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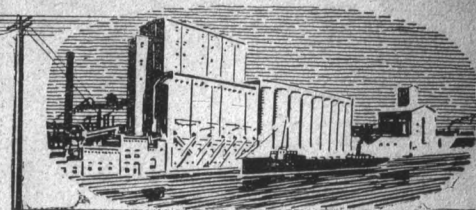
The Michigan

JUNE 18, 1927

BUSINESS FARMER



*An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan*



NOTHING LIKE A COOL DRINK ON A HOT DAY

Read in this issue: "A Review of What Session Did and Didn't Do"—"Gratiot County Man Wins Reward"—"Southwest of The Land Where Tex Meets Mex"—Results of Feeding Experiments at M. S. C.—and many other interesting features.

Current Agricultural News

SPARTA CO-OP ASSOCIATION SETS RECORD

THERE are few shippers of livestock who have not suffered losses because proper care was not taken somewhere along the line between the farm and the stockyard and the members of the Sparta Co-operative Association can be numbered among these few, according to Mr. Jesse R. Bettes, secretary and manager.

"In our seven years of livestock marketing by railroad to Detroit and Buffalo," said Mr. Bettes, "our losses have been very low. We attribute this saving to adequate partitions in the cars, icing the cars in hot weather, a sprinkling system for hogs in our stockyards, plenty of dry straw for calves, securely tying bulls, providing good footing for cattle on car floors, and drawing the stock quickly from farms.

"Our members do not beat their livestock with clubs or whips in driving them to market. They use large tin-can rattleboxes instead of sticks or clubs. In this way the bodies of our animals are not bruised and buyers have learned this and are guided accordingly in bidding for our stock in Detroit and Buffalo.

"The Sparta Co-operative association handles its own insurance on all livestock shipped. A charge of 5 cents a hundredweight is made although 2 cents would cover our losses at present. I believe the reduced losses have resulted from being better informed in regard to handling and shipping livestock.

"Our members are proud to say

that in handling nearly 10,000 calves in seven years we have had no dead ones and only two cripples. Considering the greater risk in handling hogs, our losses on them have been proportionately low. We have had no losses of any kind in shipping cattle, and our sheep and lambs have been marketed with little loss."

The Sparta association is considered to be one of the heaviest shippers in calves, if not the heaviest, in western Michigan. Between 100 and 125 calves are shipped each Tuesday. As this is an important dairy section, these shipments indicate dairymen are retaining few heifer calves for replacements in their herds.

OUTSIDERS TO VISIT BERRIEN RASPBERRY SECTIONS

SMALL fruit growers, plant pathologists, pomologists and nursery inspectors from many mid-western and eastern states will tour Berrien county on June 23 and 24 making field studies of virus diseases of raspberries. A similar tour was made through Wisconsin and Minnesota last year. Specialists from the U. S. Department of Agriculture and from agricultural colleges of the mid-west accompany them.

NEWAYGO DAIRYMEN TO PICNIC JULY 14

NEWAYGO county dairymen have scheduled their annual picnic for July 14th at Freemont Lake according to Harold S. Stinson, county agricultural agent. One of the features of the day will be the show-

ing of all the dairy breeds, the leading breeders of the county having agreed to cooperate in the show. Mr. Stinson has secured three prominent men well known to dairymen in the State as speakers. H. E. Denison, Secretary of the Jersey Breeders Association, will give a talk, as will also James Hayes, secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association, and W. D. Burrington, secretary of the Guernsey Breeders Association. Robert Addy, dairy extension specialist of M. S. C. is also expected to be there.

MASON COUNTY'S ACHIEVEMENT DAY

ONE of the most successful undertakings in Mason county culminated Wednesday, May 25, in Achievement Day at Community Hall in Scottville when 300 women and a sprinkling of men gathered for a program and exhibition of the sewing done by Mason county's nine sewing clubs carried on through Michigan State College extension work.

The local leader plan in this county has been a decided success. The work has been carried on entirely by the women; Mason county having no county agent has had some of the drawbacks that other counties have not encountered.

There have been no age limits in membership. A number of women in the sixties and seventies are doing as much of the club work as are the younger women with large families.

Local leaders have attended all of the classes at Scottville under Miss Ruth Guenther and returned each time with renewed enthusiasm to pass on the work to local women.

Plates were laid on Achievement Day for 250 members and their guests. In the afternoon the public were invited.

Mrs. Edith M. Wagar, home and

community leader under the State Farm Bureau was present and her hearty and honest espousal of woman's work, and her desire for their equal recognition with men, won many new friends.

Miss Jenny Buell with her message of good reading was present.

Musical numbers and readings were put on by each club.

W. J. Cook, a former county agent spoke of the need of a county agent for Mason county. He spoke of some of the things he had attempted when agent here. He declared that through the extension work, at least 70% more women were canning meat and vegetables than there were 10 years ago.

Mrs. Louise D. Campbell, State Club Leader, gave a splendid talk on "Nutrition". She carried her message straight to the hearts of the many mothers present and drove home the fact that our results in health and achievements in daily life depend on what we put into the body. She emphasized the value of milk as a food and the better health resulting from the use of whole wheat bread.

The Mason county clubs will continue their sewing work for another year and will then decide on whether to take a third year in that time or change to work on nutrition.—D. G. P.

EXPECT SHORT FRUIT CROP IN VAN BUREN

REPORTS coming from Van Buren county indicate that the fruit crop will be rather light this year. It seems that wet weather caused apples to get a very poor setting while all other fruit was hit by a frost on April 21st. A good crop of berries is expected but it will be late.

