farmer complaining that tourists and city people are despoiling highways by dumping all kinds of rubbish along wayside. Daily and farm papers should assist in denouncing such conduct. Quotations at Monroe: Wheat, \$1.20; oats, 36c; rye, 80c; corn, \$1.05.—C. W. El, 8-19-26.

Wexford.—Second cutting of alfalfa began this week. Cucumbers, green corn, string beans, all bearing. Weather warm. Rain sufficient. Grain being cut. Late potatoes in blossom. Pasture rather short. Quotations at Cadillac: Hay, \$18.00 ton; corn, 98c bu.; oats, 40c bu.; rye, 65c bu.; wheat, \$1.15 bu.; beans, \$4.00 cwt.; eggs, 25c doz.; butterfat, 40c lb.—El. H. D., 8-17-26.

Kalkaska.—Second crop of alfalfa now being cut; good crop. Cucumber crop very good. Good outlook for heavy yield for potatoes. Warm weather and good rains still with us. Buckwheat in blossom; good crop in view. It is considered very doubtful if corn will make crop, depending on September weather. Much improvement work on roads being done throughout country. Eggs, 30c; butter, 40c lb.—H. C. S., 8-19-26.

St. Joseph (SE).—Threshing is well along. Corn fairly good but backward in earing out. Farmers busy plowing for fall crops. Clover good but acreage very small. Mint is doing very good. Second crop of alfalfa was short on account of dry weather. Late potatoes look good.—A. J. Y., 8-19-26.

Berrien (N).—Growers finding a market for Duchesse apples by packing only grade A. Price 75c to \$1.10 per bu. Melons appearing in large numbers, \$1.75 to \$3.00 per crate. Dewberries \$1.50 per case. Tomatoes, \$1.00 per jumbo basket. Huckleberries, \$3.00 to \$3.75 per case.—H. F., 8-19-26.

Gladwin (NW).—Oats cutting on way with a fair crop. Lots of rain here last week. Weather mostly warm. Rye in shock with some threshing being done. Early potatoes not very good but late ones look promising. Pastures holding up fair. Pickles being harvested. Corn growing good. Buckwheat excellent. Quotations at Gladwin: Potatoes, \$1.50 to \$2.00 cwt.; butter, 45c lb.; eggs, 24c doz.—L. C. Y., 8-12-26.

Monroe (W).—Crops generally doing well. Grain that has been threshed has yielded well; wheat especially much better than was expected. Rains came in time to prove very beneficial. Little harm done as hay and grain was mostly secured. Quotations at Monroe: Corn, 80c to \$1.05 bu.; oats, 37c bu.; wheat, \$1.21 bu.; eggs, 27c doz.; butter, 48c lb.—Mrs. Florence Howard, 8-10-26.

Alpena.—Haying, done, wheat cut and some threshed. Barley and oats turning fast. Quite a lot of summer fallowing being done for fall wheat. Quotations at Spratt: Wheat, \$1.30 bu.; oats, 40c bu.; rye, 75c bu.; beans, \$3.50 cwt.; butter, 38c lb.; eggs, 28c doz.—R. H., 8-12-26.

Kent.—Second alfalfa cutting being done now. Prospects good for another cutting of clover. Rye and wheat being threshed. Average yield about as usual. Oats are cut and some fields will yield very high. Early potatoes are splendid. Farmers delivering to customers \$1.75 to \$2.00 bu. Corn growing well, but seems to run mostly to fodder. Will not be as large a corn crop around here as last year. Beans growing well. Some beetles in fields that have been planted to beans for a long time. Saw poor stands of corn in northern part of county two weeks ago. Have had rain since so may help. Pastures still look well but more sweet clover pastures had ought to be put in to insure plenty of pasture.—Sylvia Wellcome, 8-12-26.

