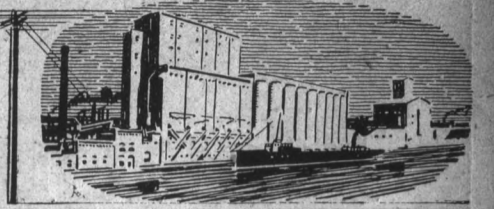


BUSINESS FARMER

*An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan*



WHERE THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW FOR 1926 WILL BE HELD

Michigan has a right to be proud of the gigantic Coliseum, erected on the Michigan State Fair grounds, in Detroit, America's fourth city. This building was erected in 1924 with the hope on the part of its promoters that it might sometime house the greatest dairy event in the world. It contains more than 100,000 square feet of exhibition and show space and seats more than 10,000 persons comfortably. It is equipped with the most modern lighting, heating and ventilating devices, and with its perfect show-ring stands unmatched anywhere.

**NATIONAL DAIRY
EXPOSITION**

DETROIT, OCTOBER 6th to 13th, 1926

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The 20th Annual

National Dairy Exposition

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Farmers Take Great Interest in State Fair

Both Entries and Attendance At 77th Annual Exposition Pass Previous High Records

By MILON GRINNELL

THE 1926 Michigan State Fair indicated that agriculture has again taken its proper position in this exposition. The huge, new building, just across the street from the Coliseum, and said to be the largest in the world devoted exclusively to agriculture, was the first thing that caused the visitor this year to get that impression. Then a trip through the building proved the final argument.

This building, which was constructed by the state's own building department in 60 days, has a floor space of 240 feet by 160 feet, and it was filled with exhibits having to do with Michigan agriculture. The State Department of Agriculture was there with a most extensive exhibit of the work being done by them. The Michigan State College also had a display on what they are doing in animal husbandry, marketing entomology, dairy husbandry, horticulture, poultry and home economics. Then the farm organizations were represented by the Grange, Farm Bureau and Gleaners. The Michigan Crop Improvement Association had a fine display, as did also the Detroit Market Growers' Association. A large amount of space was given over to the Upper Peninsula exhibit, with a banner across the top of it proclaiming to the visitor that the part of Michigan located across the Straits was "God's Country". This exhibit, covering mining, recreation, industry and agriculture, opened the eyes of many to the great opportunities in that part of our state. The farm press of Michigan also was represented. All of these were along the four walls, while in the center was the horticultural and farm crops exhibits, and a large floral display, with an orchestra entertained with popular music in the center of the floral exhibit.

On Farmers' Day, Thursday, September 9th, a committee headed by L. Whitney Watkins, State Commissioner of Agriculture, dedicated the building to Michigan agriculture. Among the speakers were Pres. Kenyon L. Butterfield of M. S. C., Mrs. Dora Stockman of the State Grange, and Mr. I. A. Butterfield, father of Pres. Butterfield and a man who has been officially connected with the Michigan State Fair longer than any other living person.

Farmers Attend

The weather was not of the best for setting any attendance records, it being rainy or cool most of the time, but good crowds were there in spite of the weather.

Sunday was opening day and visitors found most exhibits in place for their inspection. Because of the weather being rainy only about five thousand people ventured out.

Labor Day has always been considered Detroit's day because fact-

ories and places of business remain closed and paid admissions reach the high point of the week on that day. This year the attendance amounted to around 100,000 according to reports, which sets a new record, and the surprising part of it was the large number of farmers there. Thursday was official Farmers' Day but many declared there were as many on the grounds Monday as there were Thursday. Perhaps this was due mostly to the fact that the rains on Sunday held up farm work.

Tuesday was Children's Day, all children being admitted free, and Wednesday was Fraternal Day. Crowds were small on both of these days. The crowd was small Friday, Detroit Day, also, but Saturday, Automobile Day, the gate receipts were again large as the weather was perfect for the first time during the entire week.

Many Entries

Entries in all lines of live stock passed previous high records by considerable. There were approximately 1,100 sheep and 675 dairy cattle, while there were so many horses that after filling every stall in the horse barn it was necessary to fix a place in one end of the Coliseum to house the rest. The beef cattle barn was also full to overflowing, and there were so many poultry exhibits that the officials in charge had to put up a tent for part of them. Rabbits and pigeons were there also, while the swine exhibit was the best ever.

The Department of Conservation exhibit in the poultry building attracted widespread attention and there was always a crowd in that end of the building. Leading varieties of fish in Michigan waters were a part of the exhibit of this department.

The Better Baby Show was held in the women's building, formerly the administration building, and during the week two 100 per cent perfect babies were found by the doctors.

Fancy work was also on display in this building.

In years past the Boys' and Girls' Club members did not receive very much attention but this year they had the building formerly occupied by the women and the second story was given over to living quarters for the members, with exhibits on the first floor.

All kinds of machinery to make the house work less of a drudgery, musical instruments, wearing apparel, furnaces and plumbing fixtures took up most of the space in three huge buildings. One exhibit which got a large amount of attention was put on by Los Angeles county, California. It showed the different lines of agriculture and horticulture farmers engage in, in that county.

Automobile Exhibits

Three prominent automobile manufacturing companies had displays at the Fair and two of them had their own bands to furnish entertainment for the visitors.

The Ford display of wagons, buggies, bicycles and automobiles, showing transportation methods from the early days through the different changes up to date, was very interesting. Also the two airplanes, one a giant, three-motor monoplane and the other the recently announced air-flivver,—both built by the Ford Company—interested the large crowd ever present at the Ford exhibit. A wood-burning locomotive built in 1860 was part of the display.

Farm machinery occupied much more space this year than during the past two or three years, and among the display were two recently perfected machines to get Mr. Corn Borer. One was a corn binder that cut the stalks close to the ground and the other was a stubble pulverizer.

For entertainment there was the midway which appeared to be of a high class. There seemed to be no questionable shows, all of them be-

ing of the amusing and entertaining type. Games of all kinds were plentiful, and all of them apparently conducted in a clean way.

Good horse races played an important part in the entertainment feature of the State Fair this year, and beginning Monday some of the best horses in this country performed daily except Thursday and Saturday, before the grandstand. It was intended to have horse races Thursday but rains left the track in such muddy condition that they were called off. Saturday was given over to automobile races; a 100-mile race and three races of five miles each with the best drivers of the United States entered.

Between races the crowds were entertained by high class vaudeville acts staged in front of the grandstand. The acts were repeated in the evening and followed by fireworks.

Live stock judging took place in the Coliseum as did also the milking contests.

Mathilda Rinke, of Warren, Macomb county, won the girls' milking contest, retaining the championship which has been in the Rinke family for the last three or four years. In the final contest to find the best milkers, boys or girls, Miss Rinke lost out. Hugh Austin, 20 years old, of Saline, who came to the Fair with some of his father's cattle and some of his own sheep to exhibit, carried off the Grand Milking Championship by producing 17.5 pounds of milk in 4 minutes and 50 seconds, which is a new record. Harold McGrath of Cass City won second, Curtin Smith of Adrian was third, and Clara Lockwood of Reading fourth. Miss Lockwood is only 13 years old.

Monday to Friday, inclusive, a horse show was put on in the Coliseum in the evening. A cat show was also staged in this building during the week.

Wins Approval

Even though the weather was unfavorable most of the time paid admissions totaled over 150,000 for the seven days, compared with nearly 125,000 for ten days last year.

We spent considerable time going about the grounds and in the various buildings and wherever we went we found the people we talked with well pleased with the State Fair this year. The fear was expressed by many at the time it was announced that agriculture was to play a big part in future fairs that the city people would not attend, but this Fair proved their fears groundless. Not only were the city people there but farm folks turned out in greater numbers.

Farm leaders, actively connected with the Fair for the first time in many years, expressed themselves as very hopeful of the future of the Michigan State Fair.



HOW IS THIS FOR A STAND OF BEANS?

"A view of my fifteen-acre field of Red Kidney beans in 1925," writes Paul R. Husen, of Fosters, Saginaw county. We would call this a stand hard to beat. What do you think about it?

Entries in Michigan State Fair Agricultural Show Were "Best Ever"

THERE was a very good display of agricultural products at the State Fair this year, under the supervision of Prof. H. C. Rather, of the Department of Farm Crops, M. S. C., and among the prize winners were several farmers who have made Michigan famous at the International, held in Chicago. The most prominent was A. W. Jewett, Jr., of Mason, who has been crowned "Hay King" at Chicago for the last two years, and he carried off a large number of awards at the State Fair show.

Judges were D. F. Rainey of Charlotte, L. D. Kurtz of M. S. C. and George Wheeler of Mt. Pleasant, and they placed the winners as follows:

Southern Zone

Yellow Dent corn.—P. A. Smith, Mulliken, first; A. W. Jewett, Jr., Mason, second.
White Dent corn.—A. W. Jewett, first; L. H. Laylin, of Mason, second.
Whitecap Dent corn.—Donald Richards, of Hanover, first; Leo Wooden, of Hanover, second.

Central Zone

Yellow Dent corn.—D. R. Geddes,

of Saginaw, first; D. A. Geddes, of Swan Creek, second.

White Dent corn.—D. V. Bow, of Saginaw, first; D. R. Geddes, second.

Whitecap Dent corn.—D. A. Geddes, first; D. R. Geddes, second.

Flint corn.—L. H. Laylin, first; D. R. Geddes, second.

Open to Entire State

September white winter wheat.—Farley Bros., of Albion, first; A. W. Jewett, Jr., second.

September red winter wheat.—A. W. Jewett, Jr., first; J. E. Lindsley, of Saline, second.

Hard red winter wheat.—John C. Wilk, of St. Louis, first; A. W. Jewett, Jr., second.

Spring wheat.—A. W. Jewett, Jr., first; L. H. Laylin, second.

Best corn in show.—P. A. Smith.
Best wheat in show.—John C. Wilk.

Six-row barley.—Fritz Mantye, of Fairgrove, first; John C. Wilk, second.

Michigan black barbed barley.—A. W. Jewett, Jr., first; W. E. Bartley, of Alma, second.

Two-row barley.—A. W. Jewett,

Jr., first prize; John C. Wilk, second. Spelt.—L. H. Laylin, first; A. W. Jewett, Jr., second.

Rye.—D. E. Hansen, of Marne, first; A. W. Jewett, Jr., second.

Oats.—D. A. Geddes, first; G. P. Phillips, of Bellevue, second.

Buckwheat.—D. E. Hansen, first; L. H. Laylin, second.

Field peas.—Martin Peterson, of Bruce Crossing, first; A. W. Jewett, Jr., second.

White navy beans.—R. V. Beardslee, of Owosso, first; Fritz Mantye, second.

Red kidney beans.—Abel Bros., of Sand Lake, first; D. R. Geddes, second.

Soy beans.—W. E. Bartley, first; John C. Wilk, second.

Vetch.—Hamilton Cooperative Bureau, of Hamilton, first; E. H. Taylor, of Flint, second.

Flax.—L. H. Laylin, of Mason, first; A. W. Jewett, Jr., second.

Millet.—A. W. Jewett, Jr., first; E. W. Jewett, of Mason, second.

Australian Hulless Popcorn.—L. H. Laylin, first; A. W. Jewett, Jr., second.

Red clover seed.—D. R. Geddes,

first prize; D. A. Geddes, second.

Alsike clover seed.—A. J. Lutz, of Saline, first; D. E. Hanse, second.

Alfalfa seed.—D. V. Bow, first; D. A. Geddes, second.

Timothy seed.—E. W. Jewett, first; W. W. Singer, of Wyandotte, second.

Sweet cloves.—D. E. Hansen, first; D. R. Geddes, second.

Potato Awards

Irish Cobbler potatoes.—E. W. Lincoln, of Greenville, first; W. E. Bartley, second.

White Rural potatoes.—D. A. Geddes, first; A. W. Jewett, Jr., second.

Russet Rural potatoes.—A. W. Jewett, Jr., first; D. A. Geddes, second.

Green Mountain potatoes.—D. A. Geddes, first; A. W. Jewett, Jr., second.

Any other variety potatoes.—W. E. Bartley, first; John C. Wilk, second.

Best early variety potatoes in show.—E. W. Lincoln.

Best late potatoes in show.—A. W. Jewett, Jr.

THRU OUR HOME FOLKS' KODAKS



EVERYBODY SMILES FOR THE CAMERA MAN.—"My granddaughter, Evelyn, with her playmates, Rufus and Emily," writes Mrs. Alfred Wildey, of Nunica.



"FARM PETS"—This picture was sent in to us by Harold Bennett, of West Branch, in Ogemaw county. He also suggested the title for it. We have a "hunch" that Harold is in the picture.



"COME AND PLAY WITH ME."—Jerome James Root, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Root, Cass City, Tuscola county, is alone and would like a playmate.



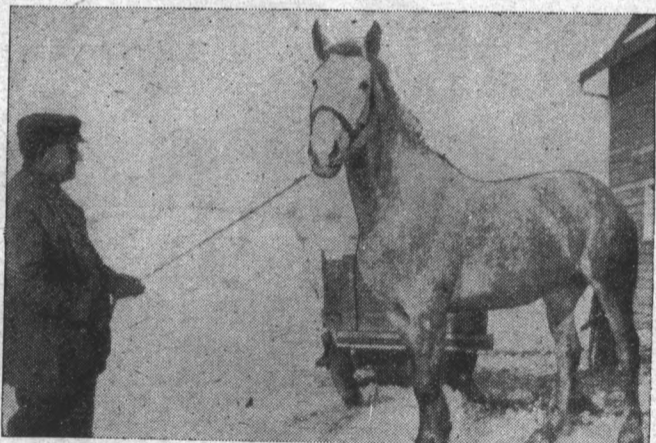
A YOUNG SWIMMER.—Neil Smith, grandson of D. T. Basom, Montgomery.



"ALL READY, LET'S GO!"—This is Glen and Rolland Tice and William Hillock off for school. They live near Yale, in St. Clair county. In the background you can see the farm home of Jesse C. Tice, who sent us the picture.



"TENTION!"—The small son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shafer, of Fowlerville, Mich.



EXERCISING TONY.—Tony enjoys the winter weather, according to his owner, Harry E. Fall, who lives near Frankfort, in Benzie county.



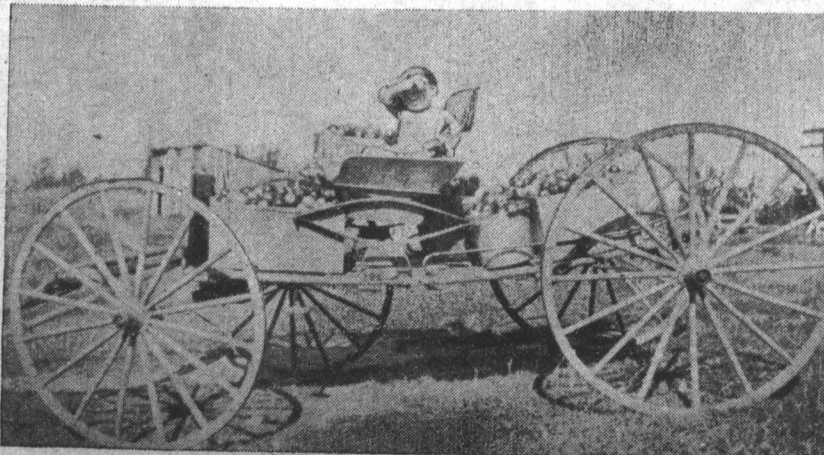
HER PET SHEEP.—Hilda Haystead, of Britton, with her pet sheep.



A NEIGHBORLY CALL.—"Mr. and Mrs. Klaus calling on myself and friends at our home," writes Mrs. John Bossard, of Brown City, Sanilac county.



CARLO AND A FARMERETTE.—The picture was sent in by Mrs. Cecil Hollowell, Fremont.



WHERE'S THE HORSE?—This young man (or possibly young lady) seems ready for market but needs a horse to haul the load. Nellie McPherson, of Kenton, sent the picture.



GETTING READY FOR WINTER.—Butchering on the Adam Kreiner farm, near North Branch.

SCHOOL QUESTIONS

I wish to know if a teacher's contract made by an old school board is legal when director wasn't a qualified member, and during his term he appointed one member of the board, the treasurer. At the annual meeting a new board was elected and the question is, are we bound by what the old board did and is the treasurer illegal? Have they right to hire a teacher under these circumstances and will teacher's contract hold under these conditions? Can the teacher holding contract quit teaching when she sees fit and at the same time collect her wages if the school sees fit to discharge her? Everything done past year we think illegal but we may be wrong. Past director swore he was qualified but he now admits he was not. What is penalty?—Mrs. R., Washtenaw county.

A BOARD that has been elected by the people and who act as a board would bind the district by whatever legal acts they perform, and this would include the employment of a teacher.

If the former board employed a teacher, I am of the opinion that the newly elected board could not consider such teacher as not having a legal contract. If the board discharges a teacher after she has secured a contract signed by a majority of the school board, the school district would be holding for the wages, unless such teacher were dismissed because she had been proven guilty of immoral acts.—W. L. Coffey, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SELLING TREES AND PLANTS

If I grow forest trees and shade trees, strawberries and raspberries plants on my farm to sell do I have to have a license? If so, what are the charges? Do they have to be inspected? If so, what charges?—F. S. A., Farmington, Michigan.

THE Orchard and Nursery Law has several exemption, one of them being if a farmer wishes to sell a few shade trees from his woodlot, he need not comply with the law. In this connection will say that we have ruled that hardwood trees are shade trees. Evergreens are ornamentals and are not covered by the provisions of this exemption. We have also ruled that this applies to a farmer who sells a few trees to his neighbor or to a person in town, but if he evidently makes a business of selling to a dealer or a nurseryman, who in turn sells to the consumer, he must meet the requirements of the law. If a Michigan farmer grows strawberries and wishes to sell a few surplus plants to his neighbor, he may do so without inspection.

Raspberry growers of Michigan who offer plants for sale must comply with the regulations which require that all raspberries offered for sale or shipment in Michigan must have two inspections between June 15th and September 15th.

To deal in nursery stocks and small fruit plants, one must take out a license yearly, the fee being \$5.00, and file with the Department of Agriculture a bond for \$1,000, which can be readily executed by taking two Michigan property owners before a notary public as sureties.

In connection with nursery stocks the minimum fee is \$2.00 and higher for inspection, depending on the acreage. The fee for strawberry inspection alone where plants are offered to nurserymen is usually about \$1.00 or occasionally higher. In connection with the double inspection of raspberries, the minimum fee is \$1.00, and the scale runs up depending on the acreage.—E. C. Mandenburg, Bureau of Agricultural Industry.

KILLING ELDERBERRY BRUSH

Can elderberry brush be killed by keeping it cut down?—A. W. H., Sherwood, Mich.

ELDERBERRY brush can be eradicated by keeping it cut down but it requires a great deal of patience and often several years of diligent work to do it. The elderberry is very persistent and will continue to send up new shoots as long as there is any strength left in the root system. However, if the new growth is continually cut off as it appears above ground the manufact-

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.)

ure and translocation of foods which are necessary for growth is prevented so that the roots are eventually weakened and die of starvation.—R. E. Laree, Assistant Professor of Horticulture, M. S. C.

SEVERAL QUESTIONS

Can you force anyone to pay rent after giving notice to move? Also can one garnishee or sue for rent past due? This particular house rented for twice as much as it was worth. Would that make any difference? Also where can one get a new name? How to go about it? What does it cost? Or is it all right to use an assumed given name in legal matters such as land contracts, etc. Reader.

ATENANT can be compelled to pay rent after having been given a notice to move, provided they stay in possession after that time. One could garnishee or sue for past rent. It would make no difference what the house rented for if it was according to agreement. As to getting a new name, it would be advisable to take this up with an attorney. It is all right to use an assumed name in business if it is registered with the county clerk.—Legal Editor.

WHO CAN ATTEND SCHOOL?

Can any ordinary taxpayer attend high school in his town if he wishes so long as he is law abiding, regardless of age? To whom is the primary school money sent in a district? Is it sent to the director or treasurer of a district that has a high school?—Mrs. C., Vestaburg, Mich.

ANY person five years of age and resident of a school district, whether a taxpayer or not, has a legal right to attend school. There is no maximum limit placed on age

so far as the right to attend school is concerned.

Primary money is distributed to the county treasurer by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The county treasurer distributes the primary money to the township treasurer, and he distributes it to the treasurer of the school district upon an order drawn by the director and signed by the moderator.—W. L. Coffey, Deputy Supt. of Public Instruction.

RATE OF INTEREST

I saw in your paper that charging more than 7% interest was usury. Now I would like to ask you how a mortgage loan association charges 36% and gets by with it? I borrowed \$100.00 and have to pay them \$3.00 every month and that is about all I can do to pay interest.—G. L., Jackson, Mich.

ASPECIAL act of the legislature provides for the organization of loan companies for the purpose of making loans in amounts not to exceed \$300.00, and authorizes a charge of interest at the rate of 3 1/2% per month. Unless a company has organized under this act and unless the loan is \$300.00 or less, this rate of interest could not be charged.—Legal Editor.

MUST HE REPLACE CALF?

I am renting a farm on shares. The owner furnishing everything and giving me one-third with the exception of the milk and cream of which I get one-half. I took possession two years ago last November. There was on this place at that time seven cows, two two-year-old heifers and three calves about six months old. The contract says that I am to get one-third of the increase

SOILS AND CROPS

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

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

PUTTING FERTILIZER IN AFTER CROP IS PLANTED

Would it be advisable to sow acid fertilizer on last year's seeding of alfalfa and clover?—D. E., Fremont, Mich.

IT is a question of whether you would see very much results from its use in this manner, but it would be a good scheme to try a trial strip as your soil might be the type that would be benefited by it, but it is always better to use any fertilizer previous to or with the crop and have it well harrowed in.

SWEET CLOVER IN WHEAT

Please tell me how to sow sweet clover in wheat in the spring to get a good crop. Should it be sown like common clover, or do you drag the ground enough to cover the seed?—D. H. Woodland, Mich.

THERE are two general methods of seeding sweet clover in the spring on fall sown wheat. The first method is to sow during the winter or early spring, when the ground is freezing or thawing, allowing the sweet clover seed to be covered by the freezing or thawing process. This method is usually successful when conditions are quite favorable for sweet clover. On very sandy soil or soils quite deficient in organic matter, the freezing and thawing process quite frequently does not cover the seed.

The other method and the one which has been found more dependable is that of sowing the seed broadcast and covering with a spike tooth harrow. In case grass and clover seed drill is available, it may be used quite successfully.—C. R. Megee, Associate Professor of Farm Crops, M. S. C.

YELLOW EYE BEAN

I am enclosing a bean which I am to raise for a contract bean. It is called the yellow eye bean. Will you please tell me if you think this bean will grow here? I have good

heavy bean ground. How much do I have to plant to the acre? How many days will it take for them to mature?—J. S., Saginaw, Michigan.

THE yellow eye bean will grow and do very well here in the state of Michigan. I have raised them in my test plots here at the college for two years now and find they yield about the same as do the red kidney, in some instances a little more to the acre.

I would imagine that about 50 to 60 pounds to the acre would be about the right amount of seed to sow. They mature in about the same amount of time as do the kidney beans, possibly taking just a little longer.—H. R. Pettigrove, Assistant Professor of Farm crops, Michigan State College.

GROWING BEANS ON BEET FIELD

Please tell me if a good beet crop turned under will produce a good crop of red beans. Our beets froze in so I thought I would turn them under and plant to red beans.—Reader.

A GOOD crop of beets turned under should add a great amount of humus to your soil and thus give it a greater water holding capacity, with the nitrogen in the beets becoming readily available. The one suggestion which might be made is to prepare your seed bed early so as to work it down thoroughly, using the disks, spring tooth harrow and cultipacker, especially the cultipacker to get a good firm seed bed.

With the crop of beets turned under it probably would be advisable to use 200 to 250 pounds of acid phosphate to the acre to assure you that your beans will ripen uniformly and at about the proper time in the fall. Turning under such a large quantity of beets might tend to prolong the growth without the addition of other fertilizers.—H. R. Pettigrove, Ass't. Professor of Farm Crops, M. S. C.

of the cows and one-half of all milk and cream and that I am to leave as many head of cattle when I leave as was on the place when I came. Now the matter in question is one of the calves. She is now three years old and I have not been able to get her with calf and we have made up our minds to sell her for beef. However, the owner claims all of this heifer and says that I am not entitled to my one-third of the price she brings. I have fed her out of the undivided feed and taken care of her for the last two years or better and as long as that contract says that I have to replace her, I think I am entitled to my share of what she brings. Would appreciate your views on this matter, also as to whether I will have to replace this heifer as a three year old or with a calf six months old.—Reader, Wayland, Mich.

I AM assuming the heifer mentioned was one of the calves in the original number. I also am wondering if your lease says you are to replace any stock sold or that has died during the period of the lease. This is not just or reasonable. You should however, replace the original number of stock the landlord furnished at the outset at the termination of lease. It should be up to the landlord to replace any of his original number during the period of the lease. If he sells one of the original animals he furnished, the proceeds are his, but he should replace the animal at once.

The tenant, no doubt, has a claim against the landlord for feeding over a portion of this period the heifer in question, for he has lost such income as a share in the calf and milk products. A more satisfactory way is to own the young stock in common from the outset.—F. T. Riddell, Research Assistant, Economics Dept, M. S. C.

CAN THEY CHANGE SCHOOL SITE?

Has the school board of a city any authority to change the site of a school house without a vote of the taxpayers. Now if the school board has not the authority to do this what proceeding will the people have to take to stop them?—W. H. W., Saulte Ste. Marie, Mich.

AS to whether a board has the right to select a site would depend upon the provisions of the act under which a school district is operating. Boards of education in many of the cities of Michigan do have that right because the acts under which they are operating give the authority of the selection of the site to the board of education.—W. L. Coffey, Deputy Supt. of Public Instruction.

TOURING INFORMATION

GOING TO WHEELING, W. VA.

I am planning on a trip from here to Wheeling, W. Va. Will you write me the best route to take by auto, and give the leading cities I will pass through? I know the route as far as Toledo.—W. K., Monroe, Mich.

FROM Monroe to Toledo you follow the Dixie Highway. Follow this highway right on through Toledo, Perrysburg, Bowling Green, to Findlay. From there follow the Harrison Trail going through Upper Sandusky, Marion, Delaware, to Columbus. Here you turn left onto Victory Highway which runs into Wheeling, W. Va., passing through Zanesville and Cambridge. The three roads are national highways and are plainly marked.—Managing Editor.

TO FLORIDA NEXT WINTER

We note that you offer to give information to your readers who are planning trips. We intend to drive to Florida this coming winter and would like to know the best route.—Mrs. E. P., Hastings, Mich.

FOLLOW the Dixie Highway. Toledo, Ohio, is perhaps the nearest point where you can get to this national road. This route is a very interesting one, passing through Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, and into Florida. In Tennessee you cross the Blue ridge mountains so have your brakes in good condition.—Managing Editor.

50% of the Farmers who expect to get Separators and Milk- ers intend to buy DE LAVALS

INFORMATION recently published in a report of an investigation among the 250,000 subscribers of THE DAIRY FARMER, owned by E. T. Meredith, of De Moines, Iowa, former Secretary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, gives an interesting idea as to the present and future use of cream separators and milking machines.

Of the DAIRY FARMER subscribers using cream separators
milkers

41.98% own De Laval Separators

16.51% own De Laval Milkers

Of those expecting to buy new cream separators or milking machines, as reported in this DAIRY FARMER investigation,

52.08% expect to buy De Laval Separators

50.00% expect to buy De Laval Milkers

Think of it! As many of these people expect to buy De Laval Separators and Milkers as all other makes put together. Why? Because they must think De Laval are the best.

If there is any doubt about the kind of separator or milker you should buy, see your De Laval Agent or write the nearest office below, so that we may point out to you the advantages of owning a De Laval.

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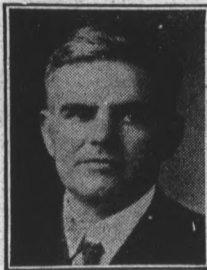
Broadscope Farm News and Views

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.)