600 AT EATON ACHIEVEMENT DAY

A GROUP of farm women estimated at over 600 attended Eaton county home economics achievement day on June 2nd at Charlotte. An exhibition was put on in the forenoon and following dinner a most interesting program took place. Mrs. Louise Campbell of M. S. C. was among the speakers of the afternoon.

FARM WINDMILL GENERATES POWER AND LIGHTS HOUSE

A WINDMILL on the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Van Granten, living near Galesburg, generates power and supplies enough electricity to light twenty bulbs. This mill is equipped with a propeller almost identical to the kind used on aeroplanes. It is geared to a three hundred pound generator which is connected by a cable with storage batteries in the farm house. The insulation expense was \$750.00 and the cost of up-keep is nil. The only time the windmill is looked at is twice a year when they oil it.

INGHAM COUNTY ACTIVE IN CLUB WORK

CLUB work in Ingham county has shown a steady increase as is evident by the fact that ten 4-H clubs have been organized this spring by County Agricultural Agent, J. G. Wells, Jr., which is double the number last year.

The Experience Pool

Bring your everyday problems in and get the experience of other farmers. Questions addressed to this department are published here and answered by you, our readers, who are graduates of the School of Hard Knocks and who have their diplomas from the College of Experience. If you don't want our editor's advice or an expert's advice, but just plain, everyday business farmers' advice, send in your question here. If you can answer the other fellow's question, please do so he may answer one of yours some day! Address Experience Pool, care The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

EXPERIENCE WITH GOATS WANTED

A SUBSCRIBER living near Milford, is interested in raising some goats but as he knows nothing about taking care of them, he wants to know if any of our readers can give him advice in regard to the best kind to purchase, also how to feed and care for them. If any of our readers have had any experience we will certainly appreciate their writing to us so that we can publish the information for the benefit of this subscriber as well as others who may be interested.

MISSOURI PACIFIC LINES

Agricultural Development is Paramount Issue Along Missouri Pacific Lines

EVERYONE admits the basic importance of Agriculture and everyone knows that sound and lasting prosperity is absolutely dependent upon the prosperity of the Agricultural industry. We, of the Missouri Pacific Lines, recognizing this fundamental economic truth, are doing everything possible to assist in putting all branches of Agriculture on a happy and prosperous basis.

Agricultural development, or the responsibility for it, rests primarily on the people who are living on the land. Institutions such as the Missouri Pacific can, and our desire is, to lend every possible assistance. With this in view there has been organized on the Missouri Pacific and now is in successful operation, an Agricultural Development Department, headed by and composed of experts. This department and the men who are members of the staff are available to aid in the development in any community or section along sound and practical lines.

Experts employed by the Missouri Pacific Lines, and available for co-operation with people along our lines, are prepared to assist in campaigns of education with a view to proper development and production of any commodity in any community or district. We do not advocate growing two blades of grass where one grew before, but we are prepared to help determine what crops can be produced to best advantage and marketed to best advantage. And we know that the quantity production of any crop in any district is advantageous, for it enables the producers to market the commodity to best advantages and frequently makes it possible to exercise a determining influence on consuming market values.

There are vast areas of undeveloped territory along the Missouri Pacific Lines, and we of the Missouri Pacific will gladly aid farmers and any others interested in development of that territory, and in obtaining best locations for that development. There are other large areas which have been developed to some extent, but which can be further developed to great advantage, and it is our desire to be helpful in assisting and in bringing about proper development of such locations.

Our organization solicits the opportunity to be helpful wherever we can. And anyone interested should feel free to consult us about conditions in any section served by our lines.

As a result of the work of the Missouri Pacific Lines, hundreds of thousands of dollars of new wealth have been put in circulation in many communities and more such tangible prosperity is in prospect in other places served by our lines. This prosperity reflects itself in every line of business. And it is the desire of the Missouri Pacific to be helpful in this and in every other way so that the entire territory served by our lines may enjoy the fullest measure of prosperity and happiness.

I solicit your co-operation and suggestions.



"A Service Institution"

[Signature]

President
Missouri Pacific Lines

"How to the fire, let the chips fall where they may!"

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A Review of What Session Did and Didn't Do

Bitter Pills Partially Offset By Passage of a Score of Measures Desired By Farmers

By STANLEY M. POWELL

Lansing Correspondent of THE BUSINESS FARMER.

SOMEONE has said that we should speak only kind things about the dead. If I were to follow that rule, I would have to omit from this summary of the recent session any reference to the many rural desires which were unheeded by the lawmakers or to the laws enacted which are not pleasing to farmers. However, in a democracy there is nothing more important than public opinion and public opinion cannot function intelligently unless the people are furnished the facts as to what type of representation they have received from those whom they have chosen to make their laws.

The Legislature got away to an unusually slow start because there had been an almost complete turnover in the State administration and hence there was no ready-made program and policy and no commonly accepted leadership in either the House or the Senate. There were many conflicting reports as to the condition of the State's general fund as well as regarding the condition of many of the institutions and departments. This furnishes a partial explanation of the fact that the recent session of the Legislature was the longest in many years.

The Legislature completed its labors by dumping a whole bunch of bills, passed during the closing hours, onto Governor Green's desk for approval or veto. As many of these measures provided huge appropriations, the Governor paused to figure out the totals before acting on any of them. He discovered that budget bills approved by the Legislature had aggregated the unprecedented total of \$80,000,000 for the next two years. Since discovering this discouraging situation, the Governor has been closely scanning each appropriation bill and has been using his veto pen as an axe to trim many thousands from the amounts granted by the lawmakers.