Huron.—Terrible rain on the 1st and 2nd, followed by another on the 4th and 5th, has almost ruined our belated hoe crop and spoiled a lot of late hay. Flat land or clay subsoil especially wet, bean crop sorry; this condition following severe years of declining agriculture is very discouraging to young farmers who bought on high values and low taxes. Quotations at Bad Axe: Milk, \$1.35 cwt.—E. R., 8-19-26.

St. Joseph (S).—All crops fine, some better than usual this year. Recent rains brought up standard beyond expectations a while ago. Corn great; hay good, also oats. Fruit more abundant than it has been for several years. All kinds of berries and larger fruit coming fine so far. Quotations at Sturgis: Hay, \$15.00 ton; corn, 70c bu.; oats, 35c bu.; rye, 90c bu.; wheat, \$1.20 bu.; eggs, 25c doz.; butter, 38c lb.—Carolyn Hyde, 8-11-26.

Lenawee.—Considerable rain last two weeks interfering with oat threshing. Some plowing for wheat. Lots of weeds in corn and garden. Some fences going up and repairing being done. Some working on road and cutting weeds. Quotations at Cadmus: Oats, 30c bu.; wheat, \$1.19 bu.; eggs, 30c doz.; butterfat, 42c lb.—C. B., 8-19-26.

Saginaw (SE).—Wheat harvest about done. Some threshing done. Average yield about 18 bu. per acre. Oats about all cut; bundles seem light. Heavy rains past two weeks caused heavy loss to bean and potato crops. About one-half of bean crop and one-third of potato crop lost. Corn crop improved some; about three weeks late. Sugar beets looking fine. Some farmers plowing for wheat.—E. C. M., 8-19-26.

Presque Isle.—Farmers nearly through cutting grain. Oats poor crop, badly rusted. Rye and wheat fair. Potatoes and corn need rain, haven't had a good rain for weeks. Some oats so short people can't cut them with binder. Not many apples. Not any plums this year but quite a few fall apples. Berry picking about over.—F. T., 8-19-26.

Mason.—Plenty of rain. Spring bean crop being harvested. Excellent crop. Corn looking good but two weeks late. Wheat poor to fair. Oats poor. Potato crop good. Hired help not to be had. Threshings generally unsatisfactory, although one farmer claims 1,300 bu wheat from 40 acres. Quotations at Freesoil: Wheat, \$1.15 bu.; oats, 45c bu.; beans, light red, \$6.50; dark, \$6.25; white, \$3.50; butter, 38c lb.; eggs, 28c doz.; vetch, 9c; huckleberries, \$2.50.—G. Pearl Darr, 8-17-26.

Clare (NW).—Cutting grain order of day; promise of a larger yield than expected. Pastures getting short. Recent rains should help some. Potatoes, beans, and corn growing fine but at least three weeks later than usual. Cucumbers beginning to bear. Blackberries ripening. Every other one seems to be talking or thinking of auction. It is to be hoped they will wake up in time to see their mistake. Potatoes good price, also cream and eggs. Elevator at Marion offering \$20.00 for baled hay, September delivery. Quotations at Harrison: Potatoes, \$1.50 cwt.; eggs, 25c doz.; butterfat, 38c lb. Help scarce and mighty high.—Mrs. R. E. D., 8-18-26.

Tuscola (W).—Wheat all cut but some still in shock. Oats all cut but on account of too much rain not many drawn yet. Bean crop has been damaged by rain while some fields are beginning to show blight.—J. T., 8-21-26.



Week of August 29

THUNDER storms, wind, hail or rain will locally hit many sections of Michigan during the early part of the week of August 29th. Temperatures at this time will also be high for the season.

The weather will remain warm until about the middle of the week when it will become more seasonal and at the same time the skies over most of the state will clear off. This condition will then last until about Saturday.

During the last day of the week the temperature will again rise somewhat and light showers may be expected.

Week of September 5

Aside from the very beginning of this week in Michigan we are expecting mostly fair skies and temperatures ranging seasonal to slightly below the normal.

Temperatures during the day time will be warm but during the night hours we expect them to be somewhat cooler.