Two Weeks

AS I write this it comes to my mind the last time I talked with you I excused myself to go set out the oats for the sixth time, as a telephone message had just announced the arrival of threshermen next day. The oats were set out, and the next day arrived on schedule time, but the thresherman did not! No, he changed his mind, as threshers are wont to do, and went east from our corner, and threshed for everybody along the line, and was to clean up the



L. W. MEERS

jobs on our road on the return circuit. But, alas, the circuit is not completed yet! This was two weeks ago, and according to a quite accurate prediction, it will be another week before he gets here. He has been at one place now, for a week. Engine trouble and rain are not conducive to fast threshing. Our oats, however, were in fair condition to stack "the next day", and that is where they went. Did the thresher disappoint us? No, not in the least. When I was young in the farming game, it did disappoint me when the threshers failed to arrive as they planned, but now, with the passing years, I have grown wiser and never really expect to thresh until I see the rig turn in our driveway! Threshers are very much like an accommodation train that used to run through our town. If it was on time it was a mistake, and if it was late it was really on time at that. But, somehow, some one must thresh last, and possibly he will be somewhat put out in one way or another—but no doubt next year the tables will turn, and he will be one of the favored ones. "The last shall be first, and the first shall be last", wasn't meant for threshing rule, but it generally works out that way.

What Did I Say?

Yes, what did I say in the last talk about leaving alfalfa in bunches long enough to kill out the plants beneath? We cut alfalfa, and never saw it cure as nicely. We had it nearly all in bunches the second day, and fit to haul. But the weather was good, so we helped a neighbor thresh, intending to draw the alfalfa the next day. Before the next day arrived, came the hardest rain in years. Five inches fell in about five hours, and at regular intervals ever since we get from one half to one inch of wet, to keep the alfalfa soaked. So there seems no possibility of its making hay, and we shall draw it as soon as possible, wet or no wet, and at least get it off the field onto one we shall plow next year. It ought to make humus, when plowed under.

Potatoes

Never have we had such a wonderful growth of potato tops. It is a task to walk through the fields. If the tuber crop is in proportion to the tops we will need another storage house. But we haven't planned it yet! Great thrifty tops do not always denote a bumper crop, and I am inclined to think the tops have overdone a good thing this year. It is surprising how the Bordeaux mixture adheres to the plants thru all these rains. It has rained so much it has been difficult to get suitable weather for spraying. We find the spraying is much more effective if applied on bright sunny days. The sunshine seems to set the spray something like it will white wash. In fact there is so much lime in Bordeaux mixture it is a sort of a white wash. We find it pays to use finishing lime in the mixture. We have

had to use common mason's hydrated lime once or twice, but it is not to be compared with the finishing coat lime. It seems rather rough on the vines to drive through them with a rig weighing a ton and a half. It crushes them badly, but in a few days they seem to be about as rank and flourishing as ever. We have been using three nozzles to the row, but will have four from now on, making sixteen nozzles. The pump will maintain 250 lbs. pressure on them easily, using about 150 gallons of mixture per acre, and costing about \$1.20 per acre for materials. It takes twenty minutes for application; another twenty minutes is required in going to and from the fields, refilling, etc. Thus spraying for six times on ten acres is quite an item of expense, but in most seasons it will pay out, and must be done if the field is certified.

Guinea Hens

In a recent article mention was made of the havoc done by rats in our corn crib, and the statement was made that we intended to build a new crib in such a manner rats could not enter. Now comes a letter from a good friend in Custer, Mich., in which he says Guinea hens are almost certain to drive rats away from a farm. He has quite convincing proof of it, and as it is a new method of rat extermination to us, we are wondering whether any one else among M. B. F. readers have perhaps tried it. If so,

I have been a subscriber to your paper since your first regular issue, and have always enjoyed it very much. Think the department that gives me the most pleasure is "Broadscope Farm News", by Mr. Meeks. I enjoy his very sensible and practical articles very much. Wishing you continued success, I remain.—Orla M. Clark, Clinton County.

we should like to hear from them. If it is a success it would be a very economical way, for really Guinea hens are quite a profitable proposition on the farm anyway. Seems as if there is no other poultry meat quite as good as that of the Guinea and if it were not for their imitation saxophone playing they would be found on many more farms than they are at present.

Fall Seeding

It seems many farmers would like to sow alfalfa when they sow their wheat and mention of this practice was made in the last issue, and nothing more definite can be said. It may possibly be successful, but the chances are too great against it. Some may wonder why, if August 15 is a good date to sow alfalfa, why September 15 should be altogether too late. Four weeks growth on young alfalfa means a great deal, and if it were possible for it to attain growth enough, when sown in wheat, to winter successfully, it would either crowd the wheat the next spring, or the wheat would crowd it. Surely two crops could not make normal growth and, if left to cut when the wheat was harvested, the alfalfa would be nearly worthless. When sown alone in August it should be ready for the first cutting the next June. Many want to know about sowing lime for alfalfa. Shall it be sown when wheat is, or sown on wheat in spring when the alfalfa is seeded? By all means sow the lime when fitting the ground for wheat. This advice will be almost too late by the time this copy reaches its readers, but it is the gist of some letters which have been sent out this past week, and may be of some value to some one, even at this late date.

Inclosed you will find one dollar for three more years of your wonderful magazine. Don't want to miss any more than I have to.—R. G. Hunter, Berrien County, Michigan.

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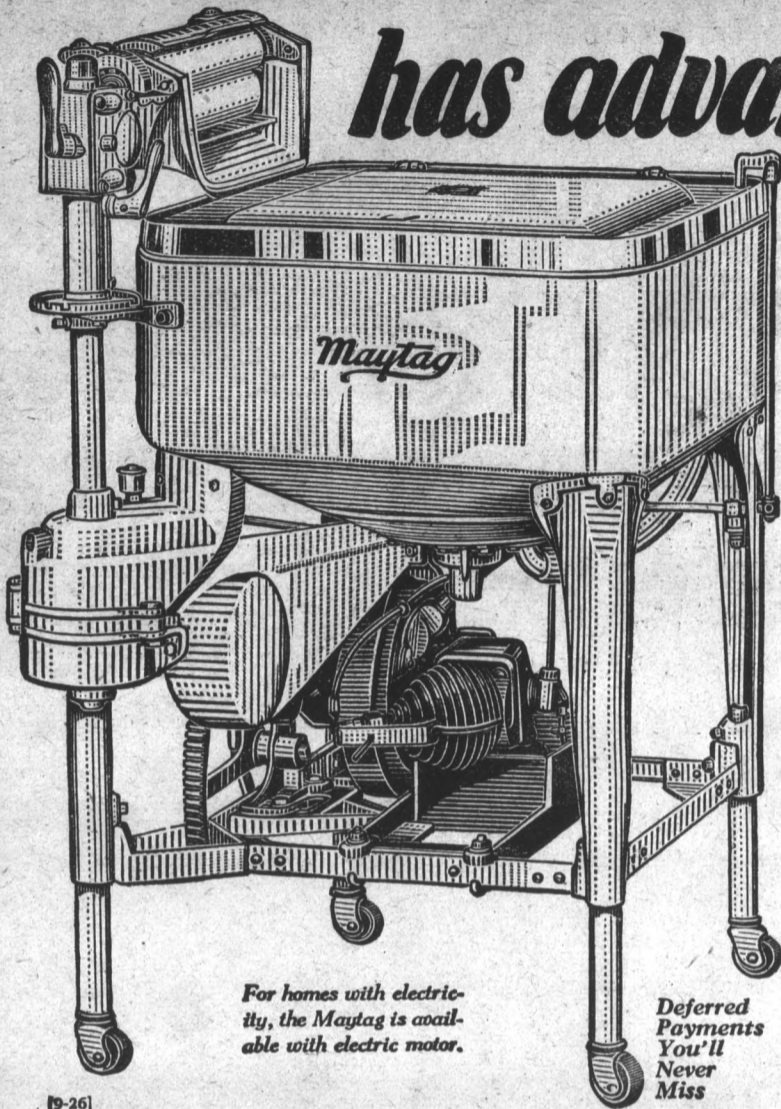
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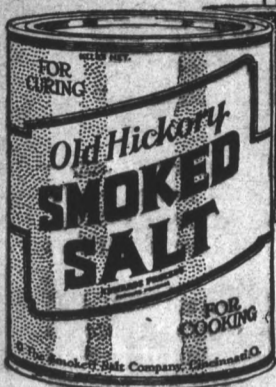
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COUNTY CROP REPORTS

Gladwin (NW).—Weather continues wet and cloudy. Corn isn't ripening. Some wheat up with some still to be put in. Buckwheat fair and ready to harvest. Cucumbers are bearing well. T. B. cowtesters in this locality. Sweet clover stands poor chance of getting ripe. Threshing not all done. Quotations at Gladwin: Wheat, \$1.10 bu.; oats, 30c bu.; rye, 78c bu.; beans, \$3.50 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.00; butterfat, 41c lb.; eggs, 26c doz.—L. C. Y., 9-15-26.

Hillsdale.—Too wet for working wheat ground. Everything at standstill because of rain. Corn ripe but stalks too green to cut. Threshing about over. Oats poor quality because of rains. Too wet for bean harvest. Weeds flourishing. Quotations at Hillsdale: Oats, 38c bu.; wheat, \$1.15 bu.; potatoes, \$2.20 cwt.; eggs, 36c doz.; butter, 50c lb.—L. W. M., 9-16-26.

Shiawassee (NW).—Heavy rains of August and blight spoiled outlook for beans. No beans pulled yet, ground too wet. Rain every other day. Grain all threshed except what was put in barns. Big acreage of wheat to be sowed if it quits raining. Some corn nearly ripe. Pasture fair, new seeding good. Quotations at Elsie: Oats, 26c bu.; wheat \$1.12 bu.; beans, \$3.50 cwt.; eggs, 30c doz.; butter, 45c lb.—Geo. L. Pearce, 9-16-26.

St. Joseph (SE).—Some wheat being sowed. Corn ripening slow on account of recent wet weather. Early corn about ready to cut. Much damage to clover seed done by rain. Some mint being still and yields good but rainy weather hinders cutting. Third cutting of alfalfa ready. Light frost in low places. Apples and grapes a big crop. Threshing nearly completed.—A. J. Y., 9-16-26.

Hillsdale (NW).—Plenty of rain, in fact too much, rains nearly every day. Threshing about finished. Some early corn out. Some wheat has been sown. Some farmers cannot use Red Rock wheat for seed this year because of stinking smut. Big crop of peaches being harvested; price around \$1.50 to \$2.00. Grapes beginning to ripen. Big crop of pears and plums, with price low.—Chas. Hunt, 9-16-26.

Genesee.—Few farmers have started pulling beans. Wet weather of past week has been unfavorable for harvest. Some fall wheat sown and much more will probably be drilled coming week. No silos filled yet, but several expecting to fill first of week. Pasture short and milk production low. Some acres of alfalfa out for third time. Quotations at Flint: Wheat \$1.13 bu.; corn, 30c bu.; oats, 35c bu.; rye, 77c bu.; beans, \$3.25 cwt.; potatoes, \$2.25 cwt.; butter, 45c lb.; eggs, 35c doz.—H. E. S., 9-16-26.

Monroe.—Corn very good, ripening slowly. Too much rain. Few silos filled. Fruits plentiful. Prospects for potatoes good. Dry weather needed to ripen late crop. No harmful frost to date. Quotations at Monroe: Wheat, \$1.22 bu.; corn, \$1.00 cwt.; oats, 34c bu.; rye, 75c bu.; potatoes, \$1.35 bu.; butter, 48c lb.; eggs, 35c doz.—Mrs. Florence Howard, 9-16-26.

Defiance County, Ohio.—Wet the past month. Rain at present. Oats still in field. Alfalfa big crop. Plowing and corn cutting delayed. Corn, young grass and clover good. Quotations at Bryan, Ohio: Wheat, \$1.15 bu.; corn, 30c cwt.; oats, 27c bu.; potatoes, \$3.00 cwt.; milk \$1.20 cwt.; eggs, 33c doz.—W. E. Brown, 9-16-26.

Midland.—Beans being harvested selling same as last season. Some beans are being plowed down to get rid of the weeds. No corn cut. None ready. Sugar beets No. 1 crop. Weather unfavorable for other crops. Quotations at Midland: Hay, \$13.00 ton; corn, 70c bu.; oats, 27c bu.; rye, 71c bu.; wheat, \$1.00 bu.; beans, \$3.55 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.00 cwt.; eggs, 27c doz.; butter, 40c lb.—B. V. Chase, 9-16-26.

Tuscola (W).—Threshing about finished, grain turning out better than expected. Some farmers started pulling beans, others on account of rain are holding off. Sugar beets looking fine with some reports of rotting. Fall pastures good. Everybody feeling better since politicians have subsided. Quotations at Vassar: Hay, \$12.00 ton; corn, 71c bu.; oats, 29c bu.; rye, 73c bu.; wheat, \$1.12 bu.; beans, \$3.55 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.35 bu.; eggs, 32c doz.; butter, 45c lb.—J. T., 9-15-26.

Oakland.—Second alfalfa crop light. New fields June clover to cut for seed. Bean pulling being done on light soil, heavier soils not fit to harvest for two weeks. Wheat seeding commenced. The ground that was plowed early is in fine shape. Too dry to plow heavy soils. Buckwheat getting ripe, fair crop. Quotations at Holly: Wheat, \$1.12 bu.; corn, 30c bu.; oats, 32c bu.; rye, 75c bu.; beans, \$3.50 cwt.; butter, 45c lb.; eggs, 35c doz. John DeCoo, 9-16-26.

St. Joseph (NW).—Oats about half threshed, badly damaged by wet weather,



yielding 30 to 50 bushels. Some wheat sown; one-half acreage to plow. Corn growing slowly; needs two weeks of good weather before frost. Lots of apples. Older plentiful this year. Quotations at Marcellus: Wheat, \$1.11 bu.; corn, 75c bu.; oats, 35c bu.; rye, 75c bu.; chickens, 24c lb.; potatoes, \$4.50 cwt.; butterfat, 42c lb.; eggs, 34c doz.—G. J. W., 9-14-26.

St. Joseph (S).—Hay about finished, fine crop. Corn cutting not commenced. Early potatoes good. Fruit abundant, especially apples and pears. Peaches slower. Fall plowing progressing and good weather for same. Quotations at Sturgis: Corn 65c bu.; oats, 35c bu.; rye, 78c bu.; wheat, \$1.16 bu.; potatoes, \$1.20 cwt.; eggs, 34c doz.; butter, 37c lb.—Carolyn Hyde, 9-16-26.

Presque Isle.—Farmers bush threshing and sowing fall grain. Oats light this year. Rye and winter wheat fair. Late potatoes have big vines but not many under a hill. Early potatoes are pretty good. Corn still backward, light frost the 12th. Lots of rain. Fields in good condition for plowing. Quotations at Rogers City: Wheat \$1.10 bu.; oats, 45c bu.; rye, 75c bu.; potatoes, \$1.00 bu.; butter, 35c lb.; eggs, 35c doz.—F. E., 9-14-26.

Clinton-Eaton-Ionia.—Too much rain bothering bean harvest; some pulled and few in the dry. Most everyone drilling wheat; looks as if big acreage would be planted. Late potatoes doing fine. Corn will soon be out of danger of frost. Some ready to fill silos. Late apples looking fine with big crop. Quotations at Lansing: Wheat, \$1.18 bu.; corn, 30c bu.; oats, 28c bu.; beans, \$3.60, cwt.; butter, 45c lb.; eggs, 32c doz.—Bruce B. Douglas, 9-16-26.

Lenawee (W).—Continued wet. Most threshing done. Most oats colored. Wheat that stood out in rains sprouted. Some sowing wheat, others plowing, working roads, cutting third crop alfalfa. Corn cutting and silo filling will commence next week. Some silos will not be filled on account of no help. Frost killed cucumbers and potatoes on low ground. Quotations at Cadmus: Hay, \$12.00 ton; oats, 30c bu.; wheat, \$1.20 bu.; potatoes, \$2.50 cwt.; eggs, 36c doz.—C. B., 9-16-26.

Wexford.—Late hay being harvested. Tender crops injured slightly by light frost this week. Potatoes good. Corn not matured. Pasture good. Early apples about gone. Quite a number of pure bred registered cattle purchased in Wexford county lately.—E. H. D., 9-16-26.

Alpena.—Most crops taken care of. Lots of rain. Heavy frost here last week, damaged corn most. Potatoes not dug yet; little green. Quotations at Spratt: Wheat, \$1.25 bu.; oats, 40c bu.; rye, 75c bu.; beans, \$3.50 cwt.; eggs, 30c doz.—R. Harken, 9-16-26.

Saginaw (NW).—Threshing about all done. Oats about average. Some beans pulled but weather too wet to cure them. Beans and corn ripening slow. Some wheat sown. Will be normal acreage if beans get ripe. Quite a few new poultry houses going up. More in poultry than in other farming. Quotations at Hamlock: Corn 72c bu.; oats, 28c bu.; rye, 73c bu.; wheat, \$1.12 bu.; beans, \$3.55 cwt.; eggs, 34c doz.; butter, 40c lb.—F. Dungey, 9-15-26.

Huron (E).—Tail end of shock threshing, grain discolored; some sprouted. Fall wheat sowing sure to come up everywhere. Potatoes in danger. Beans in spots; bulk hopeless. No frost yet. Pickles still yield but pick heavy for brown spot. Many looking for stock; very scarce except horses. Help more plentiful. Some auction sales billed; aged farmers giving up; still some movement to city and a few "back-to-the-landers."—E. R., 9-16-26.

Oceo.—Threshing almost over with and wheat sowing well under way. Corn needs sunshine to mature. Two or three weeks without frost would be just right for all fall crops. Third crop of alfalfa is coming fine and should make a lot of hay. Late potatoes are growing fine and early ones mostly all dug.—Walter N. Hirschy, 9-17-26.

FRUIT AND ORCHARD

Edited by HERBERT NAFZIGER, Berrien County

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

THE 1926 CROP

A GREAT hullabaloo is being made about Michigan's tremendous, record breaking fruit crop. As one gentleman said to another "Where do they get that stuff?" The official estimate for apples is only 60 per cent of a full crop and for grapes 70 per cent. Nothing so tremendous about that, in fact we believe that even this estimate is too high as far as the grape crop is concerned. Many growers are already complaining about the shortness of the crop. Michigan's estimated peach crop is also far from being a record-breaker, having been exceeded in size three times in the last 11 years. Much has also been heard about the great national apple crop but examination of the records shows that this crop has also been exceeded many times in the past.



Herbert Nafziger

Talking about a flood of fruit may furnish amusement for some one but we cannot see that it will help the grower very much.

PEACH YELLOWS AND LITTLE-PEACH

PEACH yellows and little-peach are staging a comeback in parts of southern Michigan. Growers are urged to be on the lookout and to promptly destroy all diseased trees. There is some danger in the fact that many of the younger growers are more or less unfamiliar with the symptoms of these diseases.

SPRAYING RASPBERRIES

I would like to know about the spraying of raspberries. The young canes have a bight, sort of blotches mostly on the lower part. What should I spray them with and when and would a duster work as good as spraying?—C. M., Breckenridge, Michigan.

YOUR raspberries are no doubt suffering from anthracnose. Remove the old canes immediately after harvest and spray each year as follows: 1.—Just as the leaf buds begin to burst in the spring use 5 gallons of lime-sulphur in 50 gallons of water. 2.—Just before the blossoms open use bordeaux mixture, two pounds copper sulphate, four pounds lime and fifty gallons water. I know of no growers who use dust on raspberries.

OLD BLACKBERRY PATCH

On a farm we have recently purchased there is a patch of blackberries that have not been tended for years. They are the Eldorado variety, and have spread all over but yield practically nothing. What is the best way of bringing the patch up to what it should be and the quickest? If we plowed out the sprouts back to the original rows would they do anything? If we cut

or burned all sprouts off, would they produce a crop of berries next year from the new sprouts?—A. W. B., East Jordan, Michigan.

WE would advise you to remove the old canes from the rows after harvest. Pruning or plowing this late in the season would not be advisable as it may stimulate a late growth and cause winter killing. Next spring, early, plow the patch back to the original rows and keep it dragged until picking time. In the early spring the canes in the rows should be thinned about 3 inches apart, leaving the strongest canes. The young shoots should be pinched to a height of about 18 inches during the summer. This makes a stocky cane and encourages branching.

BROWN SPOT

What kind of spray is best to control those brown spots on apples and when to apply it?—H. C. K., Pompeii, Michigan.

IF the spots are sunken and the skin unbroken then the trouble may be due to early hail injury or to stippen. The latter is a disease which is thought to be caused by extreme fluctuations of water supply such as a drought immediately following a wet spell. Baldwin is very susceptible and Spy and King are also sometime troubled. The brown spots are not confined to the skin but also extend through into the flesh of the apple. Johnathan-spot is a similar disease which is so serious on the Johnathan that the culture of this variety is being given up in some sections. Neither of these diseases are curable and spraying will do no good.

Scab spots can be controlled by spraying with lime-sulphur solution. These are gray in color and as a rule, are not sunken. Spray just before the blossoms are open, again after the blossoms drop and again two weeks later.

FIRE-BLIGHT

I have some apple trees that look good and had taken good care of them but once in a while I can find a limb where the leaves are curled and dried up. I did cut the dry leaves with limbs and all off but in about a day or two there will be some other limbs drying also. I have the same trouble with the peach trees: I must tell you that the trees were sprayed when still dormant.—J. P., Cedar, Michigan.

YOUR apple trees are no doubt suffering from fire-blight. Spraying will not control this disease. The trees should be gone over at frequent intervals and the blighted limbs cut off well below the diseased portion. Blighted spurs should also be removed. The disease may also run down a limb and cause a canker on the main branch. These cankers should be cut out and the wound disinfected with lysol or corrosive sublimate solution.

We have never known fire-blight to attack peach trees. Your peach trees are probably suffering from some other trouble such as borers or the effects of winter injury.



AGRICULTURAL CLUB OF FREMONT HIGH SCHOOL AND INSTRUCTOR

This agricultural club of the Fremont High School has become an important factor in the rural life of that community. Under the direction of E. R. Holden (the one wearing glasses in the front row) the students tested 6000 ears of corn for farmers this year, or enough to plant over 400 acres. The saving to the farmers is estimated at over \$4,000. They have also been very active in boosting for dairying and alfalfa in their county.

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N. Carlyle Engen, Westbrook, Minn., is the author of the best story ever written on "The Advantages of a Well Fenced Farm."



N. CARLYLE ENGEN

For this first prize story Mr. Engen was paid \$500.00 by the Keystone Steel & Wire Co., Peoria, Ill. But in addition to his check, Mr. Engen is surely due much praise from his friends, neighbors and fellow farmers for his masterful contribution to the big \$1500.00 Contest put on by the

manufacturers of Red Strand Galvanized Square Deal Fence.

Mr. Engen's complete story will be reprinted in the next issue of The Michigan Business Farmer. It will pay you to read this story carefully. There's a \$500.00 message in it for you. Look for it in the October ninth issue on page 21.

If you want advance copies of Mr. Engen's story, names of other \$1500.00 contest prize winners and some of their stories, along with an "Official Proof of Tests" book which shows how nationally known steel laboratories test fence wire for rust-resisting, long lasting qualities. Write to the Keystone Steel & Wire Co., 4874 Industrial Street, Peoria, Ill.—(Adv.)

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THE BUSINESS FARMER, Dept. H. Mt. Clemens, Mich.



"Let the Lower Lights Be Burning"

A NON-SECTARIAN SERMON BY

Rev. David T. Warner

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

TEXT: "You are the light of the world. Even so let your light so shine before men; that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father who is in heaven." Matt. 5:14b, 16.

LET the lower lights be burning. I hear you singing it now; and you would mean it if you pondered. It was a dark, wild, and starless night and a boat was plunging in a heavy sea near Cleveland harbor. On seeing but one light in the light-house, the captain asked, "Is this Cleveland?" "This is," said the pilot. "But where are the lower lights?" "They have gone out, sir."

We are salt silently and inconspicuously putting sweetening and flavor into the world to arrest its decay. But, we are light sending out conspicuous and illuminating rays to human crafts making for a safe harbor thru the heavy seas of life. Ye are "in the midst of a crooked and perverse generation, among whom," says Paul, "ye are seen as lights in the world, holding forth the word of life."

"Ye are the light of the world." How relatively eminent the Christian's position is, may be seen in the words of Christ, "I am the light of the world; he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness." This became apparent to the Revelator who tells us, "there shall be no night there." A poetical conception is,

"This lamp from off the everlasting throne, Mercey took down and in the night of time Stood, casting on the dark her gracious bow, And evermore beseeching men with tears And earnest sighs, to hear, believe, and live."

Verily, we are going on to that time; yea, we are in that time in proportion as we are light.

But again, "Whence this light? Listen, "He was the true light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world." The Jesus of our fathers and of revelation has thrown his long trail of light across the centuries; and there Paul, Polycarp, Huss, Luther, Wycliffe, Wesley, Moody, Mott, Speer, Eddy, and others have lit their torches to be light in themselves.

It is well to keep in mind that moral darkness and despair can only be dispelled thru a constant and vital touch with the Light-Bringer. He has come to make us light-holders.

"The spirit of man is the lamp of Jehovah." We bow most humbly to those who are lights in the fields of science of invention, of literature, and of industry. We are grateful for those who labor there. In these fields we all can not qualify as lights. But all Christians are to be light-holders of moral illumination, conviction, and certainty to a perishing world.

The other day I heard a speaker who has a vivid and intense conviction of the evils of intemperance. I saw his face glow and felt his enthusiasm burn. Even so, light must glow. That is its nature. Hear Luther at Worms, surrounded by unrelenting enemies, pressed on every hand to recant, and his life in peril! Hear him say, "I cannot do otherwise, so help me God." His verbal lightning and thunderbolts are still reverberating down the centuries. Evidently, he had caught hold of the robe of his Master and would not let it go. Here is the conviction that masters and certifies the truth before

men. Christian, if you have no longing to spring your conviction upon the world, it must be very feeble indeed. The soap-box socialist soon lets you know what he has found. And the world expects to hear and learn from you. Light can do nothing else but to shine. How big a corner are you brightening?

Christ lit his disciples to shine. They were sitting upon a mountain communing. For across the valley was a citadel perched upon the rocks. Jesus said to them, "Do you see that city? A city upon a hill cannot be hid." How simple—but profound—the teachings! Christians are to be radiant and happy, but not for themselves alone. Suppose the Sun would say, "Now I am going to keep all my light and warmth for myself. I'll not risk losing it thru shining into the dark valleys, and forests of the earth." What would happen? All creation would cry out against him. Will your neighbors cry out against you in the judgment? Some churches act as if it were their chief business to save religion rather than men. So engrossed are they about "mint, anise, and cummin" that they forget about men. It is generally supposed by "the man in the street" that the churches are to save men. And doesn't the church that is spending major strength and time to keep creed and discipline intact, come dangerously near cutting itself loose from Christ? "Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! Because ye shut the kingdom of heaven against men."

"Let your light so shine before men." The lighthouse-keeper is instructed to care for the lights and keep them burning. Why? So that lake-burdened ships and wind-tossed crafts might find their way say thru the darkness to the shore. But one day he soliloquizes, "I am instructed to keep this light burning" and then begins to throw the shutters over the windows, saying, "I am not going to let the wind blow it out." Well, he has light in his own little room, but the sea is dark and the ships cannot find the harbor. He might as well blow out his light for he has betrayed his trust. Let your light shine before men. Said the men in the barbershop, "Preachers are full of platitudes about religion, but look at their members." How painfully, but logically, true that the world judges religion by the personal living of professing Christians! "Ye, as living epistles are read and known of all men." "Ye" are the boldest and most manifest explanation of the Gospel. "Ye" not in the church pew robed in saintly garments, but "ye" in the home, on the street, in business, and all life-expressions. Beecher said, "Give me one hundred men of God and I will defy the infidel world." But it took but one Luther to stir a decaying order to its dregs. The heat of his soul has burned the dross out of thousands of infidels. So, we need men that glow, not only when they sing; and that look saintly not only when they pray. An ill-smelling Christian creates an awful odor in the community. But a handful of folks who are willing to be bruised so that the fragrance of Christianity might be released, can transform a community in a short time.