While Michigan citizens probably are abundantly able to pay the mounting costs of Government, even including all the appropriations made

by the Legislature, the trouble is that this tax burden is not equitably distributed in accordance with tax paying ability. Worst of all, the lawmakers took no step to remedy the deplorable situation under which farmers and other owners of tangible property carry the major portion of the cost of government, although real estate constitutes only about one-third of the wealth of Michigan citizens today.

Tax Exempt Bond Bill

Efforts were made during the recent session to pave the way for a State income tax by a proposed amendment to the constitution and to curb the tax-exempt bond evil by imposing an annual five mill tax on bonds and other evidences of indebtedness originating outside the State of Michigan.

The Michigan Tax Economy League sponsored five bills to throw more daylight on the expenditure of public funds by counties and local districts. Some of these measures passed one branch of the Legislature, but none of them got all the way through.

The House passed the Black bill to postpone the last day for the payment of taxes without the added 3 per cent penalty from January 10 to February 10, but as has happened at previous sessions, this measure was smothered in the Senate Committee on Taxation.

Step in Right Direction

However, the Legislature did take one step which appears to be in the right direction. They passed the Turner bill appropriating \$1,000,000 of special State-aid to the more needy school districts in the State. This is in recognition of the fact that education is after all a State problem, rather than merely a local one and that if we are to guarantee to every child a decent equality of educational opportunity without excessive tax rates, the State must make provision for certain school

districts having low assessed valuation or an unusually high percentage of children.

Another tax bill actually passed may possibly work out to the advantage of rural citizens. This was the Wm. J. Thomas bill replacing the present State Tax Department by a State Tax Commission.

The House failed to take any action on the Lennon resolution, petitioning Congress to refund 20 per cent of the Federal income and inheritance taxes back to the State in which they originated.

Adopt Crime Code

From the standpoint of popular interest, probably the most outstanding measures before the Legislature at its recent session were the crime code, capital punishment, the Armstrong radio control bill, amendments to the workmen's compensation act, regulation of lobbyists and highway finance.

The new crime code was actually adopted and has met with a large amount of favorable comment, both from the legal profession and other citizens who have studied its provisions. It is intended to expedite and simplify court procedure and promote more speedy and sure justice.

Capital Punishment

Capital punishment was one of the leading issues throughout the session. The House passed the Armstrong-Palmer bill 61 to 35 and a couple of months later this measure was adopted by the Senate by a close vote after having been subjected to many amendments. However, the Senate and House failed to agree over the details of the measure, so the bill fell by the wayside.

The Legislature enacted the Armstrong bill placing the regulation of radio broadcasting originating in Michigan under the Public Utilities Commission. This bill was intended to prevent interference from simultaneous broadcasting.

Organized labor won a notable vic-

tory in the enactment of the Wade-Bartlett bill increasing the maximum weekly allowance under the Workmen's Compensation Act from \$14 to \$18 and from 60 to 66 2/3 per cent of the weekly wage.

The Legislature's war on lobbyists was characterized by more smoke than fire. It is true that early in the session both the Senate and the House amended their rules to forbid the presence of lobbyists on the floor during the formal sessions. This meant that the lobbyists had to forsake the comfortable davenport along the side lines and sit on the hard benches up in the galleries. However, they were on the job just as much as ever, saw and heard everything that happened and were at liberty to button-hole, entertain and threaten the members the same as heretofore.

The lawmakers sidetracked the Espie bill to prevent any Senator or Representative from receiving compensation for promoting the passage or defeat of any legislative measure.

Passes Gas Tax Increase

Next to the huge appropriations allowed by the Legislature and the failure of the lawmakers to adopt any adequate tax reform measures, probably the most unpopular thing which they did was to pass the Leland bill boosting the gas tax to three cents but making no reduction in the present auto license rates.

This bill was strongly opposed by the farm organizations and farm journals because it was felt that our present laws are producing enough highway revenue and that no gas tax increase should be adopted which was not accompanied by permanent license plates for passenger cars or at least a material reduction below present rates.

It is still probable that before the law goes into effect September 4, referendum petitions may have been circulated so that the bill will be inoperative until it receives the sanction of the voters at the November election in 1928.

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250 Farmers Study Various Livestock Feeding Experiments At M. S. C.

By G. A. BRANAMAN

Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry, M. S. C.

IN spite of the backward condition of farm work in Michigan and the fact that it was an excellent day for planting corn about 250 Michigan farmers attended Livestock Feeders' Day at M. S. C., East Lansing, Thursday, June 9.

The feeding of minerals to growing and milking dairy cattle was discussed by Professor O. E. Reed, head of the Dairy Department and representative animals were shown which demonstrated fully the results given. Mr. C. F. Huffman, who has charge of the experimental feeding, also discussed the feeding of cottonseed meal and linseed meal to young growing calves.

At the new horse barn R. S. Hudson of the Farm and Horse Department discussed economical rations for wintering idle work horses.

Professor G. A. Brown, head of the Department of Animal Husbandry presided at the meeting following a luncheon in the Union Building at which choice College beef was served.

After a discussion of the cattle feeding work by G. A. Branaman and of the hog feeding work by W. E. J. Edwards and a few remarks by Assistant Dean, E. B. Hill, on the work of the Agricultural Experiment Station, an excellent talk was given by F. G. King, Assistant Chief in Animal at Purdue University, on the "Economics of Cattle Feeding."