September Cool

Averaging the weather conditions for the month of September in Michigan we expect temperatures will range below the seasonal normal and that precipitation will range from normal to below. We also expect frosts ahead of their schedule time.

The heaviest rainfall during September this year will come during the week of September 19th. Regardless how this forecast may sound in regards to the growing crops we do not believe it will be so severe but that the end of the month will show crop prospects fairly good to good.

CORN BORER QUARANTINE EXTENDED

(Continued from page 3)

lined is infested more or less with the borer.

There are now 69 State quarantine officers stationed on highways traversed by automobiles coming from infested counties, in addition to 42 Boy Scouts whose work is to look for evidence of the borers behind the quarantined lines. Some of the scouts are experts loaned by the Federal Department of Agriculture. The Federal authorities, Commissioner Watkins says, is cooperating heartily with the state authorities in the fight to maintain a successful quarantine line, but as the work is not interstate they can not direct, but only assist with money and men. Of corn in the cars of tourists coming from quarantined counties 90 per cent is found infested. The gravity of the menace, Mr. Watkins adds, can be realized when it is known that the borer not only gets into clean sections through transportation of infected corn, but the moths may be carried by the wind for miles into territory not previously infested before the eggs are laid and the borer hatched. State Troopers detailed by Alan G. Straight, commissioner of the Department of Public Safety, are assisting in enforcing the quarantine in a most effective way. When motorists pass quarantine posts after being signaled to stop and are found to have corn from infested counties or shout insults at the quarantine officers, they receive drastic treatment. Recently an automobile dashed by a quarantine post. The license number of the car was noted and by use of the telephone a State Trooper apprehended the driver 15 miles away. A justice fined him \$50 and costs and sentenced him to five days in the county jail.

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CERTIFIED AMERICAN BANNER, BERKELEY Rock Seed Wheat and Rosen Rye (from S. Manitou Island stock) for sale. Quick shipment. Sow the best. Knox Farms, Portland, Mich.

PURKOFF, THAT SENSATIONAL NEW SOFT wheat developed by Purdue University. Exceedingly long smooth head, stiff straw, certified. C. V. McKinney, Bluffton, Ind.

610 BUSHELS GRIMMS TESTED ALFALFA seed, \$23.50 bushel prepaid. Bags 5 lbs. Purity 99%. References: Exchange Savings Bank, Henry Foley, R5, Mt. Pleasant, 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

SPECIAL SALE—HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Smoking or chewing. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded, four lbs. \$1.00, twelve \$2.25. Pipe free. United Farmers' of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.

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

IF I SEND YOU SHOES IN THE STYLE YOU select—the leather you like—high or low as 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? Advise today. I will immediately mail complete outfit, absolutely free. Dept. A258, Forrest Dustin, 932 Wrightwood, Chicago.