"Let your light so shine"—let it shine "before men"—let it shine "that they may see," not you, but "your good works"—"and glorify," not you, but "your Father who is in heaven."

BIBLE THOUGHTS

REMEMBER NOW thy Creator in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh, when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them. Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter: Fear God, and keep his commandments: for this is the whole duty of man.—Ecc. 12:1, 13.

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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.)

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 7:05 P. M. eastern standard time.

MEANING OF RADIO TERMS

Power amplifier—An audio-frequency amplifier designed to deliver sufficient electrical energy to a sound reproducer to make the signal audible in a large hall or auditorium.

Refraction—The change in direction of a wave when it strikes the boundary between two media of different density.

Reflection—the bending backward of a wave when it enters a medium of different density. For instance, a ray of light entering water will bend upward.

Rotor—That part of any radio apparatus which turns, such as movable plates for a condenser, the revolving part of a vario-coupler, or variometer, or the rotating part of an electrical machine.

Secondary—The second winding of a transformer, or the winding which delivers energy.

Shunt—A parallel connection. An instrument or piece of apparatus is connected across the line or some other instrument in the circuit.

Taps—Connections made to an inductance coil to vary the number of turns included in the circuit.

Vacuum tube—An electron emission device having two or three electrodes enclosed in a vessel from which air and

I wish to thank you for the help your Radio Department gave me in rebuilding my radio receiving set. This set works fine now and I appreciate all that you have done for me. C. W. Hickmott, Oakland County, Michigan.

other gases have been removed to a high degree of vacuum. An electron relay.

Vernier—A device by means of which accurate readings of a meter may be obtained, or by means of which a fine variation of instruments can be effected.

Static—The electrical disturbances due to atmospheric discharges, such as lightning, or charges sometimes accumulating on the antenna due to moisture.

Tickler—An inductance coil, by means of which energy from the plate circuit is returned to the grid circuit, in order to obtain regeneration.

Vario-coupler—A radio frequency transformer in which the relative positions of the two coils may be changed.

Amplifier—A circuit or other device which increases the intensity of electric current; usually, it is a circuit comprising one or more three-electrode vacuum tubes.

Detector—Any device which renders radio frequency signals perceptible; usually a rectifier.

Fading—The irregular fluctuation of the strength of a radio signal from a distant station, observed especially at night. Its cause has not yet been definitely determined.

Farad—The practical unit of capacity. If a steady current of one ampere flows into a condenser, and the voltage across the condenser is one volt at the end of one second, the capacity of that condenser is one farad. A microfarad is .000001 farad.

COMMENTS

Please send us one of your pads for the taking of Market Reports. They are very good.—Chas. J. Klemmer, St. Clair County.

I have been listening in to your farm market reports for several weeks and find them very helpful for stock marketing. The market reports come at the most convenient time for farmers after the day's work is done. I would be much pleased if you would send me one of your pads.—Carl Allenden, Lenawee Co.

Please send your market pad. I think the radio market report is fine for the farmer.—J. J. Schields, Oakland County.

A SMILE OR TWO

All Mother's Fault

"I hardly knew your father to-day," said the visitor to the little girl. "He has cut his beard again. That's the third time in a year." "It ain't father what's done it," explained the child. "Father likes his beard on, but you see, mother is stuffing the sofa!"

Do You?

Two young surveyors working in a Louisiana swamp spied what they at first thought was a hoop snake; but at second

glance they saw that two snakes, each with the other's tail in its mouth, were strenuously trying to swallow each other. On reaching camp that night they told their snake story to the cook, a gray-haired veteran of the swamps. "That was a mighty curious sight, boys," said the old man, "a mighty curious sight. I reckon you wouldn't have believed it if you hadn't seen it, would you?" "Probably not," agreed the boys. "Well," said the old man, "I didn't see it."

Let It Soak In

When the colored couple were being married and the clergyman read the words, "love, honor and obey," the bridegroom interrupted: "Read dat ag'in, parson; read dat oncet

mo', so's de lady kin ketch de full solemnity of de meanin'. Ise been married befo'."

Why, Sonny

Little Willie: "Pass me the butter." Mother (reproachfully): "If what, Willie?" "If you can reach it."

Counter Chat

"I want some consecrated lye." "You mean concentrated lye." "It does nutmeg any difference. That's what I camphor. What does it sulphur?" "Fifteen cents! I never cinnamon with so much wit." "Well, I shouted myrrh-myrrh. Yet I ammonia novice at it."

Mistaken Identity

Judge: "This man says that after he fired a shot he saw you run from his chicken-coop."

"Rastus Johnsing: "He could easily be mistaken jedge. Fast ez Ah was runnin', it might have been some one else what faintly resembles me."

Not Him

Short-sighted Lady (in grocery): "Is that the head cheese over there?" Salesman: "No ma'am, that's one of his assistants."

Better Eggs

A rooster by perseverance rolled an ostrich egg into the chicken yard. He called the hens and said: "Now I'm not casting any insinuations or reproaching any of you hens, but I just want you to see what is being done in other places."

Probably a Flivver

Hubby—I have a terrible rumbling in my stomach, like a wagon going over a bridge. Wifie—Very likely that truck you ate for dinner last right.

Avoiding Trouble

Traveling toy salesman: "I love you and want you for my wife." Blonde Bookkeeper: "But are you sure your wife will like me?"



2 1/2 Tons Heats 5 Rooms

"There is no heater to compare with the Bulldog. I burned 2 1/2 tons of coal last winter and heated five rooms and a bath"—Walter Geary, Gloucester, Mass. That's 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!

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"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 he adds: "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. That's the fuel I am using."

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The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1926

Edited and Published by
THE RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
GEORGE M. SLOCUM, President
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

DETROIT OFFICE—2-144 General Motors Building
Represented in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis by
The Stockman-Business Farmer Trio.
Member of Agricultural Publishers Association
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We will not knowingly accept the advertising of any person or firm who we do not believe to be thoroughly honest and reliable. Should any reader have any cause for complaint against any advertiser in these columns, the publisher would appreciate an immediate letter bringing all facts to light. In every case when writing say: "I saw your advertisement in The Michigan Business Farmer!" It will guarantee honest dealing.

"The Farm Paper of Service"

FIGHTING THE CHICKEN THIEF

CHICKEN thieves are getting altogether too numerous and active. Last year the farmers of Illinois lost around \$1,500,000 worth of poultry, according to a recent investigation. That seems like a rather high figure perhaps, but we are inclined to believe that the value of the poultry stolen in Michigan in one year would amount to almost that figure. This would be about one-third of the value of the chickens sold off Michigan farms in a year.

So many farmers have had their poultry houses raided that some of them are considering most seriously abandoning the raising of any chickens, except possibly a few to eat and supply the family with eggs. Feeling that something must be done to prevent this increasing loss to the farmers of our state THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER Service and Protective Bureau has decided to offer \$1,000 in rewards to folks who furnish evidence leading to the arrest and conviction of any person guilty of stealing poultry that is the sole property of a paid-up subscriber to this publication. It is our desire to make Michigan a mighty unpopular place for chicken thieves and we are not asking any of you to contribute one cent towards the \$1,000, but we will appreciate your helping us get details regarding conditions in your locality at present.

Full details regarding this new service we are offering you are given on the opposite page.

THE NATIONAL DAIRY EXPOSITION

DURING the week from October 6th to 13th the spot-light, as far as the farmers of this country are concerned, will be turned onto Detroit. It will be the National Dairy Exposition week.

For the first time, and perhaps the last, in the history of the National Dairy Association the annual show will be held in Michigan this fall, at the Michigan State Fair grounds. Many farmers of this state have had desires to attend the National Dairy Exposition some day, and a few of them have done so, going long distance at considerable expense, but this year the show is available to all of them at comparatively little cost.

Folks came to the State Fair this year from the most western counties of the Upper Peninsula and we expect to see them back to the dairy show. Also we expect to see folks there from every state in the Union as well as many of the Canadian provinces. Many of them will come with exhibits, but there will be thousands who come purely to see the show. What they will learn from the show more than justifies the expense of those attending from distant states, so farmers of Michigan can not afford to miss it.

Mark the dates on your calendar and plan to be there.

RURAL FIRE TRUCKS

IN the rural sections surrounding Adrian, there is an organization, composed of farmers, known as the Rural Fire Protective Association of Lenawee County. This association owns a fire truck to fight rural fires. It is kept in the Albion fire hall and operated by the firemen of that city. How many thousands of dollars worth

of farm buildings have been saved since the spring of 1925, when the truck was first put into operation, it is hard to estimate but in most instances it would be safe to figure the entire cost of each building saved because without organized fire fighting equipment most of them burn to the ground once the fire gets started.

A life membership in the association is only \$20.00 and they have 900 life members. It doesn't take much of a fire to amount to \$20.00. Any farmer outside the association can have the use of the fire fighting equipment but the expense to him is \$100.00 plus the cost of the run.

Rural fire losses in America each year amount to \$15,000,000, or one-sixth of the income of the farmers. Farm property is considered a poor risk and less than 10 per cent of the insurance companies make any effort to insure it. City buildings, protected by modern fire fighting equipment, is what they are looking for because the risk is not as great. A roof that is fire proof will help protect the farm building in many cases but supposing lightning strikes? Or a fire starts inside the building, because of internal combustion or numerous other causes? A bucket brigade is about the best fire fighting equipment that could be found and we doubt if neighbors can be called together quick enough to save anything once the fire is under way. On a recent trip the Adrian fire department made a run of 9.4 miles in 13 minutes. How many neighbors could you get together within that time? Not enough to do much toward putting out a fire of any size.

An association of this kind was recently organized among the farmers near Hastings, Barry county, with the fire truck to be kept at Hastings and manned by Hastings firemen. We hope the time is not far off when there will be at least one organization of this kind in almost every county in the state, particularly those that are thickly populated. Insurance companies will be only too glad to reduce their rates on rural property when that time comes.

MICHIGAN FRUIT FOR MICHIGAN FOLKS

WHY are Michigan merchants, even in the fruit belt along the shore of Lake Michigan, selling fruit grown in some other state when there is plenty of Michigan fruit ready for market?

Recently Mr. Verne H. Church, United States agricultural statistician, took a trip through the southwestern part of the state, and he found plenty of fine Michigan fruit for sale at roadside markets while in the towns and cities he stopped at it was impossible to get anything but fruit grown in California or some other distant state, except in rare cases. Where he did find Michigan fruit for sale he also found that the vari-

"MEMORY DAY"

(September 30th)

WE stand again, in the tender light
Of the fair Summer's after glow,
Just where the season, in it's flight,
Halts 'twixt the voilets and the snow.

Just e're it lays aside its bright
Fair verdure for the winter's sleep
And robes itself in garments white,
We come, a loving tryst to keep.

To deck, again, with fragrant flowers,
The low homes where our loved ones rest
In memory of life's sweetest hours,
To lay love's garland on each breast.

Should there be those who slumber here
From kindred, home and friends, away,
With none to drop the flower or tear
Let such be ours, this "Memory Day"

Wrapped in the silence of the years
No care disturbs their peaceful rest
And kindly Nature drops her tears
Impartially above each breast.

Impartially the sunbeams fall
On love-kept grave and sunken mound
Love's tender care is over all
And every spot is sacred ground.

Safe pillowed on Earth's faithful breast
Sleeping away the silent hours,
In sweet oblivion they rest,
Give each the tribute of our flowers.

When from this City of Our Dead,
Made fair, by loving hands, today,
Whose streets give back no echoing tread
As silently we turn away.

This thought shall comfort all our ways
That, while for us, life's storms may beat
It holds for them no troubled days
But perfect rest and slumber sweet.

—Mrs. J. Scott McConnell.

eties from some other states far outnumbered the Michigan grown.

Displays at fairs indicate that Michigan produces as fine fruit as can be grown any place, so it can not be quality that is causing a demand for fruit grown in other states. We defy anyone to find any fruit that looks nicer or has a better flavor than our Michigan grown. What is wrong, then?

We believe we can answer the question we have asked. The reason California fruit has taken the market away from the home grown product is that the growers of California are organized. They grade their fruit carefully and put it on the market in an attractive way. Also they advertise their product, they tell the public about its wonderful flavor through the advertising columns of leading publications throughout the country. It is true that this advertising costs a lot of money, and results at first are small, but it is the keeping before the public that pays in the long run.

Michigan fruit growers have done much to improve their marketing but they have a long way to go yet before they get most of the growers in line. Perhaps an advertising campaign would not only increase the market for their fruit but cause other growers to seek membership in their association. Certainly it would accomplish its main purpose—that of building up the market for Michigan grown fruit. Why not try it?

SEND IN YOUR ROADSIDE MARKET LETTER

HAVE you entered our roadside market contest yet? If you haven't there is still time if you get busy and mail your letter in the near future. The contest closes October 1st.

There are some of our readers who are owners and operators of roadside markets who may not have seen our previous announcements regarding this contest so we are going to repeat it here.

Tell us all about how you operate your roadside market. If you have made a real success of it explain the reasons for your success. What do you find the public most interested in? What did your stand cost and how much does it cost you to operate? What are your total sales for a year, and how much of this is profit? How many months out of the year do you keep the stand open? Do you find that many of your buyers became steady customers? These questions will give you a fair idea of what we want and you write anything else that you believe will interest the other fellow. Pass along your ideas to him and he will pass along his to you.

For the best letter received not later than October 1st we will pay \$5.00; for the second best \$3.00; and the third best \$2.00. Also we will pay \$1.00 each for all additional letters that we receive and print on the subject. Of course the story would not be complete without a picture of the roadside market so we will allow you 50 cents extra for a picture. Just a kodak picture of your market will do if you have nothing better, and send it in with your letter.

So far we have received several letters but we can use a lot of them so all of you who operate roadside markets get busy and tell us about yours. Let's hear from you.

SELLING MICHIGAN AT THE FAIR

IN our estimation a well balanced state fair should sell the people on the state in which it is held and we believe that the 1926 Michigan State Fair did that—it sold the people of Michigan on their own state.

Exhibits told the visitors about the department of agriculture, of the state agricultural college, and of the farmers' organizations. Choice fruits, grains, live stock, poultry and other products of the farm, were there from every section of the state. Some of the finest cattle from the state owned herds, in which every taxpayer has an interest, were there, as well as horses, sheep and swine owned by the state. Exhibits by Boys' and Girls' Club members, different schools, and the State Department of Conservation, all increased one's knowledge of this state. Then there were the products of many of the leading factories of Michigan on display to show what is produced in the cities.

We believe that most of the folks who visited the State Fair this year went away with a new appreciation of what a wonderful state we have.

COMING EVENTS

October 6-13.—National Dairy Show, State Fair Grounds, Detroit, Mich.
October 23-30.—Western Michigan Potato Show, Grand Rapids, Mich.
November 3-5.—Fourth Annual Top 'O Michigan Potato and Apple Show, Gaylord, Mich.
November 27-December 4.—International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.
January 31-February 4, 1927.—Farmers' Week Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.

THE PUBLISHER'S DESK

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

WAR DECLARED ON CHICKEN THIEVES

The Michigan Business Farmer Service and Protective Bureau, being ever alert to the conditions as they exist on the farms of the state of Michigan has declared war on the chicken thieves of our state. The Service and Protective Bureau has some twenty service men working throughout our state and they have reported from time to time from all sections, the fact that chicken thieves are working over time in our rural districts.

This condition has suddenly grown worse until there are thousands of dollars now being lost through the operations of these chicken thieves. Unless drastic measures are immediately taken our readers will lose thousands of dollars during the next few months, due to the increased price of poultry and, therefore, the added returns offered to the chicken thieves through an extra good "catch."

Realizing fully that this is a serious condition now existing on the farms, The Michigan Business Farmer has set aside one thousand dollars to be paid for the capturing, aiding and assisting in the arrest and conviction of any and all chicken thieves preying on the flocks of our subscribers.

It is a mighty easy thing for the long-fingered boys who live in the cities and who choose to eke out an existence by prying on the farmers of our state rather than doing an honest day's work, to hop in their cars any evening, drive out to the first good looking chicken coop, and with an old sack under their arm make a catch that is worth several dollars to them. They have no trouble in disposing of their product and have found this a mighty remunerative job.

While these chicken thieves are operating all over the state of Michigan, their evil presence is especially noticeable the closer one gets to our large cities. As we stated before, it only takes a few minutes to make a run out into the country several miles, get a nice flock of chickens and beat it back to town without any great risk on the part of the thieves. Many examples have already been found where flocks have been robbed from fifty to as high as five hundred chickens in a single night. Other farmers have reported a series of raids on the chicken coop resulting in as high as two thousand five hundred chickens being stolen within a few nights.

It is the purpose of The Michigan Business Farmer Service and Protective Bureau to work in close cooperation with local officers, county sheriffs, and Michigan State Troopers. Our plan will be presented to all of these authorities and we have already been assured that we will receive the closest cooperation possible to drive the chicken thief out of the rural districts of Michigan.

If you should have chickens stolen we want you to immediately report this matter to your sheriff and in turn write to us at once the details of the robbery and we will not only get in connection with the local authorities but we will broadcast to our field service men the time and place of the robbery and any of our men who are working in that vicinity will immediately get in touch with

the farmer who lost the chickens and offer their assistance in running down the thief. Nothing will be left undone to aid and assist those in proper authority to see that the chicken thieves in Michigan are put where they belong—IN JAIL.

This is another feature of our Service and Protective Bureau which has already returned thousands of dollars to our readers which was apparently lost through various forms of fraud and misrepresentation. As in the case of all our Service and Protective work, no stone will be left unturned to see that another group of crooks—the chicken thieves—are driven out of Michigan.

Your hearty cooperation in this matter will be appreciated and any information you can give us in a general way as to the conditions existing in your immediate locality will be greatly appreciated. Not one penny is being asked of our readers to push this latest feature of our Service work. All that we ask is that you be a paid in advance subscriber to The Michigan Business Farmer and as such we will protect you to the limit of our power.

Get behind this movement and give us any information you can along this line—it will be greatly appreciated. Through this special service we expect to save thousands of dollars to our readers in particular and to the farmers of the state as a whole. Please notice the advertisement giving details of awards on this page.

SWINDLERS GET \$5,000 BUT ARE CAUGHT

RECENTLY two rather oily tongued chaps called on a farmer living near Port Austin, Huron county, and presented to him a plan whereby he could get rich quick by an investment of only \$5,000 in some real estate near Detroit. One of the men was a former employee of the farmer, so he swallowed the bait, hook, line and sinker. He was to have his money ready inside of a couple of days and the men would return to take him to Detroit to see the property and close the deal, if it suited him. He got the money from his bank and the men showed up at the agreed time. One asked that he might count the money and in the presence of his partner and the farmer proceeded to do so then putting the money in an envelope on the table. The crooks then announced that they had forgotten certain papers and would have to return to the town nearby where they were staying. The farmer picked up the envelope and put it away to await the return of the men. They did not return that day and when Mr. Farmer went to count his money that evening he found the envelope contained only paper folded to make it look bulky. Nobody knows where the crooks disappeared to with the \$5,000.

Now comes the lucky part of it all for the farmer. The police caught them before they got far away, and returned to the farmer over \$4,000 in money and an automobile that the men had purchased with the rest of the \$5,000. The men got 18 months to five years in the state reformatory at Ionia.

It is usually about one case in a hundred where such crooks are caught, at least before they have gotten rid of all the money.

WORTHLESS MARKS

THE Germany embassy, at Washington, has issued a warning against speculation in former German paper mark bonds and bank notes, which is still going on. Owing to the creation of a new currency the former German banknotes are practically worthless. The German government has a law fixing the revaluation of these securities. Anyone who desires to speculate should look further than this for something to put their money into.

Dear Sirs:—This is to notify you that my claim against _____ is settled. He sent the goods at last. Thank you for the help you have given me.—J. S., Harbor Springs, Michigan.

First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds

Stable and dependable beside earning an exceptionally attractive rate of interest, the first mortgage real estate bonds we offer are guarded by the constant vigilance of our investment service as well as the recognized strength and integrity of this institution.

6% & 6 1/2%

Normal Federal Income Tax Up to 1 1/2% and 2% Paid by Borrower

Federal Bond & Mortgage Company

(1768)

Federal Bond & Mortgage Building, Detroit, Mich.



\$1,000 IN REWARDS!

For Poultry Thieves

THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER is determined to drive the chicken thief out of Michigan!

We hereby offer a reward of \$50.00 for the evidence leading to the arrest and conviction of any person guilty of stealing chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese or guinea fowls which are the sole property of any paid-up subscriber to The Michigan Business Farmer who is a member of The Michigan Business Farmer Service and Protective Bureau.

If your poultry house is robbed report immediately to your sheriff, ask him to telegraph the State Police, and write us full particulars.

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

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 September 17, 1926.	
Total number of claims filed	2868
Amount involved	\$29,531.14
Total number of claims settled	2371
Amount secured	\$27,241.48

"Let's knock this snow off and I believe she'll go over. I'll put on a little steam—we pulled her down to ninety pounds then."

They knocked the snow off the drivers and blew up the steam to a hundred and forty pounds. Then when Doug opened the throttle that old Wildcat walked right up that hill as easily as a Lizzy does a two per cent grade.

"She's a pullin' fool!" said Doug proudly. "Watch her walk!"

Up the grade charged the Wildcat, over the top and rammed her nose into a ten foot drift, bored into it until she was almost buried, then Doug shut off.

"Have to shovel some here," he said, "but we'll make it now if we have to tunnel."

"Now you're talking!" exclaimed Terry. "I'll bring up the team."

When darkness fell they were across the drifted part of the divide and ready for the descent. Five miles below the light at the ranch twinkled welcomingly thru the feathery snow.

"There's a warm fire down there," said Terry longingly.

"And hot biscuits," added Doug. "And a piece of pumpkin pie as thick as a dictionary," continued Terry. "This is Thanksgiving, you know."

"Say, it is! Let's let 'em know we're living," said Doug, and reached for the whistle cord.

The Wildcat had a whistle worthy the name, and when Doug yanked the cord back the stillness of the night was torn to shreds. Again and again the whistle yelled until Terry put his fingers over his ears.

"Say, Terry!" exclaimed Doug eagerly, "let's drive this old boat in tonight! You can hang the lantern on the back of the sled and drive in front and we'll make it. It's all down hill."

"I'm on," said Terry. He hitched up the team and pulled around in front and the descent started.

Slowly the Wildcat steamed after the twinkling lantern, down and down and around. At the bottom was their meadow, the road leading around it, but with the light from the house serving as a beacon, Doug swung the engine off the road and pointing her nose directly at the light, opened the throttle wide open. Terry left the team to follow and took the wheel.

"There's a couple of wire fences this way," he said.

"Never know when we hit 'em," said Doug, and beyond a couple of creaks they didn't.

The snow in the meadow was all of four feet deep but the Wildcat plowed straight thru it like a rotary snow plow, up before the very door of the ranch house. There Doug tied the whistle cord back and they climbed down to meet the family.

"Here we are!" greeted Doug. "Any biscuits left, Mary?"

"Plenty," she said, "and plenty else besides."

The boys were bubbling over with good spirits despite the wear and tear of the long pull, but the rest of the family did not seem to share their enthusiasm. Mort was as solemn as an owl.

Terry was the first to notice it. "What's the matter?" he asked. "Anybody dead?"

"Kord's jumped your claim," said Mort shortly. "I found his foundation and notice today."

Terry's jaw dropped away down. So did Doug's.

(Continued in Oct. 9th issue.)

Enclosed find my renewal. I want the "Best Paper Ever" another year.—Mrs. A. J. Halpin, Lapeer County.

I can say that I am well pleased with the paper. I take five or six papers and THE BUSINESS FARMER suits me the best for farm business.—D. A. Lyons, Hillsdale County.

Some Time and Labor Saving Ideas

By JAS. N. McBRIDE

Sealing Silo Doors

I WILL repeat an item of one year ago because of its importance to the man with a silo. For sealing around the doors use clay mud just like the old fashioned "chinking" of log cabins. This mud put on with a paddle or pointed trowel is so cheap and effective that when once tried all other appliances will be abandoned. One farm journal advised using paraffin melted, when a clay mortar is quite as good and costs nothing. If one wants a chemical name for clay and feels mud is too plain he can say aluminum silicate makes the best and cheapest selling for silo doors.

Mending Trace

An old lumberman showed me an effective way of trace mending where the break was near the upper end viz: two of the couplings used at the end to attach the trace chains were riveted on each end at the break and connected into an oval chain link, the belly band strap being attached to this link. Often time two broken traces can be made into one very serviceable one by this expedient. I regard this device as superior to the metal splices which are often used.

Cement Feed Floor

To the man who is making a cement feed floor and has plenty of

small stone, the concrete motor cost can be cut at least one-half and the same is true of most concrete walls, the professional cement contractors to the contrary notwithstanding.

Plowing Alfalfa

Much of the grief connected with plowing alfalfa so can be overcome by sharpening the cutting portions of the plowshare every two or three hours. A carborundum grinder on a mandrel driven by power is the proper sharpener and will pay for itself on the ordinary farm in one year. The effective use of a plow point can be tripled as well as its use for sharpening all cutting tools, including cultivator teeth. Solomon said in the proverbs that if the tool was dull to put on more strength, but that was when labor was cheap and before much knowledge of abrasives.

Grain Wagon

A grain wagon to hold 100 bushels or more is a handy arrangement and can be built on the frame of an abandoned manure spreader at a small cost. This grain wagon can be used for handling the fed grains to cattle, sheep or hogs and serves as temporary storage bin. When granaries are equipped for elevators either by blower or cup elevators grain wagons can displace bags and much labor at threshing time.

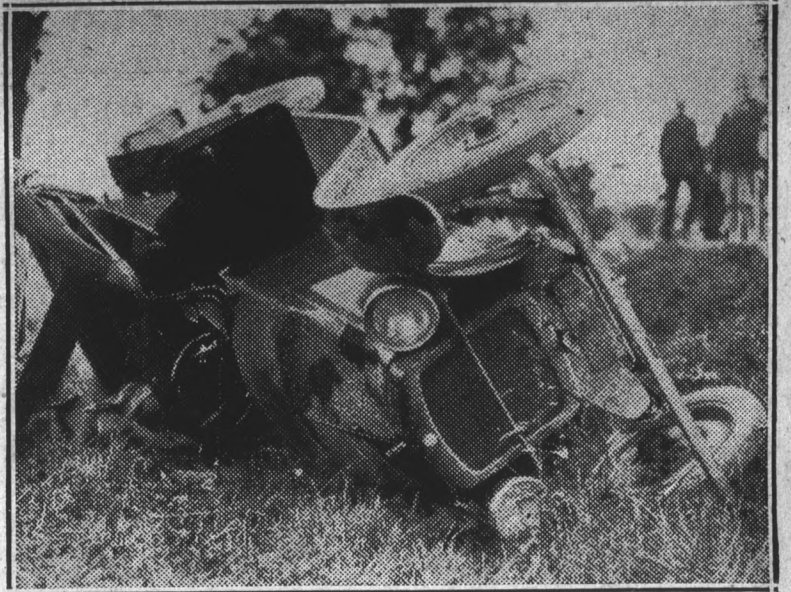
WHERE OUR READERS LIVE

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.



R. S. RASMUSSEN LIVES HERE.

The farm home of R. S. Rasmussen, near Breckenridge, Grant county. He writes "Mother and Edith are on the porch."



ELEVEN YEARS OF SUCCESS

Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance Company

ELEVEN years ago, on August 30, 1915, the Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance Company started writing automobile insurance and has enjoyed continued success. It wrote 12,000 policies within a year of organization. The membership and assets of the company have had eleven years of growth until now it has about 58,000 members and assets of over \$800,000. The company selects careful members and encourages them to drive carefully, use courtesy, and protect human life. With over 25,000 people killed by automobiles and 600,000 serious personal injury cases in the United States in a year, no business man or farmer can afford to go without automobile insurance.

Mr. Automobile Owner, take warning—Drive carefully and keep insured.