The fourth year's work on the value of a protein supplement in a ration with shelled corn, corn silage and alfalfa hay for fattening baby beef calves confirmed the average results of previous trials.

1. The calves receiving on the average 1.35 pounds of the supplement in place of that amount of grain, showed much better appetites, gained one-fourth pound more per day, or 2.17 pounds, made the gains at exactly the same feed cost crediting pork, or \$9.79, showed a better and more uniform finish and were valued 50 cents per cwt. higher, returning \$4.66 per calf more above feed costs, or 25 cents more for each bushel of corn fed.

2. The seriousness, (despite some people's doubts) of the corn borer situation in eastern Michigan has brought out strongly the question of the value of other grains as substitutes for corn in livestock rations.

In the lot where ground barley was substituted for shelled corn, with silage and alfalfa hay, the appetites of the calves were not so good. Although they made practically the same gains on slightly less feed, consequently costing 12 cents per hundredweight less for gains, they did not show the finish of the

corn fed calves and were valued 25 cents per cwt. lower, returning \$1.65 less per calf above feed costs, crediting pork. With shelled corn at \$1.50 per cwt., the ground barley would show a value of \$1.39 per cwt. in order to give the same returns per calf above feed cost.

Five steer and five heifer calves in each lot averaged 380 pounds on November 4, and cost \$9.50 in the lots. The barley fed calves were valued at \$10.65 in the lots after 210 days feed, the corn fed calves at \$10.90 and the corn and linseed meal calves at \$11.40. The grain was charged at \$1.50 per cwt., linseed meal \$55, silage and \$5 and alfalfa \$16. Pork credited at \$9.

Pasture for Pigs

Shelled corn, tankage, linseed meal and minerals fed spring pigs on alfalfa pasture produced somewhat larger daily gains and required slightly less feed for the gains made than did the same ration fed on rape pasture.

Shelled corn, tankage, linseed meal and minerals produced appreciably larger daily gains with much smaller feed requirements for the gain produced than did ground barley, tankage, linseed meal and minerals when these rations were fed on rape pasture.

Lot 1 self-fed and Lot 2 trough-fed three-quarters as much of the same feeds required practically the same amount of feed to reach market weights, but Lot 1 made considerably more rapid gains and was ready for market 21 days earlier. Both lots were on alfalfa pasture.

Shelled corn, tankage, linseed meal and minerals produced appreciably larger daily gains and required a much smaller amount of concentrates for 100 pounds gain than did ground barley, ground oats and minerals when both rations were self-fed on alfalfa pasture. The barley fed the different lots was very finely ground and some of it blew out of the feeder. This no doubt accounts for some of the differences in feed requirements. Ground barley, ground oats and minerals self-fed on alfalfa pasture made considerably larger daily gains and required 4.64 per cent less concentrates for the gains produced than did the same ration when self-fed on rape pasture.

In comparing Lot 6 self-fed ground barley, tankage, linseed meal and minerals with Lot 7 self-fed ground barley, ground oats and minerals, on rape pasture, 158 pounds oats displaced 87 pounds barley, 17.38 pounds tankage and 17.38 pounds linseed meal. With barley priced at 72c per bushel, tankage at

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Gratiot County Man Wins Reward

Prosecuting Attorney's Advice Required To Settle Disputed Claim



JAMES A. MARTIN, OF ASHLEY

Thieves took sixteen chickens from Mr. Martin's coop but they did not get very far with them, thanks to Mr. Amos Jury whose good work brought him a reward of \$50.00.

ASHLEY is just another one of those little towns that one sees scattered all over Michigan, but it's a "big little town" for the spirit of its people is great. Ashley is located in the southwest corner of Gratiot county and anyone familiar with agriculture in Michigan knows what that means—a leader in the farming industry. Farming in Gratiot county is in a healthy condition, their land is rich, their crops are good, their farmers are intelligent. They study their problems, they are business farmers and much that one would desire to see in rural life from an economical and social standpoint can be found in this county. It is also interesting to know that wherever one sees high class farmers one also sees THE BUSINESS FARMER in existence on every hand, for over 75 per cent of the farmers of Gratiot county read THE BUSINESS FARMER. We are justly proud of our record in this county and we are happy indeed to pay one of its citizens one of our \$50.00 rewards.

Three Thieves Locked Up

A little band of chicken thieves found it was paying real money for them to operate in Gratiot county

until one of their members' tongue began to wag too freely—then Amos Jury got busy and now two of the boys are in Ionia for a year and six months each and they sent the other thief over to Jackson for two and one-half years—just another case of getting these thieves in the right coop at last. And, by the way friends, do you know that some twenty men and one more are behind the bars for stealing poultry from BUSINESS FARMER readers since we announced our campaign against chicken thieves? More of them are on their way to prison and we are not going to let up until the farmers of Michigan are free of these pests—but let's go back to case in hand.

Ernest Bailer, Jasper Bailer, and Elmer Todd were the thieves working in and around Ashley and, as was stated before, they were doing a land office business until young Ernest began to talk, telling another young man what they were doing and that

By R. J. McCOLGAN

they were making good in their new line of work. Ernest went on to tell his friend that they were going out every night to steal some chickens. This young man told his father what Ernest had said and the father in turn told Amos Jury and it was a sad night for the thieves when Amos Jury heard the story for he got busy.