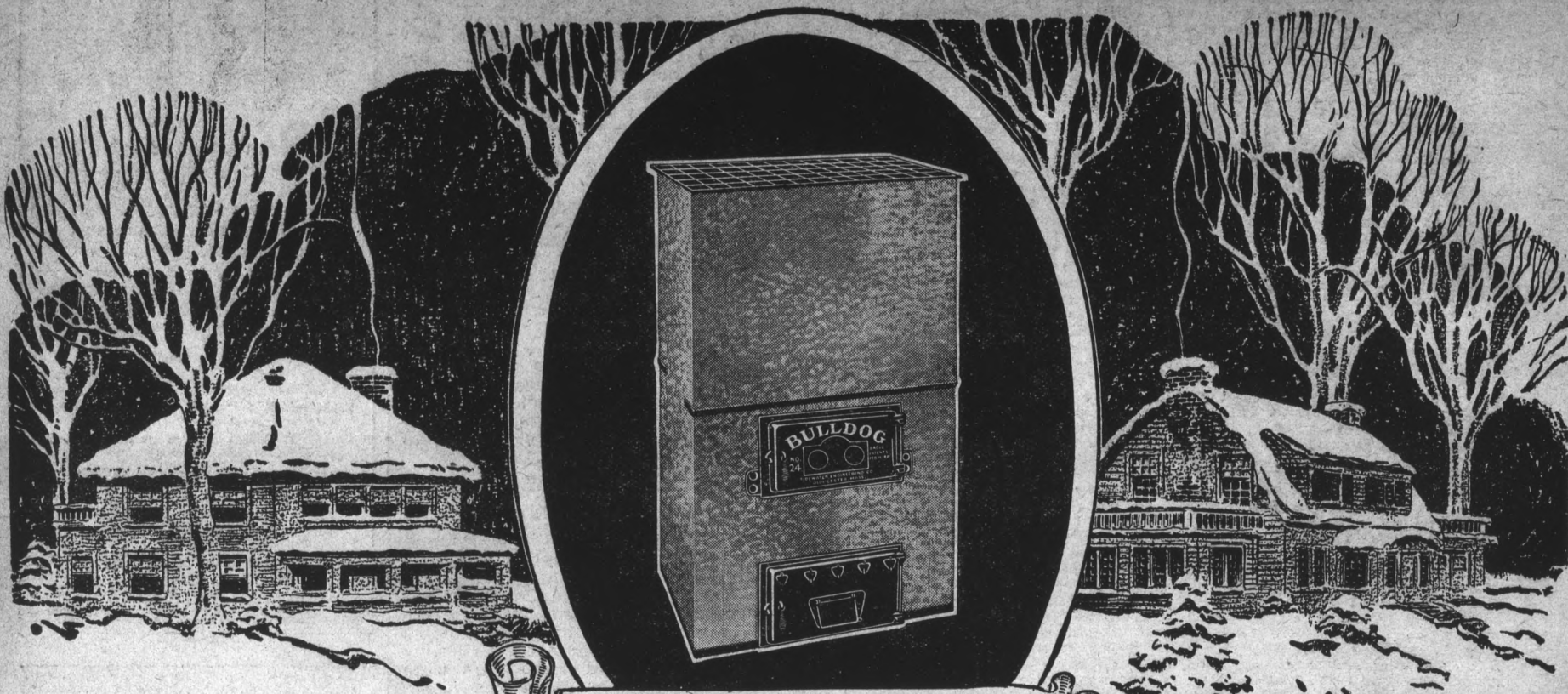
EARN \$110 TO \$250 MONTHLY. EXPENSES paid as Railway Traffic Inspector. We secure position for you after completion of a 3 month's home study course or money refunded. Excellent opportunities. Write for Free Booklet G-165 Stand. Business Training Inst. Buffalo, N. Y.

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.

FARMERS' WOOL MADE INTO BLANKETS, bathing and yarns at fair prices. Send for circulars. Monticello Woolen Mills, (Estab. 1886) Monticello, Wisconsin.

FORD TIRES FOR SALE: A GOOD USED 30x3 1/2 for \$2.95. A 29x4.40 balloon \$4.45. We pay postage if cash accompanies order, otherwise C. O. D. These are used tires in excellent condition. A. H. & Z. J. Relyea, Lapeer, Mich.

ALL WOOL YARN FOR SALE BY MANUFACTURER at bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.



BULLDOG PIPELESS FURNACE

2½ Tons Heats 5 Rooms

"There is no heater to compare with the Bulldog. I burned 2½ tons of coal last winter and heated five rooms and a bath". So writes Mr. Walter Geary, of Gloucester, Mass. That's

Heats Home for 25c a Week

"I can run my Bulldog furnace for fourteen days in normal weather conditions on the actual cost of fifty cents." So writes F.R. Redetzke, of Cleveland, North Dakota, and heads: "Hard to believe, is it? That's what some of my neighbors thought until I showed them! We have an unlimited amount of grain screenings in this country. That's the fuel I am using."