Inquire for local agent or write W. E. Robb, Secretary of the

CITIZENS' MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO.
Howell, Michigan

"WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD" HENLEY'S TWENTIETH CENTURY BOOK OF RECIPES FORMULAS AND PROCESSES

Contains over 10,000 practical processes, recipes and formulas especially prepared for daily use in the home and on the farm.
Bound in Turkey Red English cloth, stamped in gold, printed in large type, contains 800 pages, and is 6 inches by 9 inches.

SENT PREPAID TO ANY ADDRESS ON RECEIPT OF \$4.00
THE BUSINESS FARMER :: :: :: MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

BEST BY TEST

Only time and use will prove the real merit of any machine. Actual test under all kinds of conditions, for a long time, will show whether or not it is reliable and durable.

The Auto-Oiled Aermotor has been thru the testing period in every part of the world. For 12 years it has been giving the most reliable service to hundreds of thousands of owners.

Auto-Oiled means that the gears run in oil and every part subject to friction is constantly flooded with oil. The gear case is filled with oil and holds a supply sufficient to keep every bearing perfectly oiled for a year or more.

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

CHICAGO KANSAS CITY AERMOTOR CO. DES MOINES OAKLAND DALLAS MINNEAPOLIS

DO YOUR BEST

By Florence Ingersole, Sparta

Do your best,
Do your best!
Always in the start,
Do your best,
Do your best,
Do your best,
Help the others in their part.
Always in this simple way
You may do it every day
If you never stop to doubt
You will always find it out
Find it here and find it there
Find it always everywhere.
Do your best,
Do your best,
Do your best!

Do your best!
Do your best!
When at work or when at play
Do your best!
Do your best!
Always do it every day
When at morning noon or night
You may always find in sight
Something bright for you today.
Something nice for you to say
Something you may bear in mind
To always make others shine.
Do your best!
Do your best!

DEAR girls and boys: I suppose you are waiting for another contest. Well, here it is—"Read and win" contest, the kind that has been so popular—and I hope you now have your school work organized so that you can find time to enter. The awards will be "Mystery" prizes, because I am not going to tell what they are, but I assure you they are well worth your best efforts to win them. Heretofore I have told you all about the prizes so you knew in advance what you would get if your letter was among the winners but I think it would be fun to keep them a secret for once; however, after they are awarded I will tell all of you what they are and who won them. How's that?

There will be five prizes, one for each of the writers of the five best answers to the contest. Also I will add fifty more boys and girls to our growing circle of button owners, by awarding one to each of the first fifty to write in who have not already received one. That doesn't mean the contest is open only to those who have no buttons. Indeed not. All of you can enter and you stand just as good a chance of winning one of the five prizes if you have a button as any of those without them, but if your letter is among the first fifty received and you have one of our club buttons you will not be entitled to another.

Here is the list of questions for you to answer:

- 1.—What company has 745 stores?
- 2.—Who won the milking contest at the Michigan State Fair?
- 3.—What does "AMCO" stand for?
- 4.—How long does it take to wash a tubful of clothes in a Maytag washer?
- 5.—What is going to be held in Detroit beginning October 6th?
- 6.—What product will Ultra-Violet rays pass through?
- 7.—Where can you get a free sample of Old Hickory Smoked Salt?
- 8.—Who will send you the booklet "Before You Invest"?
- 9.—Tell within fifty words which department in M. B. F. you believe is the best and most helpful, and why?
- 10.—Tell within fifty words which you think is the best advertisement in this issue and give your reasons for making the choice.

The contest closes October 6th and any letters postmarked after that date will not be entered.

When you send in your letter be



The Children's Hour

Motto: DO YOUR BEST
Colors: BLUE AND GOLD

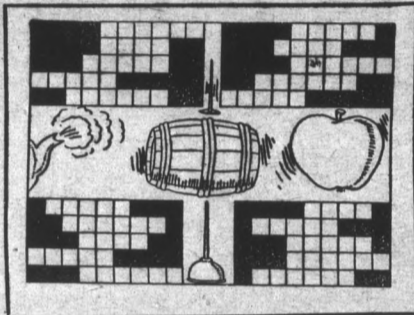
sure that you put your name, address and age in the upper, left hand corner of each page, and write only on one side of the paper.—
UNCLE NED.

Our Boys and Girls

Dear Uncle Ned:—Greetings! I am sure glad to pay you a visit once more. I admit that I was rather lonely to visit you all although I have had some very exciting times this summer I have been here since June 18.

My sister and her babies and I were planning on going tomorrow to Marion, Mich., to the W. M. Camp-meeting but I had an unexpected visitor come to-day. I don't know whether or not any of you

Our Puzzle



FOUR ANIMALS

Print the names of the five objects in a different order in each form, and have, reading downward in each form, the name of a different animal. Their names begin with O. S. L and T, respectively.

boys or girls have met him but I guess some of you have as I am sure that he is known all over. For my part I wish he had stayed at home as you all know the good saying still stands true to-day. "You had better be alone than in bad company." His name is German Measles. Are you acquainted with him? Well that's enough of that.

I expect to go to Indiana soon if nothing serious happens. I truly hope so as I know that I could have the best times.

I want to take this opportunity to thank you, Uncle Ned, for the check that I received. I was surprised indeed.

It will soon be time for school to start, won't it? Those days of sitting in the school room (which are to come) look dull to me now but I suppose that when I get through with school that I will wish—a hundred times—that I could have them back again just as I have those that are gone forever—those when I was in the lower grades.

Well I must close. Really I didn't intend to take up so much time when I first started. Thanks for the attention. Please always remember me as a booster for our page. Your friend.—Helen B. Kinnison, 213 Cobb St., Cadillac, home address, Kalkaska, Mich., Star Route. —Glad to hear from you again, Helen.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Please give Mr. Waste Basket his fill of old paper before this letter arrives. I received your button last week and I am sorry that I did not write to you sooner to thank you. It is very nice and I thank you very much.

Last Thursday I went to Eaton Rapids to the Soldier's Encampment and Citizen's Day. My uncle fought in the war and he belongs to the G. A. R. They had a parade. It consisted of advertising trucks and cars, old-fashioned things. They had

an old pioneer woman who run an old time spinning wheel, also an old-fashioned automobile, the first one made and many other things. Then they had games and the women with the longest hair—she had fifty-five inches of hair—won \$2.00.

Well I suppose a lot of the cousins wrote on the contest, also some won. My address is Charlotte, as we could not move but expect to before long. Your niece.—Jessie Turner, R5, Mason, Mich.

—Aren't those old-fashioned things interesting? When you see them you realize how fortunate we are nowadays, with all our modern inventions.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I thought I would write to you as I have never written before. I wrote on the eighth grade examinations this year and passed. I am going to high school next year. I am thirteen years old. I thought I would try my skill in writing a story and hope it will be published.

Please send me one of your merry circle pins and thanks very much for it. I have a short poem, too.

I am a little Brownie
All ragged but gay,
I live in a cellar
Just over the way.

"TOMMY'S DREAM"

One day as Tommy was outdoors playing he saw a butterfly on a flower. It was a beautiful butterfly with golden wings. "Oh! if I could only catch it", he cried, "I would have it for my playmate."

So Tommy started after it, he almost had his hands on it when it began to fly toward the woods. Tommy followed the butterfly so far he lost his way. All of the sudden a puff of wind blew the butterfly out of sight, so Tommy had to stop. He looked around but he could not find his way, so he lay down at the foot of a tree and went to sleep.

Soon he had a dream that an old witch came along and saw him laying on the ground and said, "What are you doing so far away from home? Come with me and I will show you the way home," so Tommy went with her.

"Little boy, what is your name?"
"Tommy."

"Oh, that's a nice name. You must be tired come I will carry you." At that she grabbed him. Soon they turned a corner and there stood the witches palace. She walked over to a little shed and pushed him in and shut the door. Tommy began to cry and woke up. He soon found his way home.

He never wandered away into the woods again for fear the witch would be in the

CAN YOU REPEAT THIS?

"A flea and a fly once met in a flue.
Said the flea, 'Let us fly.'
Said the fly, 'Let us flee.'
So they flew through a flaw in the flue."

forest and he never tried to catch a butterfly again either.

We live on a farm. We have a dog, two cats, geese, chickens, turkeys, five horses, and I don't know how many cattle. There is a church and a school house about three-quarters of a mile from our house.

I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls. We live about three miles from town. We go up town almost every Saturday and Wednesday night. There is a band which plays also. Your niece,—Violet Ebnit, St. Louis, Mich. —Some story alright, and you win a button.

Dear Uncle Ned:—It has been quite a little while since I have written so I thought I had better write. The Sunday school I am in is going to get something up for to raise money for the bell for

the M. E. Church. Our teacher is going to have a party tonight on her class.

Saturday I stayed with a girl friend of mine because her mother had gone to Bay City. My mother and sister are going to pick raspberries. We have thirty quarts canned.

My father carries mail from Lupton to Selkirk. He has to drive to Sage Lake in the summer time. I go with him real often. He has a Star Route so he can carry passengers. Sage Lake is a very pretty place at Kenyons Landing. I wish the Children's Hour could have something over there.

Will close and leave space for someone else. Hope Mister Waste Basket is asleep. Your niece.—Theora Parker, Lupton, Michigan.

—It would be nice if the members of the Children's Hour could have a big picnic at your pretty lake, wouldn't it? Just imagine thousands of farm girls and boys gathering there for a day. We would have a big time.

A HARD JOB

There was once a teacher who had a school, and which was supposed to be the worst school in the country. It wasn't the school house that was so bad, it was the children that came to it. The fault was, nothing happened but what it was laughed at. If a pin was dropped on the floor there followed screams of laughter. Now this teacher had tried every method of breaking the children of this bad habit, but alas! He could make them stay all night, and the very next day they would do the same thing, finally the teacher in desperation said to his pupils, "I shall drop a book on the floor, and I want you all to laugh, and all those who do not laugh must sit as a dunce ten minutes every day for two days. None could laugh well when forced to do so, so there were many dunces. Several weeks after this the speaker of the school stood up and said, "Teacher, we have decided we would rather have you change your mind about laughing, we are tired of it, and we promise you we shall not want to laugh at such trivial things as the dropping of a book any more."

The teacher smiled and said "You are cured" but he sighed, as he thought of the hard work it had taken to cure them. —Miss Lila Helen Jenkins, Box 186, Morestown, Michigan.

A Game to Play

THE BEEF AUCTION

AN amusing but often extremely embarrassing game is the Beef Auction. The auctioneer announces that he or she has a beef for sale, and the rest of the party choose the part they require. The auctioneer leads off with, say, the leg of the animal.

"The head for me, please," cries number one.

"I'll have the sirloin," says the next player.

"The tail for me," is the request of number three, and so on until everyone has chosen a part of the beef.

The leader then secures a promise from the players that they will repeat whatever he says, altering only the last word, when the part of the bullock they have chosen is substituted.

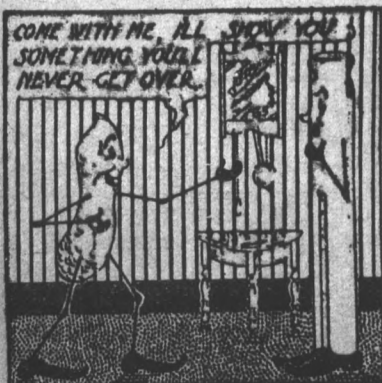
"I wish someone would rub my leg," says the leader.

"I wish someone would rub my head," is the request of the next person, and so on all around.

If any player finds the part he or she has chosen too embarrassing, the relentless leader announces that "Miss— wishes someone would rub her shin bone," Miss— having to pay a forfeit.

After everyone has repeated the wish for rubbing the auctioneer goes on wishing someone would kiss, caress, paint, etc., her head, ear or heart, and the rest of the party follow suit amid much merriment.

THE ADVENTURES OF THE PESKY PEANUT



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.)

CONSOLIDATION OF COUNTIES
TO THE EDITOR: If consolidation is a good thing for the railroads and big business in eliminating overhead expense, it is a good thing for the biggest business of all—government.

Long ago this plan was recognized by school districts consolidating to save money or get better schools—sometimes both. It has long been recognized by county fair organizations, two or more combining and holding one good paying fair rather than several small ones poorly attended and each winding up with a deficit to be met by the farmers and business men back of it. Consolidation is used in organizing dairy and other farm associations.

More recently Washington—President Coolidge—has consolidated boards and commissions at a saving of millions in taxation. State governments have followed suit.

County consolidation should save possibly half of the local tax. One court house, instead of four or five, one jail, one county farm, etc., the district court holding session in one fixed place instead of moving from place to place, and above all one set of county officials. Nor would the plan affect present county officials, since even their second terms will have expired before consolidation became effective.

Heretofore the custom was to divide large counties—farmers voted for the division in order to place themselves within driving distance of the county seat, but distance has been greatly eliminated by automobiles, good roads, telephones, rural mail, radio and the nearest local bank attending to the farmers' taxes and other business heretofore transacted by him in person, so one location of the county buildings and county officials is far less important than formerly.

Everybody says he wants to "help

the farmer," and opens up on the railroads, but here the farmer and railroad can join hands with all other taxpayers, and if the railroad saves half its local taxes it will be in position to reduce freight rates.

Consolidation would work best where counties are small and thinly populated. There is little reason for such counties to have almost the same overhead as larger and more thickly populated counties.

The San Luis Valley, Colorado had six sets of officials for its population of 31,928 in 1920, one county having less than 800 people, only one had over 8,000. One state in Mexico has three legislatures and seven governors! We laugh—why?

Nature has fixed certain natural boundaries, such as the San Luis Valley of southern Colorado, for which consolidation was first proposed. This valley with all-year good roads seems meant by Nature for one county and judicial district, as it has one climate, one water shed and is entirely surrounded by high mountains. It already leads with many of the best consolidated schools according to Dr. Winship, of Boston, well-known educational authority.—Fred L. Morris, Lawrence, Kansas.

LIKE ALL OF PAPER

DEAR EDITOR: Enclosed is 50c for our renewal to The Business Farmer. Am sorry this didn't go sooner as we all enjoy The Business Farmer. It seems a good many times we are puzzled about different things and the first thing we know there's an answer in The Business Farmer. We are very much interested in the Soil and Crop Department, in fact, we read nearly every page before the next copy arrives, so we have no kick but our heartfelt and grateful support to The Business Farmer editors and our best wishes.—Mr. and Mrs. Durward Willson, Charlevoix county.

Current Agricultural News

ORGANIZE MARL USERS' ASSOCIATION

THIRTY-FIVE Missaukee county farmers have organized a marl users' association for the purpose of promoting the digging and using of marl on farms in the neighborhood of Lake City. A marl digging outfit from Michigan State College has been engaged to take out two thousand yards of marl this fall. Other deposits near McBain and Moorestown will be worked as soon as equipment can be secured, according to H. L. Barnum, County agricultural agent.

TOP O' MICHIGAN SHOW SCHEDULED FOR NOVEMBER 3 TO 5

THE Fourth Annual Top O' Michigan Potato and Apple Show will be held at Gaylord, November 3, 4, 5, according to Mr. A. C. Lytle, Secretary. A larger and more attractive premium list is being prepared and an especially strong educational program is planned for the occasion. Any grower from Cheboygan, Otsego, Crawford, Alpena, Presque Isle, Emmet, or Antrim counties are eligible to compete for the \$1,200 in cash prizes offered. In fact, every county, except Charlevoix, in the northern "tip" of Michigan is contributing financially toward the Show and is, therefore eligible. The Show is also receiving financial support from the Michigan Central Railroad, the Northwestern Michigan Development Bureau, and the State of Michigan.

Mr. Fred Brudy, President of the Show and a prominent potato grower, Wolverine, says, "The Top O' Michigan Potato Show has become an institution in northern Michigan which we are unable to get along without. Not only has it advertised and demonstrated the fact that this is the home of real quality potatoes, but it has been a powerful agency in making them still better. It also has become a social event which we are looking forward to more and

more as a place to meet our neighbors and exchange ideas. We believe that the Show will be better than ever and we hope that all the farmers in northern Michigan may avail themselves of this opportunity. We especially want the growers of apples and potatoes to select some of their very best and bring them out to the Show. One grower received over \$50.00 last year in prize money and there is no reason why every one should not get some of the \$1,200 being offered."

It is of interest to know that the Top O' Michigan Potato Show was the first show of its kind held in this part of the United States. State shows have been in vogue for many years, but the show held at Gaylord four years ago was the first "district show." The idea has now become very popular and is being copied extensively in Michigan, New York, and Ohio.

WHAT YOU WILL SEE AT THE NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

(Continued from page 3)

and anything having to do with the dairy industry. It is a concentrated gathering and is an educational Exposition in every sense of the word. As Professor Reed of the Michigan State College has stated, it gives every dairyman an opportunity to obtain a great educational lesson which can be had in no other manner.

October 6 to 13 at the State Fair grounds will bring the greatest agricultural event ever held in Michigan, when the National Dairy Exposition opens.

Reduced fares are in effect on all railroads. The Detroit Convention Bureau or the Exposition's headquarters, 701 Book Building, Detroit, will be pleased to make accommodations for those requesting them.

Fattening hogs do better on pasture than in the dry lots.

How Concrete Helps the Farmer

Farmers who have the advantages of permanent, expense-proof buildings save time and money that would otherwise go to keep ramshackle buildings fit for use. Concrete dairy barns mean healthier cows that give more milk; and that means bigger milk checks.

Concrete silos make possible economical, dependable feed the year 'round—which also means more milk.

Concrete manure pits prevent loss of valuable fertilizing elements in manure.

Concrete corn cribs keep out rats and mice. You can't sell these pests so why fatten them?

Concrete feeding floors and hog houses make healthy, profitable hogs.

Concrete protects the home, and other farm buildings against fire.

Wouldn't you like to know more about Concrete—how to mix and use it, and how to estimate quantities of materials? We will gladly send you this information without charge, if you will write and let us know what you are planning to build. Why not write today?

Our booklet F-14 tells all about the uses of concrete on the dairy farm. Send for your copy.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE BUSINESS FARMER

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Third—What kind of emulsion does it make? Milky white? Free from any specks or oily streaks on the top, and free from settlings at the bottom? A poor emulsion not only denotes an inferior dip, but a waste to you.

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IS FIVE TIMES AS STRONG AS CARBOLIC ACID

It has a carbolic acid co-efficient of 5. That's why Dr. Hess Dip costs less to use, no matter what price you pay for others. It requires less of it to make an emulsion.

Dr. Hess Dip is standardized, always the same, whether you buy it in Maine or Texas, the same yesterday, today and tomorrow.

Dr. Hess Dip makes the finest, whitest milky emulsion of any dip that you can buy, and stays that way for weeks. The whiteness proves its worth.

Have your dealer place a teaspoonful in a glass of water—and see for yourself how much better it is.

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant kills hog lice, sheep ticks and scab; destroys disease germs; keeps down foul odors; makes living quarters healthful. Guaranteed.

Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

FARM WIFE

By John Hanlon

She never climbed a mountain,
She never heard the sea,
But always watched a winding road
That wandered aimlessly
Among unshaded meadows—
A farm, a pasture rife
With black-eyed Susans, level fields
Comprised her little life.

She never longed to travel,
She felt no urge to search,
Her longest journey the five miles
On Sunday to the church;
Yet, to her quiet dwelling,
In singing, sighing flow,
Came love and parting, birth and death,
And all that women know.

OUTLINE FOR MEALS MAKES PLANNING EASY

"MEAL-PLANNING can be reduced to the simplest terms with a good outline to follow" says the state college of home economics at Ithaca, N. Y. "An outline which includes the foods necessary each day insures the proper combinations of foods and leaves nothing for the housewife to do but to fill in the specific dishes for the daily three meals."

To help housewives the college has worked out a plan for the day's meals and allows enough leeway for variety from day to day.

Fruit, milk, and whole cereals are the important breakfast items of the meal plan. At least one-half cup of fruit; fresh, dried or canned, is recommended. A whole cereal breakfast with milk or an equal amount of bread with milk to drink should be provided. Whole cereal bread, toast or muffins with butter, and a beverage complete the plan for an adequate breakfast. Heartier meals for persons doing muscular work demand eggs, bacon, or potatoes. Doughnuts, cookies, jams, marmalades, and pancakes are considered desserts, to be eaten only after the essential foods.

Dinner, whether at noon or at night, should include potatoes unless dried beans, rice or macaroni is used, and at least one-half cupful of other vegetables. Meat, fish, poultry or an egg or cheese dish should also be a part of this meal, with whole cereal bread and butter to accompany the main course. A light dessert such as fruit, plain or in salad or pudding, simple cake or cookies, ice, or ice cream is advised when the main part of the meal is heavy. Pies, rich cakes, shortcakes, and steamed puddings may follow a light main course.

The supper or lunch plan consists of a vegetable, milk in some form, whole grain in bread or as a cereal with milk, a light dessert, and an egg or cheese dish to make a more substantial meal. Milk is advised as a drink for children at every meal, and adults may have tea or coffee.

DO YOU KNOW WHAT HE EATS?

WHAT is your child eating? Children who get the proper food have the best chance for good health. Good food in the right amounts is necessary for strong, well-built, and well functioning bodies. Proteins, carbohydrates, fats, minerals, and vitamins are needed. The state college of home economics at Ithaca, N. Y., offers a way to judge the right food for a child. They advise a quart of milk a day for each child, either to drink or in cooked foods, three servings of vegetables, one of which is potatoes, two servings of fruit, preferably fresh fruit, more whole cereals than refined ones, whether in bread or breakfast food, and an egg a day. If the child gets these foods every day, he is fairly sure of getting the right amounts of protein, carbohydrates, and the rest, and his chances of being a healthy, vigorous person all his life are greatly strengthened.

LABOR SAVERS FOR WASH DAY

MOST of the water lifting on wash day can be done away with if the water can be run into the rinsing tubs and siphoned out again thru the hose. Even if a housewife does not have a water system and hose connections in the room where she washes, she can still siphon the dirty water out of her tubs with a piece of hose long enough to reach out of doors to a drain. She should put the hose under the water in the tub, be sure that the air is all out of the hose and it is filled with water, stop up one end of it with her thumb or finger, pull that end out and then

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS: Several years ago I heard Dr. Whitefield Ray lecture on his travels thru South America. He was a most interesting speaker, covering the geography of the country very thoroughly, never forgetting the funny things which gave us many a hearty laugh.

They have many wonderful cities in South America but his travels took him through some of the interior countries, which are occupied by savages. One village, though not peopled with savages, had a queer idea of milk delivery. Each morning at daybreak the milkman drove his cows through town, stopping long enough to milk the required amount in whatever vessel the customer may have provided.

It is a long way from such service as this to our modern way of delivering milk and all dairy products.

During the week of October 6th to 13th the National Dairy Exposition will be held on the Michigan State Fair grounds, at Detroit, under the direction of the National Dairy Association.

This association was formed in 1915 but this is the first time the exhibition has ever been held in Michigan.

Farm women from every county in Michigan and from many other states will meet in a Farm Women's School which will embrace lectures, demonstrations and meetings of value to farm women in their actual home life, according to an announcement made by Mrs. Edith M. Wager, of Carleton, Michigan, who will have charge of this department.

There will be an exhibit of home appliances in charge of trained women. Farm women will be shown how better dairy herds will make possible the purchase of these appliances in a short time, from the increased income.

We know the many dairy farmers throughout our state are watching this date with great interest, and we hope that many of our women may have the opportunity of attending. Success to the Dairy Show!

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

Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor

down until it is below the bottom of the tub, and then let the water run. It will run as long as the other end is under water and the other end is below the tub. If she needs a long hose to get the water to the outdoors or to the drain, she may

have to practice the stunt a few times to get the outer end of the hose to the desired place while the other end is still under water. The last gallon or two that the hose will not take out can be easily emptied in the usual way.

OBSERVED AT THE STATE FAIR

By MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

WE don't know just who wished the job onto us, but it fell to the lot of the cashier and myself to represent the M. B. F. at the State Fair. At first we dreaded it just a little but before the week was over we had a lot of fun out of it and met many interesting people.

We did not count the nice things people said about our paper but out of the hundreds of people who passed our booth only two unkind or unjust remarks, be which it may, and every time any one said, "Yes, we take it," our hearts swelled with pride.

It was like watching a movie only better, as the different types of humanity passed before our view. There were tall ones, short ones, fat ones, slim ones, among both young and old. Some whose faces it was a joy to watch and others, whose expression made you wonder why they came.

One day a smiling gentleman introduced himself as "Mr. England from Ireland," and one of the very first ones to send in his name for M. B. F. He told us there were just two things in his life of which he was proud—first, he won every vote when he ran for sheriff of his county, and second he had married twice in the same family. Needless to say, we enjoyed this caller.

Another man wearing a blue ribbon, stopped at our table; of course we offered him a sample of our paper but were somewhat taken back when he said, "NO MAM, don't want your paper, I've got your number," then with a twinkle in his eye added that he was in charge of the fruit display and feared we would be calling on him for free samples, if he accepted ours.

A New York-Michigan farmer who stopped to rest advised us that farmers in New York didn't have to work, they just elected Al Smith for Governor, then sat back and watched the crops grow until next election time. He also asked our opinion on the political situation in Michigan at the present time and if there were any men connected with our organization. To convince him, we displayed our folders on "Editorial and Field Service."

Soon after another smiling lady invited us to view her display of canned goods which had taken "sweepstakes" in this class. She had good reason to be proud of her work and a little later has promised us an article on how she makes her "extra" money. She took an awful chance in showing us where to find a can of chicken, but of course she didn't know our weakness in that direction so we managed to maintain the reputation of the M. B. F. We were very glad to meet Mrs. Vandenberg.

One night leaving the grounds on a bus, the driver urged the passengers to step back, which all were glad to do for a woman with a baby, each one leaning and squeezing to let her into a proffered seat. Then she turned the blanket back to uncover the "poor little darling's" face but it was only a cat—not a baby. Perhaps this cat had won a ribbon or a cup at the Fair but the grunts of disgust which popped out were not pleasant to hear.

Now we are hoping they will send us again, in 1927.

FEED CHILD'S TEETH LOTS OF LIME AND IRON

MUCH attention has been given in the past to the cleaning and repair of teeth, but practically no emphasis has been laid on the essential foods necessary to grow and maintain strong teeth, points out Marie C. Doermann, foods specialist at the New Jersey State College of Agriculture.

"Good teeth are, to a large extent, a matter of inheritance. Long before baby arrives the foundation of the first is laid. Mother needs to fortify herself with plenty of lime and iron containing foods like milk, leafy vegetables, and fruits, to have an adequate amount of building material for the teeth and bones of the child.

"The first years of a child's life are the most important from every point of view. If his body is to develop and grow normally, milk, vegetables, and fruits, to have an adequate amount of building material for the teeth and bones of the child.

"The first years of a child's life are the most important from every point of view. If his body is to develop and grow normally, milk, vegetables, fruits and whole grain cereals will be the foundation foods, as they contain plenty of lime, and iron.

"Temporary or baby teeth often need to be filled and not pulled. If they are taken out too early the adjoining teeth soon spread and occupy the space. Thus when the permanent tooth appears, there is no place for it and uneven teeth are the result.

"Good mastication, which means eating plenty of coarsest vegetables, fruits and breads, exercise the gums and aids digestion. Many dental authorities believe that foods and thorough mastication can improve the enamel and dentine in the teeth of adults.

"Regular visits to the dentist every six months will usually prevent all tooth-ache and keep the teeth in good condition. By giving attention to the smallest cavity the life of the tooth will be preserved and much agony avoided."

Personal Column

Resilver Mirror.—Could you tell me how to recover the back of a mirror. I have one that the quick silver has "come off in spots."—Mrs. K., Three Rivers, Mich. —Clean the bare spots on the back of your mirror by rubbing gently with fine cotton, taking care to remove all grease and dust. If this cleaning is not done very carefully, defects will appear around the place repaired. With the point of a penknife cut upon the back of another looking glass around a portion of the silvering of the required form but a little larger, for each spot. However, work on one spot at a time and complete it before fixing the next one.