On the night of February 16th Amos Jury took up the trail of Ernest Bailer for that was the night that Ernest had told his friend that he was going to raid some more chickens. Jury followed Ernest a few miles and then lost the trail, but after some time picked it up again and found Ernest had been joined by Jasper Bailer, his uncle, and Elmer Todd, another nephew of Jasper's. Jury followed the men in his car and notified Deputy Ed. Bensinger of Elsie, the nature of his er-

rand. Jury continued in pursuit of the thieves two miles south of Elsie and fifteen miles from the home of James Martin, one of our readers from whom these men had stolen sixteen chickens.

Bensinger found the chickens in their car, made the arrest and took the thieves to St. Johns.

Found Sixteen Gone

The next morning Jury and a friend of his called on Mr. Martin and asked him if he had any chickens stolen and Mr. Martin replied that he did not know whether he had or not. They went to the chicken coop and found that sixteen chickens were gone. In the meantime the deputy sheriff of Ithaca had brought the thieves and the chickens from St. Johns back to Ithaca, the county seat of Gratiot county, the county in which the crime was committed. Mr. Martin, upon learning that his chickens had been stolen, phoned both the sheriff and the prosecuting attorney of Clinton and Gratiot counties in regard to his loss and was told to come to Ithaca to identify the chickens. He did this and found that the chickens that had been stolen the night before were his and being a reader of THE BUSINESS FARMER, he immediately notified us of his loss. These men were tried before Circuit Court Judge J. Moinet and he promptly pronounced sentences of two and one-half years at Jackson upon Earnest Bailer and eighteen months each upon Jasper Bailer and Elmer Todd at Ionia.

This was a case of quick justice. The prisoners were caught promptly, sentenced almost immediately, and have been in jail for sometime but we of THE BUSINESS FARMER have been

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AMOS JURY DESERVES REWARD, THEY SAY

I HAVE made an investigation in this matter and feel that Amos Jury, whom I understand is a subscriber to your paper, is the man who was primarily instrumental in bringing about the arrest of these chicken thieves in this county. This being the case, both myself and the sheriff feel that he should be given the reward which you offer.—Kenneth B. Montigel, Prosecuting Attorney, Gratiot County, Ithaca, Mich.

* * * * *

TO my knowledge this man (Amos Jury) is entitled to receive the benefits of your organization as he was the sole investigator of the chicken thieves captured for stealing the Martin chickens, making all drives and furnishing all evidence on the case.—Edward M. Bensinger, Deputy Sheriff, Duplain Township, Elsie, Mich.

Southwest of The Land Where Tex Meets Mex

(Fourth, Article)

By GEORGE M. SLOCUM

feet wide and seven and a half miles in length, to keep back water from the center of the city and later tunneled a mountain to carry away the surplus. Whence came the race that Montezuma ruled, historians even now dispute, but that they had a civilization and a government rivaling many European countries of that day, is proven by the countless objects in their museums today.

If there is in all of Europe, a more interesting city than this, the capital of our neighboring republic, which lies only three hundred miles from our Texas border, I have not seen it and even the world traveller, Frank G. Carpenter, said after searching the world for thirty years, he found the city of greatest historic interest to the American, at least, at his very feet.

Today, Mexico City, boasts a population of over a half-million, mostly Mexicans, but with large-sized col-

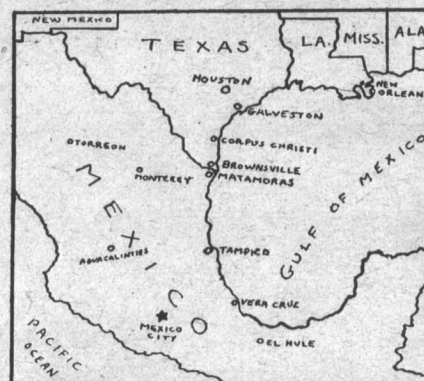
onies of Spanish, English, German and Americans who have come to take advantage of the business opportunities offered by the capital city of a nation to whom fifteen millions (nearly double the population of our northern neighbor, Canada) bear allegiance.

One cannot drive out along the Paseo de la Reforma, without being reminded at every turn, of Paris. Beautiful buildings of cut-stone, trimmed with marble and of purely European architecture, line the wide boulevards and in the shop windows one lingers to admire the costly furs and finery, and more expensive jewelry that you would expect to find in any American city, with the possible exception of New York.

It is easy to believe that no capital city in the world has a finer climate than Mexico City, for although within nineteen degrees of the Equator, it lies 7,434 feet above sea level, nearly two thousand feet higher than Denver, Colorado. Can you imagine yourself living where it was eternally June weather? Where the days were always warm enough for you to lay aside your coat and the nights so cool that a woolen blanket is a necessity? Where the birds were always building nests and the flowers always a galaxy of gorgeous colors. You might easily imagine that you had here found an Eden-on-earth and so Nature had intended it, but man's greed and selfishness, has from time immemorial, drenched this fair valley with human blood and to this day, as if marked by some evil Genii, intrigue and suspicion abound, and the bayonet and saber everywhere glisten in the sun.

Castillo de Chapultepec

Chapultepec Castle, begun in 1783, crowns a hill from which it overlooks and can be seen from every part of Mexico City. Built as a summer castle, it is in effect the principle fortification of the city, a beautiful building of white cut-stone, built on a foundation of rock which is honey-combed with secret passages and storage rooms for food-stuff which would maintain a fair-sized army for a siege of many weeks. Many flags have flown above this castle and in 1847, it was stormed and taken by



With this map you can follow Mr. Slocum on his trip through Mexico.

an American army under General Pillow, who unfurled the stars and stripes from its eminence.