40 Below Outside; 75 Above Inside

"I must say that I am well satisfied with the Bulldog furnace, as it doesn't take much fuel to keep the house warm. I am using wood and green wood at that! It has been around 40 below zero outside, but have had no trouble keeping the temperature up around 70 and 75. I have seven rooms and bath, so it does all you claim for it. If I were to buy another furnace, it would be a Bulldog every time."

—A. P. Nelson, Oakdale Farm, Frederic, Wis.

Heats Seven Rooms Instead of One!

"Your letter received asking about the Bulldog furnace. We have had ours in about six weeks and so far it does all Babson Bros. claim for it. We have seven rooms, four on the first floor and three on the second, and it heats them fine. As for being a fuel saver, we find it takes a little more coal to heat the whole house than it did to heat one room with a stove using chestnut coal."

J. B. Smith, 19 Elm St., Somerville, N. J.

Installs the Bulldog in 28 Minutes!

"My furnace arrived at the house in basement at 5:50 P.M., November 29th, and at 6:25 it was set up and a fire built. It took me twenty-eight minutes from the time I started to cut a hole in the floor until the furnace was fully erected ready for fire. This is the exact time witnessed by three persons."

—Harry B. Keater, Libertyville, N. Y.

what the Bulldog does with coal! Now read, in the letter of Mr. Redetzke, what it does with about the lowest grade fuel you can think of! Why not cut down *your* fuel bills?

Cuts Coal Bills in Half

"I had a hot air furnace in our 7 room house before I got the Bulldog and our house was always cold. With the Bulldog it only takes half as much coal and we had weather below zero, and the house was nice and warm in the morning when we got up. We never have the draft on more than a half hour at a time, and it has the place red hot. It is easy to regulate and keep the fire all day in mild weather."

Jess T. Conrad, 1211 W. Arch St., Shamokin, Pa.

Bulldog is Just What He Wanted!

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

Robert P. Carter, Kingston, N. Y.

No Money Down

Comes Completely Erected. You Install It Yourself

The Bulldog is sent to you for *free inspection*. Then, if satisfied, you make only small monthly payments at our remarkably low price. Write today! *Don't* miss this chance to cut down your fuel bills! Get all the heat you want—right where you want it—and save money, too! *Install a Bulldog Furnace*. It comes to you completely erected—goes through any door—fits any height of basement—and you install it yourself in less than two hours! In fact, H. B. Keater, of Libertyville, N. Y., says he installed his Bulldog in 28 minutes!

And the comfort you get! *Don't* put up with the old fashioned stove heat or some outworn furnace—when you can so easily get the latest and greatest advance in scientific heating at an astonishingly low price. The Bulldog burns almost any kind of fuel, from hard coal to cheap screenings. Keeps a wood fire over night. And it gives so much for so little fuel that Bulldog users are amazed. We have factory connections in both east and west and we ship from the nearest point.

Send for Free Book

Let us show you how to have all the heat you want—where you want it—and when you want it—and save money! Learn how our amazingly low price has been made possible by standardization. Remember the Bulldog is *different*—and *better*—with many patented, exclusive features—all fully explained in our free book. Complete combustion of gases saves 25% of your fuel bill. The exclusive Gable-Top Radiator receives *all* the direct rays of the fire. The exclusive oblong fire-pot is not only ideal for coal, but enables you to keep a wood fire over night. But get our free book and find out *all* about this wonderful furnace. Remember—the Bulldog is sent for *free inspection*—then small monthly payments. Get ready *now* for the winter blasts to come! Give your wife and kiddies the best there is! Send the coupon *TODAY*!

Bulldog Furnace Co., 19th St. and California Ave. Chicago, Ill.
Babson Bros., Sole Distributors Department C-328

Bulldog Furnace Co., BABSON BROS.
Sole Distributors
19th Street and California Avenue, Dept. C-328 Chicago

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

(Print Your Name and Address Plainly) Have you a basement? Yes ☐ No ☐

Name.....

Address