Upon the piece of silvering place a small drop of mercury; a drop the size of a pin head will be sufficient for a surface equal to the size of a nail. The mercury penetrates the amalgam to where it is cut off with the knife, and the required piece may be now lifted and removed to the place to be repaired. This is the most difficult part of the operation. Then press lightly the renewed portion with cotton. It hardens almost immediately, and the glass presents the same appearance as when new.—Mrs. A. T.

—if you are well bred!

Street Courtesies.—1. The place next the curb, for the man walking with a lady on the street, is the traditional rule still generally observed. In cities nowadays, however, it is usually not insisted upon. The inner was originally the "protected" side, and modern urban conditions have done away, more or less, with the need for special protection.

2. The rule of precedence when a man and woman are together in public simple. The man precedes the woman wherever inconvenience, difficulty or danger may be supposed to exist: in passing through a dark and narrow alley in town; or along a thorny or marshy path or a broken stretch of road in the country; in forcing a way through a crowd. A man allows a woman to precede him when entering a doorway (he should "swing" a revolving door for her) an elevator or a conveyance. He precedes her to aid her when they leave any vehicle.

3. It is not impossible—though in theory it seldom happens—that a lady may appear on the street with a parcel, package, suitcase or bag. In that case a gentleman offers to relieve her of her burden.

4. A man bares his hand to shake hands with a lady in the street—the gloved hand is tabooed—and remembers

not to be over-hearty, since her fingers are delicate and she wears rings.

5. Never should a man take a lady's arm unless in an emergency—a crowded crossing, an ascent, a slipper spot, hurried removal from some danger, or when she is holding an umbrella in the rain. He may then either hold her arm or she may take his.

6. A gentleman will never obtrude on a woman acquaintance or friend in the street; as, for instance, when she is walking with another woman or man whom he does not know.

7. Never stop a lady point-blank in the street to talk. A side-approach, tipping the hat, speaking and continuing to walk with her is the tactful and more graceful way to maneuver the opening of a street conversation.

8. Bow to or thank the person who holds open a door or performs some other courtesy for you. The man would of course tip his hat as well to the lady who so favored him.

For the Movie Fan

The Volga Boatman.—It has been quite some time since I have seen a picture that I enjoyed as much as I did this one. The press agent of the picture calls it "The compelling story of the supreme love of a princess and a plebian boatman in revolution-torn Russia, with a smashing climax", and I am willing to let his description stand without change. William Boyd, a young man who is headed for stardom, plays the part of the boatman, while Elinor Fair is the princess. Several other well known actors are in the cast.

The Runner's Bible

They that seek the Lord shall not want any good thing. Ps. 34:10.

State the truth that all things good is yours, deny the belief that anything can interfere with it and it will become manifest in all your affairs.

Our sufficiency is God. 2 Cor. 3:5.

Except the Lord build the house, They labour in vain that build it: Except the Lord keep the city, The watchman waketh but in vain. It is vain for you that ye rise up early, and so late take rest, And eat the bread of toil: For so he giveth unto his beloved in sleep. Ps.127:1-2. (E. R. V.)

Recipes

Several Recipes.—As I have found many recipes in your paper, I am sending in some which are very good. We take the paper and have for five or six years, and like it fine. We have a paid up subscription until 1928. I have never seen these kind in the paper.

Peanut Oatmeal Cookies.—1 cup of lard, 1 teaspoon of cinnamon, 2 cups of oatmeal, ½ cup of sweet milk, ½ teaspoon of soda, ½ lb. of salted peanuts, flour to make real stiff and drop by teaspoon in a place about one inch apart. These are grand.

Devils Food Cake.—1 cup of sugar, 1 egg, 1 teaspoon lard, rounded, 3 teaspoons of cocoa, pinch of salt, 1 cup sour milk, 1½ cup of flour.

Snickers Doodles.—1 cup of light brown sugar. White sugar may be used instead if desired, 1 egg, ½ cup of seedless raisins, 2 cups of flour, 2 tablespoons of butter, ½ cup of milk, 2 teaspoons baking powder. Drop by spoonful and sprinkle top with cinnamon and sugar. These are fine.

Cucumber Relish.—12 large cucumbers, 6 onions, peel and slice all together. Let stand over night in weak salt water. In morning drain and dry and add one cup of sugar, 1 teaspoon each of celery seed, mustard seed, and tumeric. Heat and seal.

Beef Loaf.—(Excellent warm or cold). 3 lbs. of hamburger, ½ cup of bread or cracker crumbs, 2 eggs, 1½ level tablespoons of salt, ½ teaspoon of pepper, 1 teaspoon of sage, 1 medium onion. Onion may be left out if not liked. 4 tablespoons of sweet milk, 1½ cups of mashed potatoes. Mix well and bake in loaf pan one hour not too fast. Hoping to see these in print.—Mrs. L. K., Muir, Mich.

Small Sweet Cucumber Pickles.—Wash cucumbers and let stand in salt water three hours, then take them out, fix a weak vinegar with a little alum. Let the pickles heat up. Pack pickles in jars and add teaspoon of mustard seed or mixed pickling spices. Add a tip end of a teaspoon of saccharin, pour on hot vinegar and seal cans. This could be used cold if anyone wanted to. Let stand in salt water the same and pack cans with cucumbers, then add spices, saccharin and a little alum and fill cans with vinegar and seal. We have made them both ways and like them very much.—Mrs. V. C., Ceresco, Mich.

Fig and Raisin Cookies.—One cupful sugar, three-fourths cupful butter, one-fourth cupful sweet milk, two eggs, one-half teaspoonful cinnamon, flour to roll. Roll thin and spread one-half the sheet with this filling: Grind together equal parts figs and raisins; stir into these a cooked icing until the right consistency to spread. Fold the sheet over and cut. When baked, ice and place a raisin or half a pecan on top of each cookie.



Merchandise Harvests, Too!

Where Some of Our 745 Stores Are Located

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| Albion | Ishpeming |
| Alma | Kalamazoo |
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| Calumet | Marquette |
| Caro | Monroe |
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| Coldwater | Niles |
| Escanaba | Owosso |
| Hillsdale | Petoskey |
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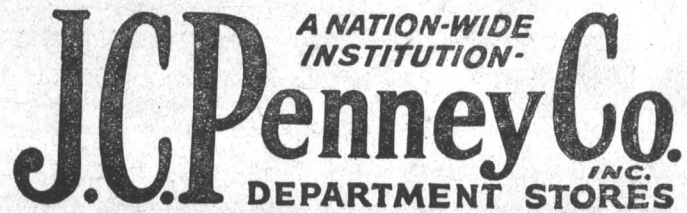
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| Green Bay | Stevens Point |
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| Manitowoc | Wausau |
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AUTUMN'S harvest is made in the Spring. The farmer who in April carefully selects his seed, cultivates his ground in accordance with sound knowledge and experience and guards against injurious insects, is most likely to reap a golden crop for his efforts.

Our 745 Department Stores are conducted in much the same way. Carefully selected goods from the World's markets, backed by 24 years' study of the shopping needs of the American people, enable us to serve your personal and household wants with a golden harvest of quality merchandise.

We guard against injurious business losses by buying and selling for cash only. This means millions of dollars saved annually, every penny of which is passed on to our customers.

For standard quality merchandise at lower prices—shop at your nearest J. C. Penney Company Store.



AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING



5581. Coat Style.—Tweed, serge, wool mixtures and pile fabrics are good for this design. Pattern cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 3 ¾ yards of 54 inch material together with ¼ yard of contrasting material for facing on collar and cuffs.

5579. Misses' Dress.—Cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires 3 ¾ yards of contrasting material. The width of the dress at the lower edge is 1 ½ yard.

5599. Popular Garment.—Cheviot, suede, wool mixtures, khaki and linen are good for this model. The collar is convertible. Pattern cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches breast measure. A 38 inch size will require 1 ½ yard of 54 inch material.

5582. Ladies' Frock.—Cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. To make this style as illustrated, for a Medium size requires 3 ¾ yards of 36 inch material with ¾ yard of contrasting material for trimming bands with pockets and facing on a 2 ½ inch belt.

(Be Sure to State Size.)

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THE BUSINESS FARMER

Mt. Clemens, Mich.



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Corn Gluten Feed

These cows and thousands of others like them—including more than 5000 high-producers in our National Feeding Contest—are getting Corn Gluten Feed every day.

You will need a good concentrate to balance your fall and winter rations. Pin your faith to Corn Gluten Feed for profit and the good condition of your herd.

It's a pure corn product concentrated, feed—23% or more protein and other good feeding parts of corn. It is nearly all digestible.

Get Corn Gluten Feed from your dealer or any manufacturer. If you buy a ready mixed feed be sure it contains Corn Gluten Feed.

Write for our new book on feeding. It will help you.

Ask for Bulletin 5-KK

Associated Corn Products Manufacturers
Feed Research Department

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No. 55

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION
THE BUSINESS FARMER

TWENTIETH ANNUAL

NATIONAL DAIRY EXPOSITION

October 6th to 13th

DETROIT

A Real Show for Farmers and Breeders

A Great International Exposition—a wonderful opportunity for Michigan farmers to see all that is latest and best in dairying—to learn how to make more profit with less labor out of their cows.

Reduced Rates on All Railroads—
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No charge for automobile admission or parking. Come with your Neighbors. Ask your County Agent about the delegation from your community.

DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

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

RAISING SHEEP

"I would like to ask you how to raise sheep and on what kind of ground? The ground I have in mind is very poor ground and all it has on it is marsh grass and in early spring it is quite wet. Do sheep cost much to feed? Please tell me all about them and how to shear and market them.—Mrs. M. Paw Paw, Michigan.

It is impossible to tell you all about the raising of sheep in any newspaper article. I would advise that you write the United States Department of Agriculture for the following Bulletins: Farmers' Bulletin No. 1330, Farmers' Bulletin No. 576; Farmers' Bulletin No. 713, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1134, Farmers' Bulletin No. 840 and Farmers' Bulletin No. 798, which will give full information on the care and handling of sheep.

The kind of ground does not make any material difference although sheep do best on well drained soil or what might be termed upland ground. Sheep do not do well on low marshy wet pasture and I would not advise you to engage in the sheep business if your pasture is covered entirely with marsh grass. If it can be drained sufficiently to allow June grass to come in the sheep would no doubt do all right on this ground.

The cost of maintaining a breeding ewe varies a great deal. Where one is running a general farm and can feed them quite largely upon cheap roughages such as, silage, bean pods or corn stalks with a minimum allowance of good clover or alfalfa hay they may be wintered very cheaply. On the other hand, if one is compelled to buy hay on the market as the sole source of feed the cost will be considerable. It requires four to five pounds of good hay per day for a sheep, whereas if other roughages are available such as those mentioned above, only one and one-half to two pounds of hay need be fed. It is not necessary to feed large amounts of grain. We usually plan on starting grain feeding about thirty days before the ewes are due to lamb, feeding each ewe about one-half pound per head per day. This amount is increased to around one pound per head daily after lambing and continued until the ewes go out on pasture.

Shearing is usually done in April and May. Practically all shearing is done by professional shearers who go about the country shearing during those two months.

The best method of marketing wool is through the cooperative wool pool as now managed by the Farm Bureau. The lambs can be best marketed through a local cooperative shipping organization.—Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, M. S. C.

SUGGESTS RATION

I am feeding one part wheat bran, two parts ground oats, ¼ cotton seed meal twice a day. Wild pasture, and get 9 pounds of milk from each cow per milking. I am now feeding as roughage sweet corn stalks and bean straw. Have no silage or hay. They are not coming up on milk. One cow when she came in was giving 30 pounds of milk and has dropped to 9 pounds. Last summer she gave 25 pounds all summer without grain. What grain would you advise with the roughage I mention?—L. M. F., Cass City, Mich.

Your roughage is of a very poor sort to make milk; it really requires some legume such as clover or alfalfa to make a ration satisfactory for producing milk. It would seem that it would be profitable for you to get either of these for your cows if possible.

Why not add some corn to your ration; it would be preferable to barley; would suggest that it be ground; a good ration would be as follows, corn and cob meal 300 lbs., ground oats 200 lbs., wheat bran, 100 pounds, and cottonseed meal 100 lbs., then give each cow not less than 6 or 7 pounds of this night and morning; when the milk increases

then give 1 pound to each 3 to 3½ pounds of milk the cow is giving.—Dr. G. H. Conn.

BALANCED RATION FOR COWS

Could you please tell me how to balance a grain ration for my cows? I have just taken them off sweet clover pasture and have started to dry feed them and they have dropped off half in their milk. They are giving about six quarts now and were fresh last fall.

The following will make a very good ration for your cows: Corn and cob meal, 200 lbs., ground barley, 200 lbs., ground oats, 200 lbs., ground rye, 100 lbs., wheat bran, 200 lbs., cottonseed meal, 150 lbs. Of this ration give one pound to each 3½ pounds of milk that the animal is giving.—Dr. G. H. Conn.

VALUE OF VETERINARIANS TO NATION

"VETERINARIANS function as a factor of economy and safety to the nation in three distinct, though somewhat overlapping, directions", says Dr. V. A. Moore, dean of the New York State Veterinary College at Ithaca.

"Safeguarding public health is the first important field of the veterinarian", say Dr. Moore. "This work is accomplished by means of sanitary regulations and dairy and meat inspection. Though their service is usually measured in dollars—the money value of the animals saved—the service to the public is far more valuable.

"Their second field is that of rendering a palliative and advisory service in the treatment of sick and injured animals and instructing their owners. Three-fourths of the work of the ordinary practitioner is that of treating the common diseases and injuries. These irregularities, if not properly cared for, would result in many deaths and an enormous economic loss.

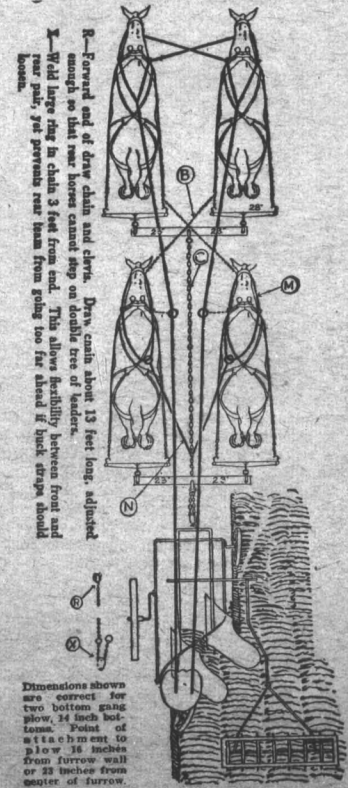
"Protecting the animals of the country from infections, epizootic, and parasitic diseases is the third function of the veterinarian," Dr. Moore says. "Animal husbandry is the greatest industry in our agriculture and the saving every year by protecting our animals against epidemics, particularly of foreign origin, is inestimable."

RATION FOR DAIRY BULL

A DAIRY bull in full service should receive about the same ration as the cow in milk. His ration should contain an ample amount of protein. When idle or in partial service, less concentrate will be needed.

Home Made 4 Horse Pulley Hitch

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VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

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

MOON BLINDNESS

About two weeks ago I turned out my horse in the pasture for night. He seemed to be all right going down the lane and the other horse following him. The next morning he did not come to the house as usual and I went back after him and he was blind in both eyes. The right eye had been discharging some and I had washed it with hot water and peroxide. The discharge has stopped and there seems to be something over his eyes but you can see the sight. He is quite well along in years and is a good kind horse. Can you tell me what ails his eyes and what I can do for them?—A. N., Richland, Michigan.

THIS is probably moon blindness or periodic ophthalmia. This horse's eyes may clear up in a short time and then the trouble may recur; eventually the animal usually goes blind. Get of your druggist a couple of ounces of 1% yellow oxide of mercury ointment and put a small piece of this in each eye once each day. A piece as large as a small pea is sufficient. Then get three ounces of potassium iodide and dissolve in 1 quart of water; give one tablespoonful of this on some ground feed night and morning. If this does not bring about recovery there is nothing that can be done. Keep the horse in a dark stable and keep the eyes covered with a dark cloth.

SCOURS

Two of my cows have the scours and nothing I give seems to help. The one came in last March, had milk fever and never seemed to recover her appetite and for the last two months has had scours. She is getting so poor. I will be grateful for any advice.—J. S., Coopersville, Michigan.

YOUR condition is evidently not one of simple scours or it would not last so long; would advise you to have a veterinarian look after them. In the meantime you might give them a tablespoonful of fowlers solution of arsenic or some ground feed night and morning for three or four weeks.

MARE GOES BLIND

I have a mare 14 years old. One of her eyes became sore and inflamed a couple of months ago. Yesterday I let her loose as usual to come to the barn. She ran into a wire fence and I discovered she was just about blind in both eyes. If there is any cure or remedy will you kindly tell me what to get and how to use it?—H. A. B., Olivet, Michigan.

I Do not want to encourage on account of this mares age but you might get some 2% solution of argyrol from your druggist and then drop a few drops in the eyes once or twice each day for a few days and see if this will help.

DOG HAS FITS

I have a pup six months old that has something like fits. It comes on while sleeping. It whines, gets up, staggers, falls working legs violently, lasts about three minutes then he seems all right for two weeks almost to the hour. He has a large appetite. What can I do?—B. P., Hersey, Michigan.

I THINK the trouble with your pup is due to worms. Get the following for this condition: Oil of chenopodium, 20 minimums; oil of anise, 15 minimums, chloroform, 20 minimums, castor oil, three ounces. Do not give this dog anything to eat for eighteen hours then give one-half of this; in a week or ten days give the other half under the same conditions and in the same manner.

EXAMINE DOG'S EARS

Would like to know what is the matter with my dog. He began taking some kind of fits along in September. He had one or two a day at first. He would give one or two short barks and start to run and he seemed to be scared. He would try to hide and go from one place to another trying to get in some corner and in a little while would be panting from running and then he would

get all over that spell and appear all right again. Lately he does not take them nearly as often, perhaps one in two weeks.—E. R. W., Kingston, Mich.

DID you ever examine this dog's ears to see if he has anything wrong with them? If he has you would do well to get 1/2 ounce of tincture of iodine in 8 ounces of olive or sweet oil; warm them by setting it in warm water and then hold the dog very firmly and pour about half a teaspoonful in each ear; after pouring it in one ear hold him for two or three minutes and then pour in the other ear. Get 1 teaspoonful of oil of American wormseed (chenopodium) in 4 ounces of castor oil; give the dog one-half of this and then the balance in about 1 week. Keep the dog confined and do not give him heavy foods for a few days; some milk and raw meat will be good.

INFLAMMATION OF BRAIN

I have had trouble with my sheep. They will start to stagger and keep their heads thrown back and drawing it back farther and keep it back. They won't eat or drink. This is rather sudden and keeps on until they get so bad they lie down and

lay there until they die. They only live about twenty-four hours. Can you tell me what to do for it? What is it they have and is it contagious?—A. T. H., Stalwart, Michigan.

THIS is due to some inflammation of the brain which may be due to several causes; it is not contagious and it will not spread from one animal to another. It is not likely that you will lose many of them from this trouble. It may be due to a parasite that gets into the head and burrows through to the brain. On other sheep it may be a form of staggers. Look carefully to the feeding and if you are sure it is not due to that then suspect the parasites. This is most often found in sheep that have been kept for some time on the same land. Sheep should be moved about from one field to another every few months at least. See if they can get hold of any poisonous weeds or plants any place.

NEW WHITEWASH FORMULA GIVES DURABLE PRODUCT

WHITTEWASH acts as a germicide by covering and cleansing the wall and ceiling surfaces, and for this reason is excellent in poultry house, dairy barn, hog house, and other outbuildings. A new formula developed within recent years gives a product which closely approaches paint in durability.

The old-fashioned whitewash is made of quick-lime and water mixed

in the proportions of one pound of lime to one gallon of water. This has the disadvantage of being not very durable and of rubbing off badly on the clothing of workers.

The New Jersey College of Agriculture advises that whitewash may be made durable, hard glossy and practically waterproof by the addition of salt, alum and sulphate of zinc. Such a mixture is good for both interior and exterior use. To make it, 1 bushel (62 lbs.) of quick-lime is slacked in 12 gallons of hot water. Then another solution is made up of the following: 1 pound of sulphate of zinc, 1 pound of alum, 2 pounds of salt, dissolved in 2 gallons of boiling water. These two solutions are then mixed together and 2 gallons of skimmed milk are added.

Keep the mixture thoroughly stirred while applying.

MISSAUKEE FARMER GETS BIG YIELD OF WHEAT

ROBERT H. BLAIR, of Enterprise township, Missaukee county, recently threshed 252 bushels of wheat from four measured acres. The variety was Kharkov and was sown broadcast and dragged in. Barnyard manure was the only fertilizer used.—H. L. Barnum, County Agent.

Did you know that roast pork was supposed to have originated in early China when a hut burned down and a pig burned to death in it?



no other feed will pay you such profit!

Feed two bags under our Guarantee



More Milk Or It Costs You Nothing

"Feed 200 pounds of Larro to any one cow; then if your own figures do not show that she gave more milk on Larro, or if for any other reason you are not entirely satisfied, return your two empty sacks and unused Larro and get every cent of your money back."

Dealers selling Larro are authorized to carry out the terms of this agreement.

There never has been—and never will be—any fair way to judge a dairy ration except by the return in milk from every dollar spent for feed.

The lowest priced feed is really the most expensive if it fails to pay back more than it cost. And the highest priced feed is the most economical if it earns the largest net profit.

Not a formula alone—nor a price nor a method of manufacture—has built Larro reputation. Dairymen's preference for Larro comes from just one thing—RESULTS—the amount of profit produced for every dollar spent for feed.

You can quickly prove on your own balance sheet what thousands of other dairymen have found from long experience—and without risk, too. Get two sacks of Larro from your nearest dealer. If, after feeding them to one cow, you are not satisfied, he is authorized to return your money. This is the Larro guarantee that has been in effect for the past 15 years.

LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
DETROIT MICHIGAN

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The SAFE Ration for Dairy Cows
Also a complete line of poultry feeds—as good for your chickens as our dairy feed is for your cows.



Don't Send Penny



All Colors Lumberjack and Pants Both For \$2.98

JUST send your name and address, give color and sizes, and I will send this sport blouse or lumberjack and a pair of serviceable trousers to you. They will be shipped C.O.D. You do not pay one penny until they are delivered at your door by the postman.

THE LUMBERJACK is made of a heavy fleeced plaid velour flannel in guaranteed fast colors. Has two-in-one collar which can be buttoned up around the neck or worn open. Two patch pockets. Knitted band at the bottom. Serviceable, stylish and a winter necessity. **COLORS:** Red, green, gray, blue or brown with contrasting overplaid. Sizes, 34 to 44 chest. **THE TROUSERS** are made of a strong and durable cottonade material in striped pattern; they have customary pockets and belt straps. All seams double stitched and guaranteed not to rip. **Dark gray stripe only.** Sizes, 30 to 42 waist measure.

Delivery Free—Just send your name and address—no money—and be sure to give color and sizes. When the lumberjack and trousers are delivered at your door by the postman, pay him \$2.98 for them. We have paid the delivery charges. Wear both articles. If they are not better than you expected, return them at our expense and we will cheerfully refund your money.

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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 825 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.

V. V. BALDWIN, Eldon, Wapello Co., Iowa.

GUERNSEYS

FOR SALE—A FINE BUNCH OF 150 STEERS averaging around 650 lbs. All reds, roans and white faces. Also a number Guernsey heifers. Write or call.
HUGHSTON AND SCOTT, McBain, Michigan.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULLS! WITH A. R. Dam's accredited herd.
CORNALFA FARM, Convooy, Ohio.

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

JERSEYS

REG. JERSEYS, POGIS 99th OF H. F. and Majesty breeding. Young stock for sale. Herd fully accredited by State and Federal Government. Write or visit for prices and description.
GUY C. WILBUR, Belding, Mich.

SWINE

POLAND CHINAS

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY, we have them. Write us your wants.
E. A. CLARK, Breckenridge, Michigan.

Large Type Poland Chinas—Big Ones.
JAMES TAYLOR, Belding, Michigan.

TAMWORTH

TAMWORTH SOWS, 5 MONTHS OLD, Guaranteed, Champion Stock.
C. M. WALN, Westtown, Pa.

SHEEP

BREEDING EWES FOR SALE, SHROPSHIRE, Hampshire grades and cross breeds. All extra quality yearlings. 50 to car lot.
V. B. FURNISS, Nashville, Michigan.

FOR SALE—50 BREEDING EWES. OCT. delivery. For particulars write
A. F. LONGPRE, Curran, Michigan.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS, call or write, Clark Hair Ranch,
CHARLES POST, Mgr., West Branch, Michigan.

FOR SALE—400 BREEDING EWES TWO AND three years old. All had lambs. Medium wood.
THOMAS STEEL, Marshall, Michigan.

FOR SALE—Black Top Delaine Rams.
FRANK ROHRBACHER, Laingsburg, Michigan.

Michigan State Fair Prize Winners

Belgian
Stallion 5 years old or over—1. Owosso Sugar Co., Alicia, Michigan; 2. Wm. E. Scripps, Orion, Michigan; 3. Evert King, Ankeny, Iowa; 4. Owosso Sugar Co. Stallion 4 years old—1. Michigan State Prison, Jackson, Michigan. Stallion 3 years old—1 and 2. Evert King; 2. Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan. Stallion 2 years old—1, 2, and 3. Owosso Sugar Co. Stallion 1 year old—1 and 4. Owosso Sugar Co.; 2. Evert King; 3. Wm. E. Scripps. Senior and Grand Champion—Evert King. Stallion foal—1. Evert King; 2. Wm. E. Scripps. Mare 5 years or older—1 and 3. Evert King; 2. Wm. E. Scripps; 4. Owosso Sugar Co. Mare 4 years old—1. Wm. E. Scripps; 2. W. O. Zeigler, Delaware, Ohio; 3. Ackerman & Finley, Elkton, Michigan. Mare 3 years old—1 and 3. Evert King; 2. Owosso Sugar Co. Mare 2 years old—1 and 4. Michigan State College; 2. Evert King; 3. Wm. E. Scripps. Mare 1 year old—1 and 3. Evert King; 2. Michigan State College. Filly foal—1. Evert King; 2. Michigan State College; 3. Wm. E. Scripps. Junior Champion—Michigan State College. Senior Champion—Evert King. Grand Champion—Michigan State College. Mare and foal under 1 year—1. Evert King; 2. Michigan State College; 3. Wm. E. Scripps. Mare and produce, two animals any age, either sex—1, 3 and 4. Evert King; 2. Wm. E. Scripps. Stallion and three mares owned by exhibitor—1. Evert King; 2. Wm. E. Scripps; 3. Owosso Sugar Co. Get of sire, three animals, any age, either sex, American bred—1. Michigan State College; 2 and 3. Evert King. Best three mares—1. Michigan State College; 2. Evert King.

Percherons

Stallion 5 years old or over—1. Henry Wittig, Wheeler, Michigan. Stallion 3 years old—1. Tom Corwin Farm; 2. W. O. Zeigler; 3. Glenn S. Sonner. Stallion 2 years old—1. W. O. Zeigler; 2. Henry Wittig; 3. W. O. Zeigler. Stallion 1 year old—1. Michigan State College; 2. Tom Corwin Farm; 3. Henry Wittig. Senior and Grand Champion—Tom Corwin Farm. Junior and Reserve Grand Champion—Michigan State College. Stallion foal—1. Glenn S. Sonner, Delaware, Ohio; 2 and 4. Mathers Bros., Mason City, Illinois; 3. Henry Wittig. Mare 5 years old or over—1. Tom Corwin Farm; 2. Michigan State College; 3. Glenn S. Sonner. Mare 4 years old—1 and 2. Tom Corwin Farm; 3. Mathers Bros. Mare 3 years old—1. Michigan State College; 2. Tom Corwin Farm; 3. G. A. Dix, Delaware, Ohio. Mare 2 years old—1. Tom Corwin Farm; 2. Michigan State College; 3. Mathers Bros. Mare 1 year old—1. Michigan State College; 2. Mathers Bros.; 3. Glenn S. Sonner. Grand and Senior Grand Champion—Tom Corwin Farm. Reserve Senior and Reserve Grand Champion—Michigan State College. Junior Champion—Mathers Bros. Filly foal—1 and 2. Mathers Bros. Mare and foal under 1 year, each to count 50%—1. Glenn S. Sonner; 2 and 3. Mathers Bros. Mare and produce, two animals any age, either sex—1. Tom Corwin Farm; 2 and 3. Mathers Bros. Stallion and three mares owned by exhibitor—1. Tom Corwin Farm; 2. Michigan State College; 3. Mathers Bros. Get of sire, three animals, any age, either sex, American bred—1. Tom Corwin Farm; 2. Michigan State College; 3 and 4. Mathers Bros. Best three mares—1. Tom Corwin Farm; 2. Michigan State College. Best display of Percherons—1. Tom Corwin Farm; 2. Michigan State College; 3. Mathers Bros.