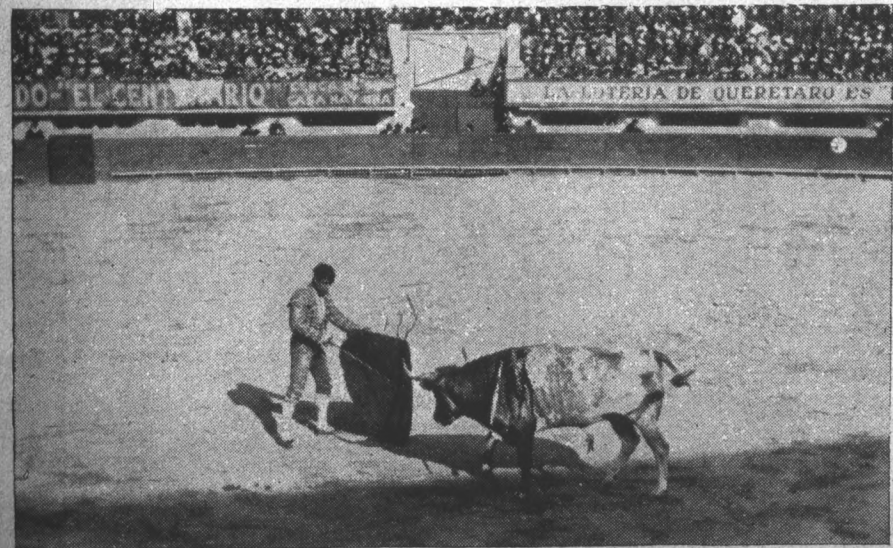
The Austrian, Maximilian, when Emperor of Mexico, spent millions of pesos in building and refurbishing the old castle for his beautiful wife, the Empress Carlota and we were shown the magnificently furnished rooms wherein this unhappy mortal lived up to the time of her exile. The walls are covered with the most expensive brocades and tapestries. The furniture is of the most costly teak and ebony, with hand-carvings that have required years of patient effort to produce. The lighting fixtures are of gold or silver, hung with crystal and cut-glass. There are literally hundreds of rooms and yet we saw but a few, for it would take weeks to visit all of them.

President Calles lives at Chapultepec, surrounded by a large-sized garrison of picked men and we were told that the former president, Obregon, still makes the castle his headquarters. It was rumored too, that on the roof were stationed two military aeroplanes, always manned and ready for a quick flight to friendly lands, should the occasion of another revolution ever arise.

The National Museum

The Aztec Calendar Stone is easily one of the world's most interesting antiques and in the National Museum in Mexico City we stood before it in solemn amazement. It measures 12 feet in diameter, is 3 feet thick and weighs 24 tons. The stone from which it was cut is estimated to have weighed more than 50 tons and when

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The Sunday afternoon bull fight in Mexico City. The matador is shown approaching the enraged and now, after nearly thirty minutes of tormenting, nearly exhausted bull, for the final thrust. In his left hand he holds the red cape and in the right the sword, which if he is an expert, he will drive to the bull's heart in one dexterous thrust. The barbed banderillos can be seen hanging from the gory shoulders of the poor animal.

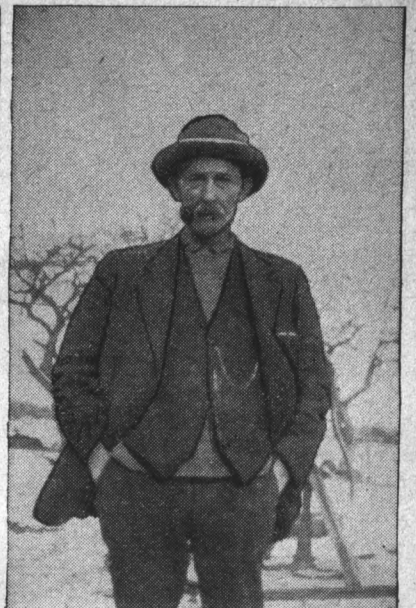
THRU OUR HOME FOLKS' KODAKS



"I'M NO 'FLAT TIRE'."—Says Lawrence, son of F. Wohlers, Branch County.



LOADED TO THE LIMIT.—Recently we published a picture on this page showing six children on a horse and we could not see how any more could get on, but there are eleven on this horse. Harry Roback, of Gladwin county, sent this picture to us.



"THE EGG MAN."—Elmer Smock, of Monroe county, is known to many Detroit housewives by that name.



PLAYING WITH THE CALF.—Alice and Wilfred Skelton, of Bay county, with their pure-bred Guernsey calf of which they are proud.



"MY YOUNGEST BROTHER, BERNARD."—Writes Miss Mary Bowns, of Genesee county.



"NICE LOOKING YOUNG MEN," DID YOU SAY?—Wrong again! They are, left to right, Gladys Berry and Hulda Reynolds, Clare county.



TWO SAGINAW COUNTY SCHOOL GIRLS.—Sent in by Mrs. G. F. Schulthies, Saginaw county.



JUST HAVING LOTS OF FUN.—"Our boy with his dog all dressed up and ready for a ride in his wheelbarrow," writes Frank A. Horn, from the southwestern part of Barry county.



A PROUD GRANDMOTHER.—That is Mrs. Fred W. Garrett, of Alcona county, shown here.



CAUGHT IN ONE HOUR.—A. Ackmigh, of Gladwin county, and his nephew, Jos. Countryman, caught this string of fish in one hour.



HARRIET SCOTT AND HER COW.—Harriet is the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Scott, Ottawa county.