CATTLE

Shorthorns

Bulls calved before June 1, 1923—1. Clover Leaf Farm, Tiffin, Ohio; 2 and 3. E. D. Logsdon, Indianapolis, Ind. Bulls calved between June 1, 1923 and May 31, 1924—1. Buckland Hall Farm, Nokesville, Va.; 2. John Thompson, Pithian, Ill.; 3. Cloverleaf Farm. Bulls calved between June 1, and Dec. 31, 1924—1. Logsdon; 2. Prescott; 3. MacMillan, Lodi, Wis. Bulls calved between Jan. 1 and May 31, 1925—1. Thompson; 2. Cloverleaf; 3. Logsdon. Bulls calved between June 1 and Sept. 30, 1925—1. Thompson; 2. Rosewood Farm; 3. Logston. Bulls calved after Oct. 1, 1925—1. Thompson; 2. McLachan Bros.; 3. Cloverleaf. Senior and Grand Champion—Cloverleaf. Reserve Senior—Logsdon. Junior Champion—Thompson. Reserve—Thompson. Three Bulls—1. Logsdon; 2. Cloverleaf; 3. Maxwellton. Two Bulls—1. Maxwellton; 2. Logsdon; 3. Cloverleaf. Cows calved before June 1, 1923—1. Buckland Hall; 2. Thompson; 3. Cloverleaf. Cows calved between June 1 and Dec. 31, 1924—1. Prescott; 2 and 3. Cloverleaf. Heifers calved between Jan. 1 and May 31, 1925—1. Cloverleaf; 2 and 3. Logsdon. Heifer calved between June 1 and Sept. 30, 1925—1. Buckland Hall; 2. Cloverleaf; 3. Thompson. Heifers calved after Oct. 1, 1925—1. Prescott; 2. Logsdon; 3. Cloverleaf. Cow calved before June 1, 1923, with calf by side—1. Gotfredson; 2. Thompson; 3. Rosewood. County Herd—1. Jas. Kirk and Chas. L. Stewart, Premium Breeder—Prescott. Aged Herd—1. Logsdon; 2. Cloverleaf; 3. Buckland Hall. Year Herd—1. Cloverleaf; 2. Rosewood; 3. Thompson. Pair Calves—1. Prescott; 2. Logsdon; 3. Cloverleaf. Get of Sire—1. Prescott; 2. Thompson; 3. Logsdon. Senior and Grand Champion—Prescott. Reserve Senior and Reserve Grand—Logsdon. Junior Champion—Prescott.

Herefords

Bulls calved before June 1, 1923—1.

Woodburg Farm, Spring Station, Ky.; 2. Lea Mead Farm, Nashville, Tenn. Bulls calved between June 1, 1923 and May 31, 1924—1. Fonner Stock Farm, Decatur, Ind.; 2. Michigan State College. Bulls calved between June 1 and December 31, 1924—1. Woodburn Farm; 2 and 3. Fonner Stock Farm. Bulls calved between January 1 and May 31, 1925—1. Woodburn Farm; 2. Lea Mead Farm. Bulls calved between June 1 and September 30, 1925—1. Lea Mead Farm. Three bulls owned by exhibitor—1. Fonner Stock Farm; 2 and 3. R. J. Cunningham, Greenburg, Pa. Cows calved before June 1, 1923—1. Woodburn Farm; 2. Fonner Farm; 3. Lea Mead Farm. Cows calved between June 1, 1923 and May 31, 1924—1. Lea Mead Farm; 2 and 3. Woodburn Farm. Heifers calved between June 1 and Dec. 31, 1924—1 and 3. R. J. Cunningham; 2. Lea Mead Farm. Heifers calved between January 1 and May 31, 1925—1. Woodburn Farm; 2 and 3. R. J. Cunningham. Heifers calved between June 1 and September 30, 1925—1. Woodburn Farm; 2. Lea Mead Farm; 3. Fonner Farm. Heifers calved after October 1, 1925—1. Fonner Farm; 2. Woodburn Farm; 3. R. J. Cunningham. Aged herd, heifers to be bred by exhibitor—1. Woodburn Farm; 2. Lea Mead Farm; 3. Fonner Farm. Yearling herd, heifers to be bred by exhibitor—1. Woodburn Farm; 2. R. J. Cunningham; 3. Lea Mead Farm. Pair calves, both to be bred by exhibitor—1. Fonner Farm; 2. R. J. Cunningham; 3. Lea Mead Farm. Senior, Junior and Grand Champions—Woodburn Farm.

Aberdeen Angus

Bulls calved before June 1, 1923—1. Wm. E. Scripps; 2. Woodcote Stock Farm, Ionia, Michigan; 3. A. A. Armstrong & Son, Camargo, Illinois. Bulls calved between June 1, 1923 and May 31, 1924—1 and 2. Escher & Ryan, Coon Rapids, Ia.; 3. C. R. Harmon & Son, Lebanon, Ky. Bulls calved between June 1 and December 31, 1924—1 and 2. Woodcote Stock Farm; 3. Wm. E. Scripps. Bulls calved between January 1 and May 31, 1925—1. Escher & Ryan; 2. James

MICHIGAN LIVESTOCK TAKES 2 SESQUI PRIZES

MICHIGAN entries won two prizes in the cattle judging contests September 15th at the Sesqui-Centennial celebration at Philadelphia. The grand champion bull of Ayrshire cattle was declared to be Strathglass Roamer, exhibited by James E. Davidson, of Ithaca, Mich. In the Chester White hog class, the grand champion sow award was won by Albert Newman, of Marlette, Mich.

Curray, Marlette, Michigan; 3. Dr. G. R. Martin & Sons, Crosswell, Michigan. Bulls calved between June 1 and September 30, 1925—1. Woodcote Stock Farm; 2. Wm. E. Scripps; 3. James Curry. Bulls calved after October 1, 1925—1. Woodcote Stock Farm; 2. Dr. A. B. Martin & Son; 3. A. A. Armstrong & Son. Senior and Champion—Wm. E. Scripps. Junior Champion—Escher & Ryan. 3 bulls owned by exhibitor—1. Escher & Ryan; 2. Woodcote Stock Farm; 3. Wm. E. Scripps. 2 bulls bred and owned by exhibitor—1. Escher & Ryan; 2. Woodcote Stock Farm; 3. A. A. Armstrong & Son. Cows calved before June 1, 1923—Escher & Ryan; 2. Woodcote Stock Farm; 3. Wm. E. Scripps. Cows calved between June 1, 1923 and May 31, 1924—1. Escher & Ryan; 2. Woodcote Stock Farm; 3. Wm. E. Scripps. Heifers calved between June 1 and Dec. 31, 1924—1. Woodcote Stock Farm; 2. Escher & Ryan; 3. A. A. Armstrong & Son. Heifers calved between January 1 and May 31, 1925—1. Escher & Ryan; 2. Woodcote Stock Farm; 3. Wm. E. Scripps. Heifers calved between June 1 and September 30, 1925—1. Woodcote Stock Farm; 2. Escher & Ryan; 3. Michigan State College Senior, Junior and Grand Champions—Escher & Ryan. Heifers calved after October 1, 1925—1. Escher & Ryan; 2 and 4. A. A. Armstrong & Son; 3. C. R. Harmon & Son. Cows calved before June 1, 1923, with own calf at side calved after October 1, 1925—1. Wm. E. Scripps; 2. A. A. Armstrong & Son. Aged herd—1. Escher & Ryan; 2. Woodcote Stock Farm; 3. A. A. Armstrong & Son. Yearling herd, heifers to be bred by exhibitors—1. Escher & Ryan; 2. Woodcote Stock Farm; 3. Wm. E. Scripps. Pair calves, both to be bred by exhibitor—1. Escher & Ryan; 2. A. A. Armstrong & Son; 3. Woodcote Stock Farm. Four animals, the get of one sire, both sexes to be represented, any age, all to be owned by exhibitor—1. Escher & Ryan; 2. Woodcote Stock Farm; 3. Dr. G. R. Martin & Son.

Commercial Cattle

Grade or pure bred Shorthorn, Hereford or Angus steer, spayed or martin heifer calved prior to January 1, 1925—1. A. A. Armstrong & Son; 2. Wm. E. Scripps; 3. Rosewood Farms, Howell, Michigan. Grade or pure bred Shorthorn, Hereford or Angus steer, spayed or martin heifer calved after September 1, 1925—1. Founder Farm, Decatur, Indiana; 2.

Michigan State College; 3. Lea Mead Farm.

Milking Shorthorns

Bulls calved before August 1, 1923—1. Webster Knight, Providence, R. I.; 2. Wade Stock Farms, Orangeville, Ohio; 3. Hudson & Sons, Mason, Ohio. Bulls calved between August 1, 1923 and July 31, 1924—1. W. S. Wood & Sons, Rives Jct., Michigan; 2. Hudson & Sons; 3. Jessie E. Oakley, Signal, Ohio. Bulls calved between August 1, 1924 and July 31, 1925—1 and 2. Webster Knight; 3. R. W. Lamb & Son, Janesville, Wisconsin. Bulls calved between August 1, 1925 and March 31, 1926—1. Webster Knight; 2. Wade Stock Farms; 3. Hudson & Sons. Senior, Junior and Grand Champions—Webster Knight. Cows in milk, calved before August 1, 1921, to give 20-18-16 lbs. of milk in the ring if fresh (1) within two months, (2) between two and three months, (3) between three and four months, and (4) four months or more of the opening date of the show—1. Wade Stock Farms; 2 and 4. R. W. Lamb & Son; 3. Hudson & Sons. Cows in milk, calved between August 1, 1921 and July 31, 1923, to give 15-13-11 lbs. in the ring, if fresh, (1) within two months, (2) between two and three months (3) three months or more of opening day of the show—1. Hudson & Sons; 2. W. S. Wood & Sons; 3. Webster Knight. Heifers calved between August 1, 1925 and July 31, 1924; may be in milk or not; not to be milked out in the ring—1. Jessie E. Oakley, Signal, Ohio; 2. Webster Knight; 3. Hudson & Sons. Heifers calved between August 1, 1924 and December 31, 1924—1. Hudson & Sons; 2. Webster Knight; 3. R. W. Lamb & Son. Heifers calved between January 1, 1925 and July 31, 1925—1. Webster Knight; 2 and 3. W. S. Wood & Sons. Heifers calved between August 1, 1925 and March 31, 1926—1. Webster Knight; 2. R. W. Lamb & Son; 3. Jesse Oakley, Junior Champion—Hudson & Sons. Senior and Grand Champion—Wade Stock Farm.

Holstein-Friesian

Bull 3 years old or over—1. Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Michigan; 2. Baynewood Farms, Romeo, Michigan; 3. Calcite Farms, Rogers City, Michigan. Bull 2 years old and under 3—1. Crowley-Milner Co., Detroit, Michigan; 2. Pabst Hols. Farms, Oconomowoc, Wis.; 3. Baynewood Farms. Bull 18 months and under 2 years—1. Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Michigan; 2. Hargrove & Arnold, Norwalk, Iowa; 3. Red Rose Farm, Northville, Michigan. Bull 1 year and under 18 months—1. Pabst Holstein Farms; 2. Hargrove & Arnold; 3. A. H. Buhl, Oxford, Michigan. Bull calf 4 months and under 1 year—1. J. F. Berkeheimer, Homer, Michigan; 2. Lakefield Farms; 3. R. P. Ullman, Senior and Grand Champion—Crowley-Milner Co. Reserve—Lakefield Farms. Junior Champion—Pabst Holstein Farms. Cow four years old or over—1. Detroit Creamery Co., Mt. Clemens; 2. Pabst Holstein Farms; Detroit Creamery Co. Cow 3 years old and under 4—1. J. F. Berkeheimer; 2. Pabst Holstein Farm; 3. Baynewood Farms. Heifer 2 years old and under 3 in milk—1. Hargrove & Arnold, Norwalk, Ia.; 2. Crowley-Milner & Co.; 3. Pabst Holstein Farms. Heifer 2 years old and under 3, never freshened—1. Pabst Holstein Farms; 2 and 3. J. F. Berkeheimer. Heifer 18 months and under 2 years—1. Pabst Holstein Farms; 2. Crowley-Milner Co.; 3. Hargrove & Arnold. Heifer 1 year old and under 18 months—1. Pabst Holstein Farms; 2. Detroit Creamery Co.; 3. J. G. Hays, Howell, Michigan. Heifer calf 4 months old and under 1 year—1. Hargrove & Arnold; 2. Pabst Holstein Farms; 3. Detroit Creamery Co. Senior and Grand Champion—Detroit Creamery Co. Junior Champion—Hargrove & Arnold. Graded herd, to consist of one bull, 2 years or over; one cow, 3 years or over; one heifer, 2 years and under; one yearling heifer and one heifer calf—1. Pabst Holstein Farms; 2. Crowley-Milner Co.; 3. Hargrove & Arnold. Yearling herd, to consist of one bull 1 year and under 2, and two yearling heifers. Females must have been bred by exhibitor—1. Pabst Holstein Farms; 2. Hargrove & Arnold; 3. Lakefield Farms. Calf herd, to consist of one bull and two heifers, all under 1 year; all to be bred by exhibitor—1. Detroit Creamery Co.; 2. Hargrove & Arnold; 3. Pabst Holstein Farms. Get of sire—1. Pabst Holstein Farms; 2. Hargrove & Arnold.

Guernsey

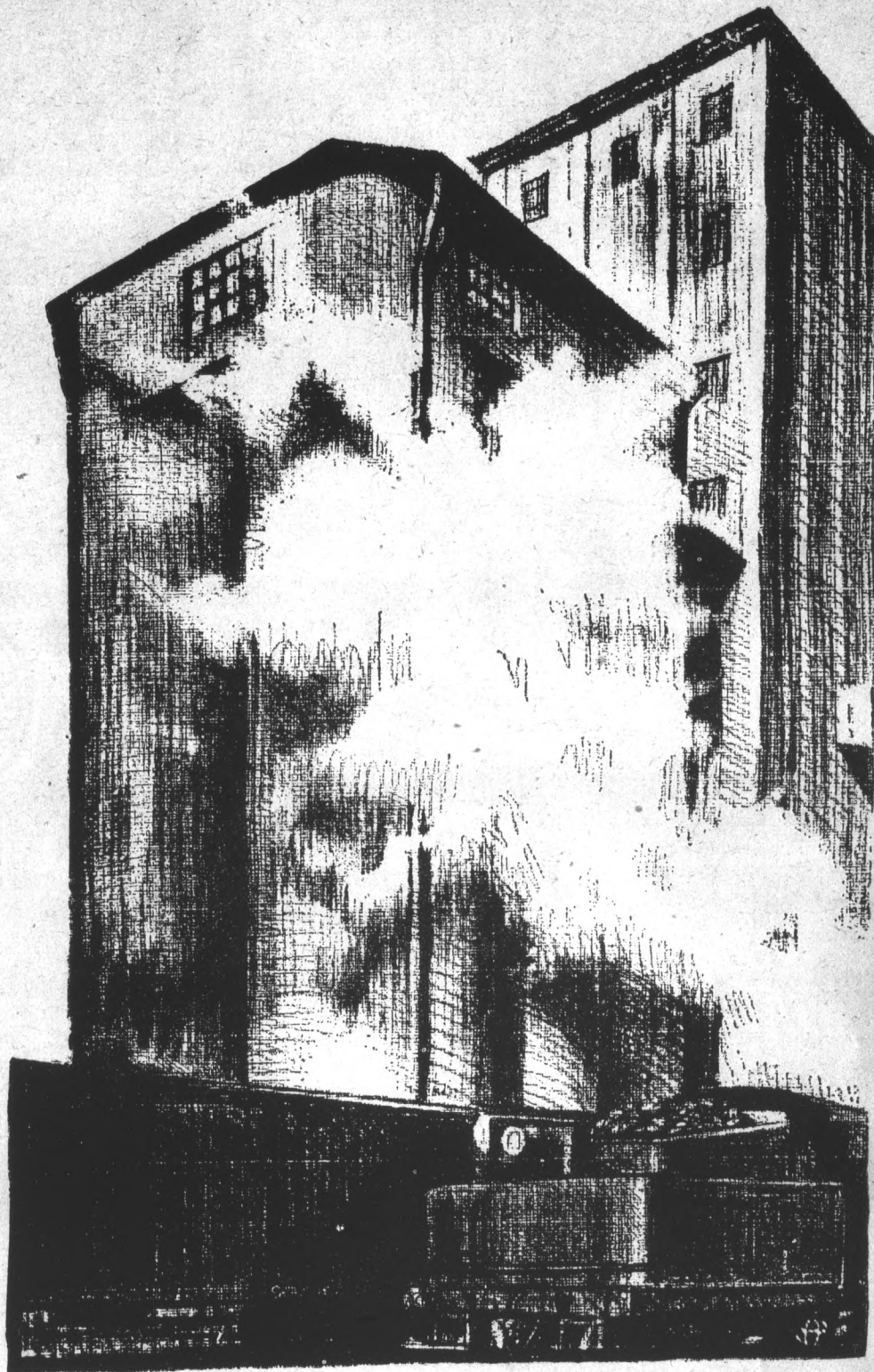
Bull 3 years old or over—1. Emmadine Farms, Hupeful Jct., New York; 2. Jefferson Co. G. Br. Assn., Ft. Atkinson, Wis.; 3. Belmont Farm, Perrysburg, Ohio. Bull 2 years old and under—1. R. A. Holmes, Grand Rapids, Michigan; 2. Jefferson Co. G. Br. Assn.; 3. Emmadine Farm. Bull 18 months old and under 2 years—1. H. C. Stinson, Fremont, Michigan; 2. Emmadine Farm; 3. W. A. Fisher, Rochester, Michigan. Bull 1 year and under 18 months—1. Wiechel, Port Clinton, Ohio; 2 and 3. Jefferson Co. G. Br. Assn. Bull Calf 4 months and under 1 year—1. L. C. Emond, Jefferson, Wis.; 2 and 3. Emmadine Farm. Senior and Grand Champion—Emmadine Farms. Junior Champion—Wiechel. Reserve—L. C. Emond. Cow 4 years old or over—1 and 2. Emmadine Farm; 3. Belmont Farm. Cow 3 years old and under—1. Emmadine Farm; 2. Belmont Farm; 3. R. A. Holmes. Heifer 2 years old and under 3, in milk—1. Emmadine Farm; 2. Jefferson Co. G. Br. Assn. Heifer 2 years old and under, never freshened—1. R. A. Holmes; 2. Belmont Farm. Heifer 18 (Continued on page 26.)

AMCO

FEED MIXING SERVICE

This Service takes dairy feed formulas devised and approved by the feeding experts of thirteen colleges of agriculture. It buys the ingredients for these feeds on a world market in tremendous quantities. It mixes these ingredients in a great, efficient, modern mill which runs to capacity. As a result, "Amco Mixed" feeds combine the two qualities every dairyman is looking for: the highest feeding value at the most economical price.

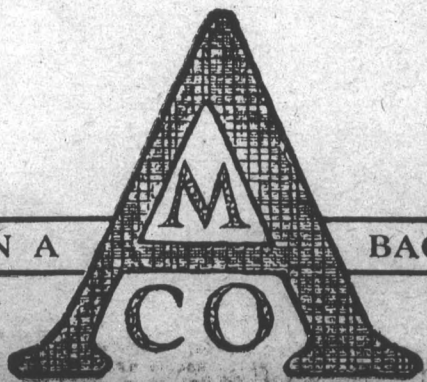
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Michigan dairymen can use this feed to the best advantage because they can mix it with their home-grown feeds and have a well-balanced, complete dairy ration. A ton of Amco 32% contains: 500 lbs. Cottonseed Meal, 100 lbs. Soybean Meal, 500 lbs. Gluten Meal, 280 lbs. Linseed Meal, 100 lbs. Distillers Dried Grains,

260 lbs. Wheat Bran, 100 lbs. Hominy, 100 lbs. Molasses, 20 lbs. Steam Bone Meal, 20 lbs. Ground Limestone, 20 lbs. Salt. Here you have in concentrated form the essentials to good dairy feeding. Use it with your home-grown grain half and half. This is the best paying outlet for these home-grown feeds.



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**Kills Lice, Mites and Fleas.
For Scratches, Wounds and
common skin troubles.**

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A Cylindrical Building
No corners for crowding or suffocation of chicks; 15 heavy-ribbed glass lights, 14x20" each. Ample area for a 4 1/2 foot brooder—any size, 600 chicks to 10,000—made of copper-resistant ROSSMETAL galvanized. Vermin and rat proof. Diameter 12 feet, height 6 1/2 feet—Combination ventilator and stove flue.

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Makers of the famous ROSSMETAL silos, cutters, corncribs, etc.

NEWTON'S Compound

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



Michigan Business Farmer Market Reports every night at 7 o'clock except Saturday and Sunday—from Station WGHP, Detroit, broadcasting on 270 meters.

months and under 2 years—1. Emmadine Farm; 2. Jefferson Co. G. Br. Assn. Heifer 1 year and under 18 months—1. Emmadine Farm; 2. Jefferson Co. G. Br. Assn; 3. W. A. Fisher, Rochester, Michigan. Heifer calf 4 months and under 1 year—1 and 3. Emmadine Farm; 2. Jefferson Co. G. Br. Assn.

Senior, Junior and Grand Champion—Emmadine Farm. Graded herd, to consist of one bull 2 years or over; one cow, 3 years or over; two heifers, 1 year and under 2; one heifer under 1 year; all except bull to be bred by exhibitor—1. Emmadine Farm; 2. R. A. Holmes; 3. Belmont Farm. Yearling herd, to consist of one bull 1 year and under 2, and two yearling heifers. Females must have been bred by exhibitor—1 and 2. Emmadine Farm; 3. R. A. Holmes. Get of sire—1 and 2. Emmadine Farm; 1. R. A. Holmes. Produce of cow—1. R. A. Holmes; 2. Emmadine Farms; 3. Jefferson Co. G. Br. Assn.

Ayrshire
Bull 3 years old or over—1 and 2. James Davidson, Ithaca, Michigan; 3. Brown Rochester Farm. Bull 2 years old—1. A. L. Farwell, Gurnee, Ill.; 2. Halsey Erard, Deckerville, Mich.; 3. Brown Rochester Farm Co. Senior yearling bull—1. James Davidson; 2. Brown Rochester Farm Co.; 3. A. L. Farwell, Gurnee, Ill. Junior yearling bull—1. Halsey Erard; 2. Brown Rochester Farm Co.; 3. A. L. Farwell. Bull calf 3 months to 1 year old—1 and 2. James Davidson; 3. Brown Rochester Farm Co. Senior and Junior Champion—James Davidson. Grand Champion and Reserve—James Davidson. Cow 4 years old or over—1, 2, and 3. James Davidson; 2. Brown Rochester Farm Co.; 3. A. L. Farwell. Heifer 2 years old—1 and 2. A. L. Farwell; 3. Brown Rochester Farm Co. Senior yearling heifer—1 and 2. James Davidson; 3. Brown Rochester Farm Co. Junior yearling heifer—1. James Davidson; 2. Brown Rochester Farm Co.; 3. Halsey Erard. Heifer calf 3 months to 1 year—1 and 2. James Davidson; 3. Brown Rochester Farm Co. Senior Champion and Reserve—James Davidson. Exhibitor's herd—1. James Davidson; 2. A. L. Farwell; 3. Brown Rochester Farm Co. Breeder's herd—1. Brown Rochester Farm Co.; 2. A. L. Farwell; 3. Halsey Erard, Deckerville. Calf herd—1. Brown Rochester Farm Co.; 2. A. L. Farwell; 3. James Davidson. Four get of sire, at least three females—1 and 3. Brown Rochester Farm Co.; 2. A. L. Farwell. Two produce of cow—1. James Davidson; 2. Brown Rochester Farm Co.; 3. A. L. Farwell.

Jerseys
Bull 3 years old or over—1. Fred E. Eardley, Grand Rapids, Michigan; 2. Brennan, Fitzgerald & Sinks, Farmington, Michigan; 3. Arthur P. Edison, Grand Rapids, Michigan. Bull 2 years old—1. J. W. McCready, Sparta, Michigan; 2. P. H. Grennan, Northville, Michigan; 3. Arthur P. Edison. Senior yearling bull—1. Hillsdale Boy's & Girl's Club, Hillsdale, Michigan; 2. Ionia County Jersey Cattle Club, Ionia, Michigan; 3. Earl W. Martin, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Junior yearling bull—1. Brennan, Fitzgerald & Sinks; 2. Earl W. Martin; 3. Black & Neuman, Holton, Michigan. Bull calf 3 months to 1 year old—1. Fred Eardley, Grand Rapids; 2. Arthur P. Edison; 3. H. C. Stinson, Fremont, Michigan. Senior and Grand Champion—Fred Eardley. Junior and Reserve Grand Champion—Hillsdale Boy's & Girl's Club. Cow 4 years old or over—1. Fred E. Eardley; 2. The Oakland, Ann Arbor, Michigan; 3. Brennan, Fitzgerald & Sinks. Cow 3 years old—1. Brennan, Fitzgerald & Sinks; 2. P. H. Grennan; 3. Fred Eardley. Two-year-old heifer, in milk—1. H. C. Stinson; 2. Fred Eardley; 3. Arthur P. Edison. Two-year-old heifer, never freshened—1. Earl W. Martin; 2. G. H. Shuttleworth, New Baltimore, Michigan; 3. Ionia County Jersey Cattle Club. Senior yearling heifer—1. G. H. Shuttleworth; 2. Earl W. Martin; 3. Brennan, Fitzgerald & Sinks. Junior yearling heifer—1. P. H. Grennan; 2. Fred Eardley; 3. Arthur P. Edison. Heifer calf, 3 months—1. Fred Eardley; 2. Brennan, Fitzgerald & Sinks; 3. Washenaw Co. Boys' & Girls' Club. Senior Grand Champion—Fred Eardley. Junior and Reserve Grand Champion—Brennan, Fitzgerald & Sinks. Reserve Senior—H. G. Stinson. Exhibitor's Herd—1. Fred Eardley; 2. P. H. Grennan; 3. Brennan, Fitzgerald & Sinks. Breeders Herd—1. Fred Eardley; 2. Brennan, Fitzgerald & Sinks; 3. Hillsdale County Boys' & Girls' Club. Four get of sire—1. Fred E. Eardley; 2 and 3. Brennan, Fitzgerald & Sinks. Two produce of cow—1. Fred Eardley; 2. Brennan, Fitzgerald & Sinks; 3. Earl W. Martin. Dairy Herd—1. Fred Eardley; 2. Brennan, Fitzgerald & Sinks; 3. P. H. Grennan. Cows 3 years old and over with yearly record or record of performance of 365 pounds of fat—1. The Oaklands; 2. Brennan, Fitzgerald & Sinks; 3. Lucius Calkins.

SHEEP
American Merino (A Type)
Ram 2 years old or older—1. Kohli Bros., Pandora, Ohio; 2. E. E. Nye & Son, Jonesville, Mich.; 3. Calhoun Bros, Bronson, Mich. Ram one year old—1. Kohli Bros.; 2. Geo. Deeds, Pataskala, Ohio; 3. R. D. Sly, Wakeman, Ohio. Ram Lamb—1. Kohli Bros.; 2. Calhoun Bros.; 3. Geo. Deeds. Ewe 2 years old or older—1. S. Blamer & Son, Johnston, Ohio; 2. C. N. Moeckel, Munith, Mich.; 3. E. E. Nye & Son. Ewe one year old—1. Kohli Bros.; 2. Geo. Deeds; 3. E. M.

Moore, Mason, Mich. Ewe Lamb—1. E. M. Moore; 2. Geo. Deeds; 3. R. D. Sly. Champion ram—Kohli Bros. Champion ewe—S. Blamer & Son. Flock—1. Kohli Bros.; 2. E. E. Nye & Son; 3. Calhoun Bros. Breeder's Young Flock—1. Kohli Bros.; 2. E. M. Moore; 3. Calhoun Bros. Lamb Flock—1. E. M. Moore; 2. Calhoun Bros.; 3. Kohli Bros. Get of Sire—1. E. M. Moore; 2. Calhoun Bros.; 3. Geo. Deeds.

American Merino—(B Type)
Ram 2 years old or over—1. Geo. Deeds; 2. Calhoun Bros.; 3. S. Blamer & Son. Ram 1 year old—1. Geo. Deeds; 2. R. D. Sly; 3. Calhoun Bros. Ram Lamb—1. S. Blamer & Son; 2. Calhoun Bros.; 3. R. D. Sly. Ewe lamb 2 years old or over—1 and 3. S. Blamer & Son; 2. Kohli Bros. Ewe 1 year old—1. S. Blamer & Son; 2. E. M. Moore; 3. E. E. Nye & Son. Ewe Lamb—1. Kohli Bros.; E. M. Moore; 3. J. V. Hogsett, New London, Ohio. Champion Ram—Geo. Deeds. Champion Ewe—S. Blamer & Son. Flock—1. S. Blamer & Son; 2. Kohli Bros.; 3. Calhoun Bros. Breeder's young flock—1. Calhoun Bros.; 2. R. D. Sly; 3. C. N. Moeckel. Lamb Flock—1. R. D. Sly; 2. Calhoun Bros. Get of sire—1. Calhoun Bros.; 2. R. D. Sly. Two animals, progeny of 1 ewe—1. R. D. Sly; 2. E. N. Moore; 3. E. E. Nye & Son.

Delaine Merino
Ram 2 years old or over—1. Calhoun Bros.; 2. S. Blamer & Son; 3. J. V. Hogsett. Ram 1 year old—1. J. V. Hogsett; 2. E. E. Nye & Son; 3. S. Blamer & Son. Ram Lamb—1 and 2. S. Blamer & Son; 3. Calhoun Bros. Champion Ram—Calhoun Bros. Champion Ewe—S. Blamer & Son. Ewe 1 year old—1. S. Blamer & Son; 2 and 3. Calhoun Bros. Ewe Lamb—1. Calhoun Bros.; 2. S. Blamer & Son; 3. E. M. Moore. Flock—1. Calhoun Bros.; 2. S. Blamer & Son; 3. J. V. Hogsett. Breeder's young flock—1. Calhoun Bros.; 2. E. E. Nye & Son; 3. R. D. Sly. Lamb flock—1. S. Blamer & Son; 2. Calhoun Bros.; 3. E. E. Nye & Son. Get of sire—1. S. Blamer & Son; 2. Calhoun Bros.; 3. E. E. Nye & Son. Two animals, progeny of one ewe—1. Calhoun Bros.; 2. Carl Moeckel; 3. E. E. Nye & Son.

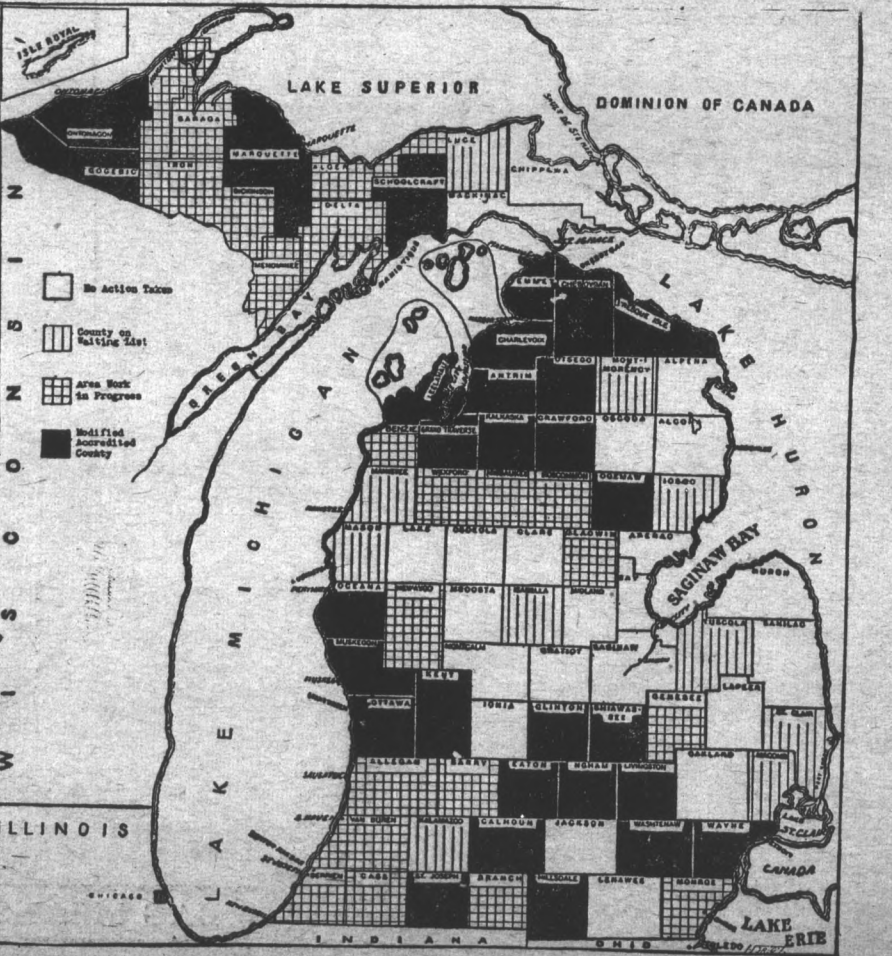
Black Top Merino
Ram 2 years old or over—1. W. C. Hendee & Sons, Pickney, Mich.; 2 and 4. Geo. E. Haist, Chelsea, Mich.; 3. C. Moeckel. Ram 1 year old—1. M. S. C. E. Lansing, Mich.; 2 and 3. R. E. Rose, Howell, Mich. Ram Lamb—1. Carl Moeckel; 2. W. C. Hendee & Sons; 3. R. E. Rose, Howell, Mich. Ewe 2 years old or over—1. Carl Moeckel; 2. M. S. C. E. Lansing, Mich.; 3. Geo. E. Haist. Ewe 1 year old—1 and 2. Geo. E. Haist; 3. W. C. Hendee & Sons. Ewe Lamb—1 and 2. W. C. Hendee & Sons; 3. Geo. E. Haist. Champion Ram—W. C. Hendee & Sons. Champion Ewe—Carl Moeckel. Flock—1. W. C. Hendee & Sons; 2. Geo. E. Haist; 3. Carl Moeckel. Breeder's young flock—1. W. C. Hendee & Sons; 2. Geo. E. Haist; 3. R. E. Rose. Lamb Flock—1. W. C. Hendee & Sons; 2. E. M. Moore; 3. Geo. E. Haist. Get of sire—1. W. C. Hendee & Sons; 2. Geo. E. Haist; 3. Carl Moeckel. Two animals, progeny of one ewe—1. W. C. Hendee & Sons; 2. Geo. E. Haist; 3. R. E. Rose.

Rambouillet
Ram 2 years old or over—1. J. M. Shaw, Peoria, Ohio. 2. Calhoun Bros.; 3.

E. E. Nye & Son. Ram 1 year old—1 and 2. E. M. Moore; 3. J. M. Shaw. Ram Lamb—1. E. M. Moore; 2 and 3. J. M. Shaw. Ewe 2 years old or over—1. Michigan State College; 2 and 3. E. M. Moore. Ewe 1 year old—1. J. M. Shaw; 2 and 3. E. M. Moore. Ewe Lamb—1. E. E. Nye & Son; 2. E. M. Moore; 3. J. M. Shaw. Flock—1. J. M. Shaw; 2. E. M. Moore; 3. Calhoun Bros. Breeder's young flock—1. E. M. Moore; 2. J. M. Shaw; 3. Calhoun Bros. Lamb flock—1. E. M. Moore; 2. J. M. Shaw; 3. Calhoun Bros. Get of sire—1. E. M. Moore; 2. J. M. Shaw; 3. Calhoun Bros. Two animals, progeny of one ewe—1. J. M. Shaw; 2. E. M. Moore; 3. Calhoun Bros. Champion Ram—J. M. Shaw. Champion Ewe—Michigan State College. Ram 2 years old or over—1. J. M. Shaw; 2. Calhoun Bros.; 3. E. M. Moore. Ram 1 year old—1. J. M. Shaw; 2. Calhoun Bros.; 3. E. M. Moore. Ram Lamb—1. Calhoun Bros.; 2. J. M. Shaw; 3. E. M. Moore. Ewe 2 years old or over—1. M. S. C.; 2. J. M. Shaw; 3. Calhoun Bros. Ewe 1 year old—1. J. M. Shaw; 2 and 3. Calhoun Bros. Ewe Lamb—1. E. E. Nye & Son; 2. Calhoun Bros.; 3. E. M. Moore. Flock—1. J. M. Shaw. Flock—1. J. M. Shaw; 2. E. M. Moore; 3. E. M. Moore. Breeder's young flock—1. Calhoun Bros.; 2. E. M. Moore; 3. Carl Moeckel. Lamb flock—Calhoun Bros.; 2. E. M. Moore; 3. Carl Moeckel. Get of sire—1. Calhoun Bros.; 2. E. M. Moore; 3. Carl Moeckel. Two animals, progeny of one ewe—1. Calhoun Bros.; 2. E. M. Moore; 3. Carl Moeckel.

Shropshire
Ram 2 year old or over—1. E. E. Guthery, Marysville, Ohio; 2. H. E. Powell & Son, Ionia, Mich.; 3. D. L. Chapman & son, Rockwood, Mich. Ram 1 year old—1. E. E. Guthery; 2. M. S. C.; 3. Armstrong Bros. Ram Lamb—1. Armstrong Bros.; 2 and 3. E. E. Guthery. Ewe 2 years old or older—1. Armstrong Bros.; 2. Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.; 3. E. A. Holycross, Marysville, Ohio. Ewe 1 year old—1. E. E. Guthery; 2. E. E. Holycross; 3. Glenn Armstrong. Ewe Lamb—1. E. E. Guthery; 2. E. A. Holycross; 3. Lakefield Farms. Champion Ram and Champion Ewe—E. E. Guthery. Flock—1. E. E. Guthery; 2. E. A. Holycross; 3. H. E. Powell & Son. Breeder's young flock—1. E. E. Guthery; 2. Armstrong Bros.; 3. Lakefield Farms. Lamb flock—E. E. Guthery; 2. Lakefield Farms; 3. Armstrong Bros. Get of sire—1. E. E. Guthery; 2. E. A. Holycross; 3. Armstrong Bros. Two animals, progeny of one ewe—1. E. E. Guthery; 2. E. A. Holycross; 3. Glenn Armstrong.

Hampshire
Ram 2 years old or over—1. J. G. S. Hubbard & Sons, Monroe, Oregon; 2. C. C. Mitchell, Lucas Ohio. Ram 1 year old—1 and 3. J. G. S. Hubbard & Sons; 2. M. S. C. Ram Lamb—1 and 2. J. G. S. Hubbard & Sons; 3. C. C. Mitchell. Ewe 2 year old or over—1. C. C. Mitchell; 2. J. G. S. Hubbard & Sons; 3. A. M. Welch, Ionia, Mich. Ewe 1 year old—1 and 2. H. G. S. Hubbard & Sons; 3. M. S. C. Ewe Lamb—1 and 2. H. G. S. Hubbard & Sons; 3. A. M. Welch. Flock—1. H. G. S. Hubbard & Sons; 2. C. C. Mitchell; 3. M. S. C. Breeder's young flock—1. H. G. S. Hubbard & Sons; 2. C. C. Mitchell; 3. M. S. C. Champion Ram and Champion Ewe—H. G. S. Hubbard & Sons.



PROGRESS IN BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS ERADICATION WORK IN STATE
This map shows the progress of area work in Michigan up to September 1, 1926. Up to this time there are 29 accredited counties, eight with the first test completed, thirteen with the first test in progress, and ten on the waiting list. The key in the upper left hand corner explains how to read the map.

Lamb flock—1. H. G. S. Hubbard & Sons; 2. C. C. Mitchell; 3. A. M. Welch. Two animals, progeny of one ewe—1. H. G. S. Hubbard & Sons; 2. C. C. Mitchell; 3. M. S. C.

Oxford

Ram 2 years old or over—1. Allendale Farm, Lake Villa, Ill.; 2. G. W. Heskett & Son, Fulton, Ohio; 3. C. P. Kizer, Harrisburg, Oregon. Ram 1 year old—1 and 2. Allendale Farm; 3. Fred Lee, Waterford, Ontario. Ram lamb—1 and 2. C. P. Kizer; 3. Fred Lee. Ewe 1 year old—1. C. P. Kizer; 2. Bursley Bros., Charlotte, Mich.; 3. Fred Lee, Waterford, Ontario. Ewe 2 years old or over—1. Fred Lee, Waterford, Ontario; 2. Bursley Bros.; 3. G. W. Heskett & Son, Fulton, Ohio; 4. Ewe lamb—1. G. W. Heskett & Son; 2. Bursley Bros.; 3. Fred Lee.

Southdown

Ram 2 years old or over—1. Hubbard & Sons; 2. C. C. Mitchell. Ram 1 year old—1 and 2. H. G. S. Hubbard & Son; 3. C. C. Mitchell. Ram lamb—1 and 2. H. G. S. Hubbard & Son; 3. C. C. Mitchell. Ewe 2 years old or over—1. H. G. S. Hubbard & Son; 2. C. C. Mitchell. Ewe 1 year old—1. C. C. Mitchell; 2 and 3. H. G. S. Hubbard & Son. Ewe lamb—1 and 2. H. G. S. Hubbard & Son; 3. C. C. Mitchell. Champion Ram and Champion Ewe—H. G. S. Hubbard & Son. Flock—1. H. G. S. Hubbard & Son; 2. C. C. Mitchell; 3. John Lloyd Jones, Mt. Vernon, Ont. Breeder's young flock—1. H. G. S. Hubbard & Son; 2. C. C. Mitchell; 3. John Lloyd Jones. Lamb flock—1. S. C. Kelly & Son, Marshall, Mich.; 2. C. C. Mitchell. Get of sire—1. H. G. S. Hubbard & Son; 2. John Lloyd Jones. Two animals, progeny of one ewe—1. H. G. S. Hubbard & Son; 2. C. C. Mitchell.

SWINE

Poland China

Aged boar—1. Dorus Hover, Akron, Mich.; 2. W. S. Wood & Sons, Rives Junction, Mich.; 3. H. D. Wetzel, Ithaca, Mich. Junior yearling boar—1. George Needham, Saline, Mich.; 2. Prize Acre Farm, Norwalk, Ohio; 3. Dorus Hover. Senior boar pig—Prize Acre Farm; 2. W. S. Wood & Sons; 3. Dorus Hover. Junior boar pig—1 and 3. George Needham; 2. Dorus Hover. Senior, Junior and Grand Champion Boar—George Needham. Aged sow—1. Dorus Hover; 2. George W. Needham; 3. H. D. Wetzel. Senior yearling sow—1 and 2. Prize Acre Farm; 3. George Needham. Junior yearling sow—1. H. D. Wetzel; 2. George W. Needham; 3. W. S. Wood & Sons. Senior sow pig—1. Prize Acre Farm; 2. W. S. Wood & Son; 3. Dorus Hover. Junior sow pig—1. Dorus Hover; 2. George Needham; 3. W. S. Wood & Sons. Senior, Junior, and

S. D'Arcy & Garbutt. Senior Boar Pig—1 and 3. Corey Farms; 2. D'Arcy & Garbutt. Junior Boar Pig—1 and 2. Corey Farms; 3. Tuscola Co. B. & G. Clubs. Caro, Mich. Aged sow—1 and 3. Corey Farms; 2. Brown Rochester Farm Co. Senior yearling sow—1. Brown Rochester Farms Co.; 2 and 3. Corey Farms. Junior yearling sow—1 and 2. Corey Farms; 3 and 4. Brown Rochester Farms. Junior Champion sow—Corey Farms. Senior sow pig—1 and 3. Corey Farms; 2. Rochester Farm Co. Junior sow pig—1 and 3. Gibson Bros., Howell, Mich.; 2. Corey Farms. Exhibitor's herd—1. Corey farms; 2. Brown Rochester Farms Co.; D'Arcy & Garbutt. Breeder's young herd—1. Corey Farms; 2. Gibson Bros.; 3. Tuscola County B. Q. G. Clubs. Get of sire—1. Corey Farms; 2. Brown Rochester Farm Co.; 3. Gibson Bros. Senior yearling sow—1. Albert Newman, Marlette, Mich.; 2. Chas. McCalla, Ann Arbor, Mich. Junior yearling sow—1 and 2. Albert Newman; 3. Chas. McCalla. Senior sow pig—1 and 2. Albert Newman. Junior sow pig—1 and 2. Tuscola Co. B. & G. Clubs; 3. H.

D. Wetzel. Exhibitor's herd—1. Albert Newman; 2. Chas. McCalla. Breeder's young herd—1. Tuscola County B. & G. Clubs; 2. Albert Newman; 3. Chas. McCalla. Get of sire—1. Albert Newman; 2. Tuscola County B. & G. Clubs. Grand Champion—Albert Newman. Senior, Junior and Reserve—Albert Newman. Produce of dam—1. Tuscola Co. B. & G. Clubs; 2. Albert Newman; 3. Chas. McCalla. Premier Herd—Albert Newman.

SMALL GRAIN: TO HOLD OR HAUL

WHAT will the wheat market do this fall? Should I haul my small grain to the elevator from the thresher or "combine," or put it in my bins to await a rising market? Now is the time when those questions are beginning to bob up before the farmer to be debated by farm editors, farm bureau officers and groups of farmers everywhere.

The usual procedure of the great body of wheat farmers in the small grain territory is to haul from machine to elevator. This is especially true in recent years and with new farmers getting started who have neither facilities for storage nor credit to permit them to hold off the market until the great bulk of the marketing of the wheat crop has taken place and the prices begin to rise. Ohio University specialists have figured that the farmers who marketed over a period of several months did better, some wheat being marketed immediately after harvest, and the bulk of it spread over winter and spring months when there was plenty of time for hauling available.

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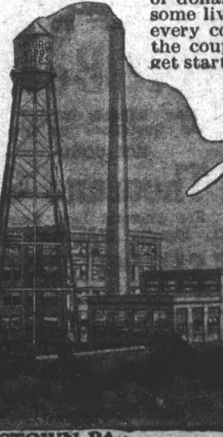
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J. G. Feist President

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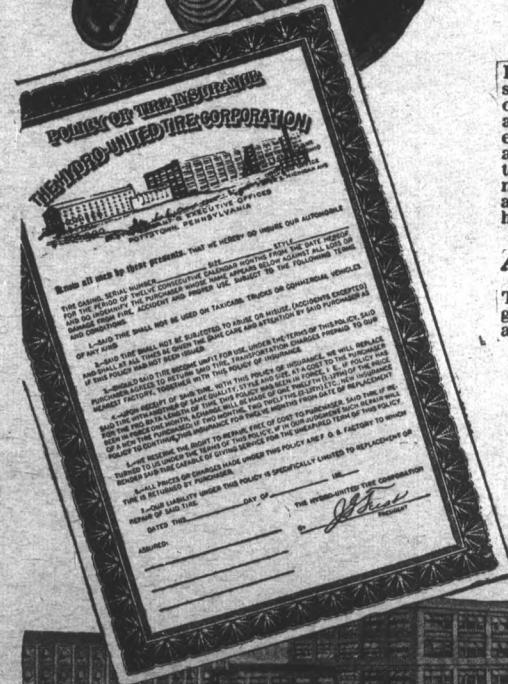
Grand Champion—Dorus Hover. Exhibitor's herd—1. George Needham; 2. Dorus Hover; 3. Prize Acre Farm. Breeder's young herd—1. Dorus Hover; 2. Prize Acre Farm; 3. W. S. Wood & Sons. Get of sire—1. Dorus Hover; 2. Prize Acre Farm; 3. W. S. Wood & Sons. Produce of dam—1. Dorus Hover; 2. George Needham; 3. W. S. Wood & Sons. Premier Champion Breeder—Dorus Hover.

Duroc

Aged boar—1. Lakefield Farms; 2. Houch & Roosa, Morenci, Mich.; 3. J. M. Williams, North Adams, Mich. Senior yearling boar—1. J. M. Williams; 2. C. A. Gross, Hartford, Mich. Junior yearling boar—1. Houch & Roosa; 2. Lakefield Farms. Senior boar pig—1. Miller-Dickinson, Montpelier, Ohio; 2. J. M. Williams. Senior Champion boar—1. J. M. Williams; 2. Lakefield Farms. Junior boar pig—1. Lakefield Farms; 2. Miller-Dickinson. Aged sow—1. J. M. Williams; 2. Houch & Roosa. Senior yearling sow—1. Miller-Dickinson; 2. Raymond B. Laser, Waldron, Mich. Junior yearling sow—1. Miller-Dickinson; 2. Raymond B. Laser. Senior sow pig—1. Miller-Dickinson; 2. Raymond B. Laser. Junior sow pig—1. J. M. Williams; 2. Raymond B. Laser. Senior Champion Sow and Grand Champion—J. M. Williams. Junior Champion Sow—Miller-Dickinson. Exhibitor's herd—1. J. M. Williams; 2. Houch & Roosa. Breeder's young herd—1. Miller-Dickinson; 2. J. M. Williams. Get of sire—1. Miller-Dickinson; 2. J. M. Williams. Produce of dam—1. J. M. Williams; 2. Miller-Dickinson. Premier Champion Breeder's Herd—J. M. Williams. Junior Champion Boar—Miller-Dickinson. Senior and Grand Champion Boar—J. M. Williams.

Berkshires

Aged Boar—1. Corey Farms, New Haven, Mich.; 2. Brown Rochester Farm Co.; 3. D'Arcy & Garbutt, Silverwood, Mich. Senior yearling boar—1. D'Arcy & Garbutt. Junior yearling boar—1. Corey Farms; 2. Brown Rochester Farm Co.;



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Your druggist can supply you with **ABSORBINE**, or we will send you a bottle postpaid for \$2.50. Write us if you have a case requiring special directions or about which you would like information.

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Brown Leghorns, \$10 hundred
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Poultry Department

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

GOOD POULTRY SHOW AT STATE FAIR

A FINE poultry show was held in the poultry building at the Michigan State Fair this year, under the direction of George A. Vaderecook, of Jackson. A. J. Schimmel, of Pontiac, was superintendent of the exhibition classes and C. M. Ferguson, of the Michigan State College, was superintendent of the production classes.

In the exhibition classes G. H. Campbell of Ypsilanti, F. G. Shepard of Rochester, Charles Derr of Litchfield, John H. Tomlinson of Dearborn, H. L. Keeler of Concord, Mich., Wilson Bros. of Springfield, Ill., F. H. Ricketts of Coshocton, Ohio, and Charles McClane of New London, Ontario, Canada, were the winners.

Sindy's Poultry Club, of Eaton Rapids, and Wayne Chipman, of Washington, Mich., divided honors in the production classes of White Wyandottes. Prizes among Barred Rocks went to Leo V. Card, of Hillsdale; D. W. Thrasher, of Drayton Plains; Jackson State Prison; F. J. Kueffner, of Saginaw; A. W. Smith, of Pontiac; and George Caball, of Hudsonville.

Production class winners in the Rhode Island Red breed were Mrs. John Goodwine, of Marlette; John Davis and Mrs. James Palmer, of Sandusky; and E. Sadler, of Pontiac. Sindy's Poultry Club, the Vassar Hatchery of Vassar, and Walnut Hill Farm, of Milford, took the White Rock honors. Buck and Gordon, Buck and Beardslee, and Buck and Earl, all of Pontiac, divided the Partridge Rock prizes.

GET PULLETS' WEIGHT UP TO AVOID SPARROW EGGS

P EEE-WEE eggs are a source of annoyance to all poultrymen and an excessive number may cause some actual financial loss.

Although pee-wee eggs cannot be avoided entirely, according to poultry specialists, their number may be considerably reduced by attempting to have the pullets of good size before they start to produce.

The proper weight for a pullet to begin production cannot be definitely fixed, because it is bound to vary both with the strain and the breed of birds. With the White Leghorns, however, it is a good plan to have the pullets weigh at least 3 pounds if the strain tends to run light in body weight when mature, and 3 1/2 or 4 pounds if the heavier type of Leghorn is being bred.

In most instances the best development will be obtained by allowing the growing stock to have free access to their growing mash until production has reached 20 per cent,

after which the laying mash may be used. During this growing period the birds should be fed all the grain they want. Three feedings of grain daily will usually give satisfactory results.

CAPONS PLAY NURSE TO BROOD OF CHICKS

DESPITE the masculine appearance and development of capons, they make ideal foster mothers for chickens on the farm, according to Mrs. Garnet B. Thacher, poultry-woman of Brooklyn, Mich., who has been very successful in rearing chickens under big capons.

A flock of chickens is perfectly safe so long as it has the protection of a "motherly" capon, Mrs. Thacher reports. She tells of a battle between a capon and weasel on her farm. The weasel was getting the worst of the fight when Mrs. Thacher's son came to the rescue. The capon was viciously striking the weasel as it attacked the chickens. Another capon is reported to have chased a rooter from the chicken yard and to have pursued a hawk as it soared over the yard.

FEATHER EATING

Could you please give me a remedy for feather eating? I have a flock of chickens, mixed, some of which are almost bare from their mates pulling out their feathers.—A Subscriber, Grosse Ile, Michigan.

THERE is no definite prevention for feather eating but when it is due to a faulty feeding which it often is, the use of meat scraps, bone-meal and milk in the feed will sometimes stop it. Turn the chickens out of doors at once and let them range during the daylight hours.—Dr. Geo. H. Conn.

NOT COMPLETE FEED

I had a lot of baby chicks a week old and their eyes were glued shut. They did seem to be very sore, I had to open them before they could see to eat. The corners of their mouth got sore. I fed chick feed and dry mash. The chicks did not act sick and their eyes were not swollen. Would be glad for any advice that you can give me.—J. W. M., Tawas City, Michigan.

NEXT time you have this trouble add 2 or 3 pounds of cod liver oil and 5 lbs. of bonemeal to each 100 lbs. of mash; give them sour milk to drink. Keep them in the sunlight as much as possible and let them have green feed to eat. They were not getting a complete feed.—Dr. G. H. Conn.

Did you know that Columbus was the first livestock man in America?

Some More High Producing Hens

I N the Poultry Department of our August 28th issue we published a letter and picture from one of our subscribers, Ernest Belville, of Mesick, who had a flock of hens averaging 85 hens for seven months and they laid 10,054 eggs during that time. We asked any of our subscribers who could approach that record to write us and we have heard from readers located in three different parts of the state.

John Parma, of Greenville, Montcalm county, writes that last fall they had about 100 old hens and pullets mixed. Some rocks, some Reds, and some Orpingtons—no pure breeds, just a common farm flock. In November, 1925, they had 26 dozen eggs, and in December 107 dozen or 1,284 eggs. During the first six months of 1926 they laid 10,412. In August of this year they laid 119 dozen or 1,428 eggs.

"I have just read the letter which you printed about Ernest Belville's flock of hens, and am sending in our record," writes Freeman Dungey, of Hemlock, Saginaw county. "We got 500 chicks the 20th of April, 1925, and raised 485, of which 235 are pullets. They started laying October 15th. The 20th of October we shut them up in their house and kept them there until the 20th of April

of this year. The first of November we received 44 eggs, and they kept gaining after that, so I will give you their record: November, 246 dozen sold for \$135.30; December, 411 1/2 dozens sold for \$197.23; January, 344 dozens sold for \$113.02; February, 246 dozens sold for \$73.00; March, 410 dozens sold for \$94.82; April, 396 1/2 dozens sold for \$100.04; May, 358 dozens sold for \$96.45. This flock was never culled. Seven months would be 212 days instead of 222 as E. B. Stated, 2,413 dozens would be 28,956 eggs, that is 136 a day. 28,956 would make their average 123 eggs a hen or 58 per cent. On December 18th they laid 180 eggs."