CHARLES FEEDS HIS PET PIG.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Denton, of Lapeer county, are Charles' father and mother.

SWEET CLOVER SILAGE

Is sweet clover ensilage a success when put into silo in June to feed during July, August, September, and October? Will it mature or will it spoil during the summer? Would it be advisable to put into silo as soon as cut or let dry to a certain state?—H. J. B., Levering, Mich.

It is possible to make a high quality ensilage from sweet clover, however, it is more difficult and requires more care than making ensilage from corn.

When the sweet clover is cut, as it approaches blossom or just before, it should be allowed to lay in the field from three to six hours, or longer, if weather conditions are adverse, in order that a portion of the moisture may be given off. When

78 BUSHELS PER ACRE

DEAR EDITOR: In regard to oat growing, I will say I have raised 78 bushels to the acre on 32 acres. This year I have put in 104 acres of oats—besides 20 acres on shares with one of my neighbors.—Floyd Love, Livingston County.

put in the silo immediately after cutting, a very succulent, juicy, and unpalatable ensilage is likely to be secured.

Since corn produces a larger tonnage per acre and is easier handled, it is considered a better ensilage crop than sweet clover. On the other hand, when sweet clover is not needed for some other purpose it may be successfully put in the silo.—C. R. Megee, Assoc. Prof. of Farm Crops, Michigan State College.

DUTIES OF SUPERVISOR

I wish to ask you the duties of a supervisor of a town. As they are going to put me on the ticket I would like to know their duties.—N. F., Black River, Mich.

SOME of the duties of the supervisor are: to be assessor in his township, to keep all records and assessment rolls and other papers belonging to his office in a suitable and safe place, to attend all meetings of the board of supervisors and in general to act as agent for his township in the transaction of all business pertaining to it.—Legal Editor.

TWO WAYS TO RENT

We are about to rent a farm here on shares, 120 acres, about 60 acres cleared. We have a team of horses and five cows. The owner has a team but no tools. We expect we will furnish seed. Now what share should the owner receive?—Mrs. T. P. B., Bellaire, Mich.

THERE are two possible ways you can rent. One is on the 50-50 basis, that is, the landlord furnishing the land and one half of productive livestock, and the tenant furnishing team, tools and labor.

Each party bears one-half of such expense as feeds and seeds purchased; twine, fertilizer and machine hire. Each get one-half of the income.

Second method: The tenant furnishes all equipment, livestock and labor and receives two-thirds of the income. The landlord furnishes the land and buildings and receives one-third of the income as his share. Expenses such as feeds, seeds, etc., mentioned above are divided one-third landlord and two-thirds tenant.—F. T. Riddell, Research Assistant in Economics, M. S. C.

GAS STATION ALONG HIGHWAY

I want to put up a cider, fruit and gas stand on my land at a four corner road. How close can I put up my building to the road? Can I put the gas pump eight feet from the corner of my land on to the road? Please advise me how much right I have to the road.—J. F., Falmouth, Michigan.

SECTION 567 of the Highway and Bridge Laws, 1925 compilation, and Section 5 of Act 108, Public Acts of 1925, provides as follows: "No person, firm or corporation shall erect or cause to be erected on

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.)

or along any highway any sign, guide post, marker, or advertising device without the approval of the commissioner or commissioners having jurisdiction of such highway; and no sign, marker, or advertising device shall be painted upon, attached to or made to form a part of any fence, building, rock, or other surface that marks or is on the line of the highway right of way, except to advertise a business conducted upon the property abutting on the highway at the place where the advertisement is situated."

Act 368, Public Acts of 1925, prohibits obstructions and encroachments on the public highways of this State.

From the above it would seem that a stand or gas pump must not be constructed within any part of the highway right of way, so as to constitute an encroachment thereon.—Lincoln E. Bradt, Assistant Attorney General.

CAN SHE VOTE?

Can a woman vote at school election who was born in the United

States of foreign born parents who are not citizens, and married to a foreign born man who is not a citizen?—S. L. J., Fountain, Mich.

WHETHER or not a woman can vote at school election if born in the United States but married to a foreign person, depends upon the time of the marriage. If the marriage has been since the new act of Congress which gives a woman the right to retain her citizenship, she could vote if otherwise qualified.—W. L. Coffey, Supt. of Public Instruction.

MUST PAY

We paid for a subscription to a county newspaper for one year. When their solicitor called to get us to renew the paper we told him we did not want it any longer but they have insisted on sending it for over three years and have now put it in a lawyer's hands to collect. Are we obliged to pay?—T. R. M., Allegan, Mich.

—Under the circumstances, I am of the opinion you would have to pay for the magazine.—Legal Editor.

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.)

AGAINST NEW GAS TAX LAW

DEAR EDITOR: I am writing you in regard to the gas tax law just passed. This part of the country is pretty sore over it. If there is going to be any referendum petitions gotten out to place it before the voters at the general election in November please send me one and I will get signatures for it. We believe it will pass 90 out of 100 for 4 cent gas tax and permanent plates for passenger cars. Please try and get something started if you can for we sure have got a rotten deal.—Burt Osborn, Benzie County.

CLEANING UP CORN BORER IN OHIO

DEAR EDITOR: You will see by this I am at home at my old address again. I have been through a portion of the corn borer infested district of Ohio. They are trying hard to clean up, at least in some counties above the quarantine line which crossed the state just south of our city, Mansfield, in Richland county. We, my wife and yours truly, started home Monday, May 16th and as we drew near to Toledo, I could notice Mr. Corn Borer was receiving marked attention and also made me feel and see

the great need of carefulness here in our own loved State of Michigan.