Sanilac is the third county we have heard from.

"On June 1st, 1925, I purchased 100 chicks," Joseph Neal, of Crosswell, writes us. "I sold 37 and lost 23, that left me 40 chicks. They laid, from December 1st to August 1st this year, 5,578 eggs. At that rate if I had had 80 of the same kind of White Leghorns there would have been 11,156 eggs. I am a greenhorn at the chicken business."

Now we would like to hear from others readers who have some heavy producing hens. Give us as complete information as you can and send in a picture if you have one.

Thirty Years of Trucking Experience

By HUGH FERGUS

ON the morning of May 25, after a heavy killing frost the night before, I was about half afraid to visit Erhardt Bros. (the owners of about the prettiest twenty acres of market garden I have ever seen) for fear my reception would be as cool as the morning had been. In spite of the fact that the frost had "cooked" 5000 tomato plants and half an acre of beans, besides doing other damage, I found three of the brothers in the spinach section of their garden talking and joking with one another as though the night before had been one of the finest nights for vegetables we have had this spring.

"But why worry", remarked one of the brothers, "all our competitors in the Pittsburgh district are in the same fix and if our truck is late theirs will be, too."

Always Looked Just Right

For eighteen years I have passed Erhardt's place near Wilkinsburg in Pennsylvania two or three times a year, first as a wife hunter and after I had captured the wife, and always it looked the same. Always free of weeds, every row as straight as if it had been laid out by a surveyor, and every crop with a thrifty look. Around the house is a large yard that looks as though it belonged to some well-to-do retired man who had nothing to do but tend it.

Thirty years ago Mr. and Mrs. Erhardt moved to this steep seventy-eight acre farm, with their four boys and two girls to take up market gardening. Since Mr. Erhardt died a few years ago, the farm has been carried on by the children and their mother. Mother Erhardt, in spite of the fact that she is past seventy, was helping to prepare radishes for market the morning I vis-

I want to thank you for your kindness and prompt service you have rendered me. I wrote you about my flock of chickens dying and your veterinary editor, Dr. Conn, sent me a prescription which I had filled and fed it in a mash to my hens and saved nearly the balance of my flock. Thank Dr. Conn also. We have taken your valuable magazine for fifteen years and all enjoy it. Thanking you again, I am—Mrs. John Goodfellow, Genesee County.

ited them. "Not because I have to, but because I like to," she told me.

During this time they have witnessed a good many changes. They have always hauled as much manure as they could get from the city. At first they were paid for hauling it away. Then as the first autos came they got it free for hauling. Now they have paid as high as five dollars a load for it when they can get it. At first they had a rough dirt road for about three miles until they hit the city limits of Wilkinsburg. Two loads a day to market would make a long day. Now one of the finest roads in Allegheny County passes their house and a truck to haul the produce has speeded up that part of the work.

Regardless of these changes the Erhardts have always stuck to one policy, viz., that of "honest" vegetables. All their produce is wholesaled to grocers and produce retailers. A grocer who buys their produce knows that the stuff in the bottom of a basket or crate is just as good as it is on top. This policy has built up such a reputation for them that they are still selling to some of the dealers they sold to thirty years ago. I will venture to say that this quality has helped these same dealers in turn to keep certain housewives for customers these thirty years. Demand for their produce is so great they do not have a phone in their house, but instead often have to figure how much they can let each man have instead of having a surplus to wonder what to do with.

Thirty years' experience has shown them that they have to make a study of their farm for the various crops. For instance, one of the boys pointed down the hill to a plot and said: "We might as well not plant anything there as to try asparagus on it and expect to get any returns, while on other parts of the farm asparagus does fine. I could

show you the same thing in regard to our other crops."

Since manure can be secured in such minor quantities, they are using commercial fertilizer. This year they use a 4-8-4 mixture on most of their crops. On asparagus they use nitrate of soda. They hauled so much manure in the earlier years on the farm that they have not yet had to resort to cover crops to keep up the humus content of the soil.

Intensified Methods

With the city limits coming closer to their farm each year, naturally the land and taxes are getting higher so it behooves them to intensify their methods as much as possible for the greatest returns. One combination is two rows of onions with lettuce between. Another one is early potatoes; after the last hilling pickles are planted in every other row. The potatoes shade the pickles until they get a good start. This means the potatoes have to be dug with a hook, but the digging is as good as a cultivation for the pickles. All crops are gotten in early so that most of the farm, except that part in perennial crops, like asparagus and rhubarb, grows two and sometimes three crops in one year.

I knew they had city water in their house so asked: "Have you ever tried the overhead watering system for forcing lettuce and kindred crops?" "One of the brothers laughed and said: "The pressure is so low and the supply so poor that it took me half an hour to get enough for a bath last night."

I noticed a few hives of bees and asked about them. "We keep them partly as a hobby and partly to be sure that flowering crops, like cucumbers, are cross-pollinated."

As I left this fine place I thought to myself what a fine chance there would be for someone to set up a roadside vegetable stand near here, buying these people's vegetables and selling them, for the view of the farm as one passes it on Frankstown Road would be the best kind of an advertisement for them.

THE LAY OF THE HEN (Apologies to Walt Mason)

THE barnyard hen's a good old bird. She supplements the dairy herd, and makes the farmers' wife more mon' than hubby makes from sun to sun. Where'er this queen of birds is found, delights of rural life abound and farmer folk in touring car, bring chicks and eggs from near and far. In Michigan Miss Biddy thrives; she works each day till dusk arrives. She disregards all labor law, and pecks away to fill her craw; she lays an egg in tufted nest, then cackling flies to work with zest. She thus a good example sets to folk who labor with regrets. Her eggs and chicks are sold for pelf to buy some chow for pantry shelf. No better food has e'er been tried than eggs on toast or chicken fried. 'Tis said a chicken dressed just right, imbues e'en preachers with delight. So here's to Biddy, barnyard hen, the greatest bird God gave to men.—T. M. Jeffords.

BOOKLET ON WHAT EDITORS SAID ABOUT CANADA

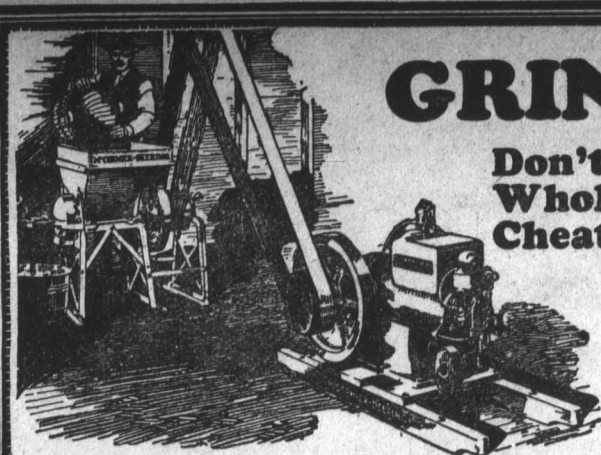
"WHAT American Editors Say About Canada" is the title of a little booklet gotten out by the Canadian government. It contains brief comments by several of the farm paper editors who visited western Canada last year as guests of the government. Modesty forbids that we hand out any bouquets about it, but we understand that anyone interested in that country can get a copy of it by writing the Minister of Immigration and Colonization, Ottawa, Canada.

Uncle Ab says the world needs everyone who has something to give.

Everyone is as God made him, and sometimes a great deal worse.—Cerventes.

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.)



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Don't Let Whole Grain Cheat You

WHOLE GRAIN is bulky and it fills the animal's stomach, but it cheats you by satisfying the hunger through this bulk rather than through complete nourishment.

Tests have been conducted by Government stations in past years, with healthy, full-toothed animals, to determine the seriousness of these feeding losses. The tests show an average loss of from 12 to 26 per cent. In other words, out of every 100 bushels of whole corn fed, 26 bushels yield practically no nourishment while passing through the digestive tract. The unground oat diet showed a similar loss of 12 bushels out of every 100.

Such feeding losses can easily spell the difference between possible loss and a handsome profit. Many farmers are putting various combinations of grains through the McCormick-Deering Feed Grinder, assuring their animals a nourishing ration that is quickly and completely assimilated. In the interests of greater stock-raising profits, investigate the McCormick-Deering at the local dealer's store.

McCormick-Deering Feed Grinders—built in three sizes from 6" to 10", requiring from 3 to 16 h. p. according to size and type. Designed to grind various combinations of grains and forage crops.

McCormick-Deering Corn Sheller—for every need; ranging from the 1-hole steel hand sheller to the power cylinder sheller of 350 to 400 bushels per hour capacity.

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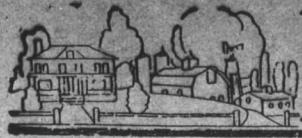
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Make Chicks grow and hens lay

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MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU SUPPLY SERVICE
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WHITE LEGHORN HENS AND MALES NOW half price. Thousands of laying Pullets. Big discount on spring Eggs. Trapped, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 26 years. Winners at 16 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. George E. Ferris, 842 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Tune in on WGHP, Detroit, every night except Saturday and Sunday at 7 o'clock for MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER Market Reports



MARKET FLASHES



Reports Indicate Plenty of Wheat

Cattle Market Active—Light Hogs Bring Best Prices

By W. W. FOOTE, Market Editor.

ALL past records of manufacturing and general business activity have been exceeded in recent weeks, and the railroads have been carrying more freight than ever before, including grains and other farm products. The internal trade of the country has surpassed the most sanguine expectations, prosperity being wide-spread, and labor is well employed at the highest wages ever paid, the natural result being increased buying of all sorts of merchandise at a high level of prices. An enormous amount of building is going on in the cities of the United States, and within a short time the steel mills have exceeded all productions in times of peace. It may be added that there is no boom in trade, although the easy money market has greatly stimulated speculation in stocks and bonds. The banks of the country are generally in sound condition and are making loans at rather low rates of interest, this being true of the federal loan banks engaged in negotiating loans on farms. The foreign commerce of the country is on a less satisfactory basis, and of late the balance of trade has been against us. The grain markets are unsettled, as is usual at this season of the year, while the live stock markets have played some wild pranks, including a remarkable advance in prime beef cattle. On the other hand, prices for hogs have been smashed, and some reductions were made in lamb prices owing to large receipts. Indiana farmers are afraid of early frosts and preparing to feed soft corn in nearly all parts of the state, rains continuing to flood the fields and keep the corn green. In some low areas the corn is reported to be ruined.

The Wheat Market

Late reports made by the Department of Agriculture go to show that there will be plenty of wheat for home consumption and export. It appears that the total wheat supply of the United States and Canada this crop year is expected to aggregate 1,234,000,000 bushels, including the carry-over of the two countries, which compared with 1,184,000,000 bushels for last year, with an exportable surplus of about 500,000,000 bushels. Conditions are a little bullish on the whole, with good exports in recent weeks, and prices are higher than two years ago, but still away lower than at this time in 1925. Winter wheat has been sent to market freely most of the time, but the movement of spring wheat has been cut down by the rainy weather on both sides of the international boundary line. Meanwhile our exports have much exceeded those of a year ago. Our visible wheat supply made a gain in a single week of 3,422,000 bushels, reaching a total of 67,512,000 bushels, and comparing with 37,728,000 bushels a year ago. A short time ago the agricultural department said that with average yields the United States will remain on a world market basis in 1927 if farmers carry out their indicated intention of increasing the acreage of winter wheat by 14 per cent. It added that there was little indication of any material expansion of acreage outside of the United States. Late sales were made of wheat for September delivery at \$1.37, comparing with \$1.52 a year ago.

Corn Crop Talk

Rains and warm weather helped growth in August, and good progress was made, but lack of warm days in early September hindered growth. The season is two to three weeks later than usual, and much damage may be done before maturity. The Department of Agriculture estimates the crop at 2,698,000,000 bushels, showing a decrease of 207,000,000 bushels from the big crop of 1925 and a loss of 151,000,000 bushels from the five year average. How-

ever, unusually large stocks of old corn will remain in farming districts to be carried over to the new crops. Should there be much unmerchantable corn this year stock feeding would be stimulated. Prices of corn remain much lower than in recent years, and a little more than two years ago corn for September delivery sold for \$1.23. The visible supply in this country is up to 18,255,000 bushels, comparing with 6,390,000 bushels a year ago. The barley crop is reported as 23,000,000 bushels less than last year, and the oats crop is the smallest in years. Rainy weather has greatly injured oats in shock, and there was a large advance in No. 2 white oats. Late sales were made of September oats at 40 cents, comparing with 39 cents a

record. The bulk of the steers, brought \$10 to \$11.50, with sales down to \$8.35 to \$9.40 for the poorer light weights, and no good steers going below \$10.25. Butcher cows and heifers sold at \$4.50 to \$11.50, while canners and cutters brought \$3.50 to \$4.45. The week's receipts were the largest by far in a long period, and it was wonderful that prices held up so well. One year ago beef steers sold at \$6.75 to \$16.36; two years ago at \$6.20 to \$11.40 and fourteen years ago at \$4.65 to \$8.35. A good business was transacted in stockers and feeders at \$6.50 to \$9.15, mainly at \$7.25 to \$8.25, while stocker and feeder cows and heifers sold well at \$4 to \$6.50.

Light and Heavy Hogs

For many months stockmen have been holding their hogs much longer than in former years because feeding was abundant and cheap, while hogs were in much smaller supply in feeding districts than in recent years and brought far higher prices. Recently,

early August and ten pounds less than a fortnight earlier, but among the heaviest for this season of the year. One and two years ago the average weight was 248 pounds. One year ago hogs were selling at \$10.60 to \$13.50; two years ago at \$8.25 to \$10.50 and at this time in 1908 at \$5.35 to \$6.35. A recent slump in prices left hogs on a basis of \$10 to \$13.60.

A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS

United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Market News Service.

Washington, D. C., Sept 16.—Most farm products have been at least holding their own in the market lately. The middle of September found grain, hay, feeds, potatoes, dairy and poultry products selling as high, some a little higher than for the week or two weeks preceding. Livestock was inclined to advance. is buying farm produce actively and the situation might be worse.

Wheat

Winter wheat tended higher the middle of the month although spring wheat seemed inclined to go down. Good demand for export helped the situation, but on the other hand the heavy Canadian production now estimated only 3 per cent below last season's crop is beginning to overhang the general market although its movement has been delayed by wet weather. With Europe 9 per cent under last year's crop and Germany especially short the demand should be active enough to take care of a fairly good world production.

Corn

Corn promises fairly well although 151 million bushels under the five-year average, but the lateness of the season threatens frost damage during the next two weeks. Holders of corn seem confident and prices advance easily, rising sharply at St. Louis under moderate demand. Oats and barley have shared a little of the occasional strength of the grain market, helped by some decrease in the estimated crop. Other grains and flax held firm.

Butter

The butter situation is good. It is not improving much lately because the freshened fall pastures have kept the butter output from decreasing as fast as it did last September. Considerable stock is coming out of storage. Prices have held about the same since the slight rise early in September. Cheese is in much the same position as butter. Production is decreasing slowly and there is no great change in price.

Eggs

Egg prices have been creeping upward slowly throughout the past seven weeks. Hens are laying less vigorously, demand is good and there is not so much trouble from heat damage. Storage eggs are coming out and the whole situation looks better. Poultry holds its price fairly well and considerable dressed stock is going into storage.

Potatoes

Potato shipments have been increasing in September and equaled the great activity of a year ago, stimulated by a fairly high level of prices. September crop reports show gains of about 6 million bushels in the estimated production which is still, however, far below average.

BEANS

Before our last issue reached you the price of beans at Detroit had declined to \$4.00 per hundredweight, and it remained at this figure for caused buyers to become uneasy because it was delaying harvest and they advanced the price some. A few new beans are coming to market according to reports and they contain a large percentage of moisture.

Reports we have on the leading bean growing sections of the country indicate that the total production will be under a year ago. Our Idaho correspondent advises that with favorable weather they will have about 75 per cent of what they had in

M. B. F. MARKET REPORTS BY RADIO

EVERY evening, except Saturday and Sunday, at 7:05, 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.

year ago; September corn at 78 cents, comparing with 93 cents a year ago; and September rye at 96 cents, comparing with 87 cents a year ago.

The Boom in Cattle

Farmers engaged in feeding cattle for the market have been completely surprised by the remarkable boom which has taken place in recent weeks, presenting a sharp contrast to the depression of a few weeks earlier. Long fed steers have shared in the upward movement, and the glut of heavy steers has subsided recently. Much of the time lately lessened numbers of steers were marketed, and the increase in cattle receipts was made up of grass cows, heifers and western steers. The marked change in the market for beef cattle has been the cause of a good increase in the country demand for stockers and feeders, and they have shown substantial advances in prices. Prime yearling steers sold up to \$12, the highest prices paid since January, and the best heavy steers brought \$11.75, a new high

however, there has been a decrease in the average weight of the hogs offered on the Chicago stock yards, and light hogs sold at lower prices, while lots averaging 225 pounds and over sold sharply higher, reversing the previous practice when light hogs brought a good premium. The spread in price has been enormous, and not long ago in a single day a packer bought 1060 head of 200-pound hogs at an average cost of \$14.10 and a drove of 650 hogs at that averaged 325 pound hogs at \$10.50. On that day the extreme range of prices was over \$5. It is interesting to learn that W. E. Carroll of the University of Illinois has discovered that during 45 to 60 months in the last five years light hogs sold at higher prices than heavy hogs. For the year to late date the marketing of hogs in seven western packing points aggregated 16,028,000 head, comparing with 18,471,000 a year ago and 22,279,000 two years ago. The spread in prices has narrowed greatly, recent receipts averaging 267 pounds, the lightest since

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S MARKET SUMMARY

and Comparison with Markets Two Weeks Ago and One Year Ago

	Detroit Sept. 21	Chicago Sept. 20	Detroit Sept. 7	Detroit 1 yr. ago
WHEAT—				
No. 2 Red	\$1.34		\$1.29	\$1.69
No. 2 White	1.35		1.29	1.70
No. 2 Mixed	1.32		1.27	1.69
CORN—				
No. 2 Yellow	.84	.80	.81	
No. 3 Yellow	.83		.78	.90
OATS—(New)				
No. 2 White	.45	.43 @ .44	.39	.40
No. 3 White	.43	.39 1/2 @ .41 1/4	.35	.46
RYE—				
Cash No. 2	.95		.92	1.01
BEANS—				
C. H. P. Cwt.	4.15 @ 4.20		4.00 @ 4.05	4.75
POTATOES—				
(New) Per Cwt	2.50 @ 3.00	2.00 @ 2.40	2.80 @ 3.00	2.00 @ 2.10
HAY—				
No. 1 Tim.	21 @ 22	24 @ 25	21 @ 22	23.50 @ 24
No. 2 Tim.	18 @ 19	21 @ 22	19 @ 20	21 @ 22
No. 1 Clover	18 @ 19	22 @ 24	18 @ 19	18 @ 19
Light Mixed	20 @ 21	22 @ 24	20 @ 21	23 @ 23.50

Tuesday, September 21.—Wheat and oats active. Corn, rye and beans unchanged. Potatoes weaker. Fruits easy.

1925. New York is expected to have a slightly larger crop this year but anthracnose is appearing in many fields and it is possible that there will be a much smaller crop than expected. California reports small whites in poor condition and a yield smaller than in 1925 is expected, although the total bean crop for that state will probably pass last year. The latest report for Michigan indicates the crop has declined nearly 10 per cent during the last month and the production will be under a year ago by about 2,000,000 bushels.

The U. S. standards for the grading and marketing of beans became effective September 1st and it is recommended that all agencies engaged in the handling of beans adapt and use the to promote uniform grading and facilitate the marketing of this commodity.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

DETROIT—Cattle—Receipts, 1,239. Market steady. Good to choice yearlings, dry fed, \$10@11; best heavy steers, dry fed, \$9@10; best handy weight butcher steers, \$8.50@9; mixed steers and heifers, \$7.25@7.75; handy weight butchers, \$6.50@7.25; light butchers, \$5@6; best cows, \$5.50@6.25; butcher cows, \$4.75@5.25; common cows, \$4@4.25; canners, \$3@3.25; choice light bulls, \$6@6.75; heavy bulls, \$5.50@6.50; stock bulls, \$5@5.50; feeders, \$6@7.25; stockers, \$5.25@6.25; milkers and springers, \$5@9.

Veal Calves—Receipts 147. Market steady. Best, \$16@17; others, \$4@14.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,244. Market, 25 cents lower. Best lambs, \$14@14.25; fair lambs, \$12.75@13; light to common lambs, \$9@11; fair to good sheep, \$6@6.50; culls and common, \$2@4.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,757. Market, prospects. Mixed hogs, \$14; roughs, \$10.25; pigs, \$13.25.

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.—Department of Agriculture—Hogs, receipts 1,200; holdovers, 829; market uneven; pigs and light lights, 25 to 50 cents lower; 170 to 225 lbs., 25 cents off; 225 up, strong to unevenly higher; pigs largely \$13.25@13.50; 170 lbs. down, \$13.75; 180 to 250 lbs., \$14; 250 to 300 lbs., \$13.25@13.75; 300 lbs. up, \$12.75@13.50; packing sows, \$10.25@10.75.

Cattle—Receipts, 2,650; choice grades strong, 25 cents higher, others steady; yearlings, \$12.25; 1,375-lb steers, \$11.75; few 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., \$11.25@11.75; medium steers, \$8.25@9.50; medium bulls, \$5.50@6.50; cows, \$5.50@6.25; low cutter and cutter cows, \$2.75@4.75.

Calves—Receipts, 1,200; steady; veals, \$16.50; few medium, \$14.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 7,000; top lambs, 25 to 50 cents lower; top natives, \$14.50; culls, \$11; fat ewes steady.



Week of September 26

TEMPERATURES at the beginning of this week in Michigan will range slightly below the seasonal normal. The sky during the greater share of Sunday and Monday will be fair but with increasing cloudiness about Tuesday.

On this last mentioned day we look for a sharp moderation of the temperature in the state and during Tuesday and Wednesday there will be scattered showers and rains throughout the state. With these will go some wind storms and a probable thunder storm or two.

While there will be some clearing weather about Thursday in Michigan we expect most of Friday and Saturday to show more threatening weather with scattered rains and temperatures that will range from seasonal to above normal.

Week of October 3

The very beginning of this week will be generally fair in Michigan but will become cloudy about Monday.

During Monday and Tuesday there will be some very heavy rain and wind storms throughout the state but this condition will be greatly minimized during the middle part of the week. However, these conditions will be renewed with more rain and wind during latter part of the week.

Temperatures will fall rather suddenly to readings below the seasonal normal about Tuesday or Wednesday and will continue low over the most of the remaining days of the week. However, there will be an upward trend of the temperature beginning about Saturday of this or Sunday of next week.



"We Serve Michigan"

Building Up Markets

THE constituent lines of the Michigan Railroad Association will expend nearly \$25,000,000 this year for additions and betterments to the respective properties. These outlays will provide for greater safe-guards to human life, more comfort for the traveling public, increased facilities and better freight service.

Michigan Railroads may justly claim more than their modest slogan—**We Serve Michigan.** They have contributed to the upbuilding of the industries of the Commonwealth, as perhaps no other group of rail lines in America has done. Two decades of tremendous industrial expansion justified this far-sighted policy of the railroads.

In encouraging industrial up-building, the railroads have also, in a measure, created a Home Market that absorbs the bulk of the products of our farms, orchards, gardens, etc., right at home. So true is this that with increased production, the railroads are annually hauling farm commodities less and less. All of these—except the hay crop—are consumed at home.

THIS tremendous Home Market is the ideal market. But the expansion policy means more. It has created an outlet for similar products grown in other states. The track market at Detroit, for instance, handles 40 different perishable commodities from the cars direct to the dealers—a single transfer only. To illustrate: Fresh tomatoes are found at the green grocers for seven months in the year, thanks to expedited service and the refrigerator car. Shipments are made from Old Mexico and five southern states before the Michigan crop has matured. This is so for the entire list of fruits and vegetables.

With our present railroad system the average wage earner of today enjoys a far wider range of delicacies on his table the year round than did the Kings and Nobles of Europe of a century or more ago.

THE Michigan Railroad Association, then, takes justifiable pride in announcing its program of improvements and betterments for the current year which will further aid the state's industrial advancement, give even greater importance to the Home Market, and contribute still more towards raising the standard of living of all the people.

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LET US HELP YOU MAKE \$200 TO \$400 A month. Wanted: Ambitious men to run a business on our capital. Over 500 every day necessities, known everywhere—used by millions for 43 years. Recognized the best. In big demand—easy to sell—good repeaters—we guarantee satisfaction. Double your profits under our new selling plan. Experience not necessary. Write Dept. 31, John Sexton & Co., Box H. H., Chicago.

SALESMEN ATTENTION: MANY OF OUR salesmen are receiving weekly commission checks from \$50.00 to \$125.00 selling our high grade Nursery Stock. We still have room for a number of real salesmen in Michigan territory. If you are a hustler and interested in developing a paying business, write at once for our liberal proposition. The Monroe Nursery, Monroe, Michigan, Dept. G.

WANTED—SINGLE MAN TO WORK BY month on dairy farm. Wm. Rider, Almont, Michigan.

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QUALITY CHICKS, STATE ACCREDITED. Per 100: Leghorns \$9; Rocks, Reds, Anconas \$10; Orpingtons, Wyandottes \$11; Lt. Brahmas \$12; Assorted \$7; Large Assorted \$9. Live delivery, postpaid. Catalog. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Missouri.

LEGHORN PULLETS SOON READY TO LAY \$1.50 very choice. Associated Poultry Farm, Hudson, Illinois.

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MISCELLANEOUS

WE HAVE FOR SALE TWO SECOND HAND Huber Beavers, one at Bay City and one at Akron, Mich. Also have a Greyhound and an Antman-Taylor at Lansing. For further particulars, address The Huber Mfg. Co., Lansing, Mich.

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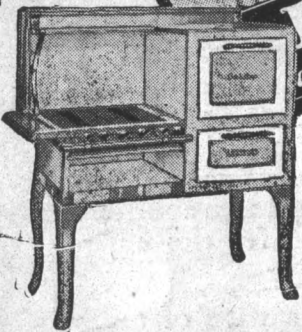


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Use a Kalamazoo stove or furnace for 30 days trial in your own home. No one can tell you what a stove or furnace is like until they actually use it. Convince yourself. Isn't that fair? Just mail the coupon and get the facts. Thousands have put up their furnaces themselves in a few hours time. You can too.

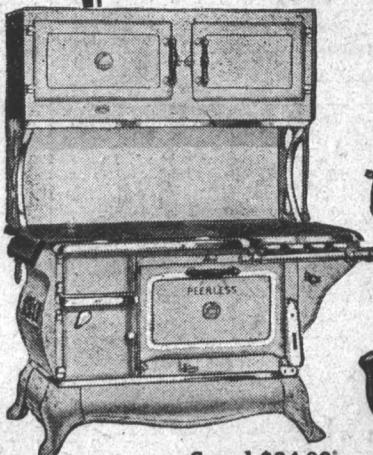
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671 Rochester Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Gentlemen: Please send me your new FREE catalog. I am interested in ranges [] heating stoves [] gas stoves [] combination gas and coal ranges [] furnaces []. (Check article in which you are interested.)

Name

Address

City State.....

Ranges
\$37⁷⁵
up



Saved \$24.00
Received your Kalamazoo Prince range several weeks ago—surprised to see how soon it got here. My wife used it since, every day and says it is the best range she ever used. To heat oven quickly and for saving fuel, it can't be beat. We saved at least \$24.00 on it. Must also thank you for your honest dealing.—Your customer,
Adolph Turek, Foster, Nebraska.

Pipe or Furnaces
Pipeless \$59⁹⁵
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