You will find me here waiting for the next issue of THE BUSINESS FARMER as I like to keep in touch with a paper that slaps the chicken thieves the hardest, also I would like to learn how Millbank brought back the bacon. Long live MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER.—G. M. Plumb, Montcalm County.

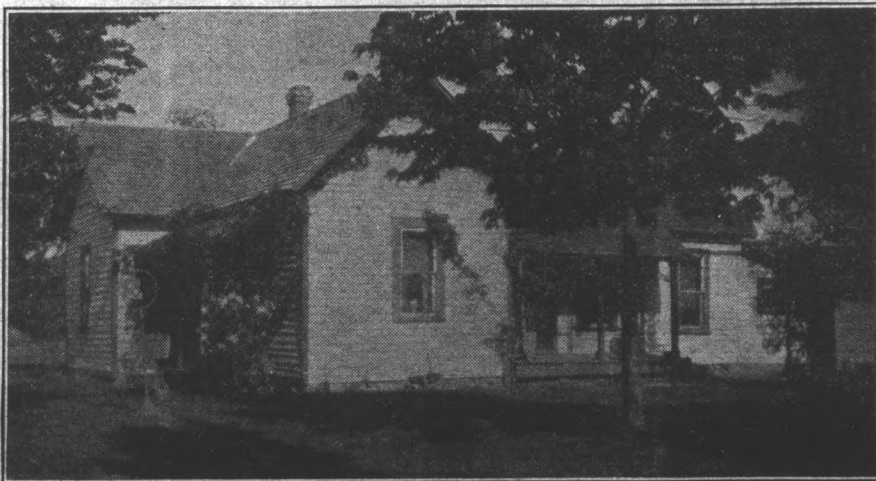
BEAN DEAL HAS CHANGED

DEAR EDITOR:—I have been reading an article by George H. Gray, of Tuscola County on marketing problems. As I have been a farmer all of my life up to 1913 I know what the farmers are up against. It's a right down shame that they are robbed almost on every hand by middlemen.

The bean marketing is one of the biggest grafts of any crop the farmer raises. I remember when we first commenced to raise beans as a commercial crop. When they commenced to buy beans they weighed them up 60 pounds to the bushel then tested them. What ever they picked out, they charged 3 cents a pound for and you got all the cull beans back, but that didn't last long. Then they charged 3 cents for picking just the

Where Our Readers Live

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



ON ARCADIA FARM, IN IONIA COUNTY

Mr. and Mrs. Neil Gilmore have lived in this house on their farm in Ionia county for over thirty years.

same and kept the cull beans. I had a regular row with our bean elevator man. I accused him of stealing by keeping the cull beans and charging the farmers for picking.—S. A. Clay, Jackson County.

GET OUT AND VOTE

DEAR EDITOR: I notice no end of farmers have plenty of "stick together" plans in this column by which farmers are to grab their bootstraps and lift themselves over the present rail fence of troubles.

The average farmer knows he pays nearly double what he should for his factory-made necessities as compared with sales of his own goods, but when you ask him why 30 million farming people, nearly half voters, don't vote occasionally against the factory owner millionaires who pick the farmers' pockets with the most exorbitant tariff-tax ever known, some farmers just stare at you and say, "But wouldn't that be using politics to better ourselves? Politics are forbidden in our Grange." Or it may be their "Bureau." But what are politics for? You can't change a tariff-tax law that robs farmers except by voting a change any more than you can raise kittens without cats.—C. H. Merrifield, Van Buren County.

AGAINST RING-NECKED PHEASANT

DEAR EDITOR: I am a reader of your good old M. B. F. and enjoy it. I read the letters on how to kill quack grass, how to get the rat, and chicken thief, and I think all this is O. K. Us farmers have a right to try our luck to hold our own with all these outlaws, but what chance have we farmers got with the worst darned thief and destroyer of the farmers' crops—the so-called ringneck pheasant? One of these will pull more corn than fifty of the old Jim Crow's family. Will some one please tell me how to get even with this thief?—J. P. G., Lansing, Mich.

OUR RADIO

By B. K. OSBORN

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

The Business Farmer broadcasts daily, except Saturday and Sunday, through station WGHP, of Detroit, on a wave length of 243.8 meters. 6:40.....Markets and News

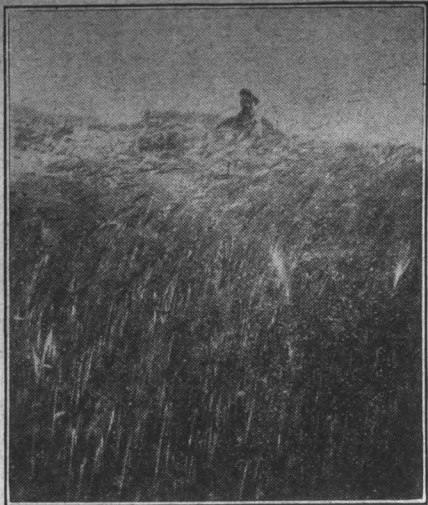
RADIO STATIONS CHANGE WAVE LENGTH

HAVE you had considerable trouble trying to locate your favorite radio station during the last two or three days? If you have you cannot blame it on your set. Through a ruling made by the federal radio commission, many of the stations have been obliged to change their wave length since June 15th. It was first planned to put the ruling into effect on June 1st but later a delay of 15 days was granted stations.

Station WGHP has been changed from 270 to 243.8. WJR and WCX of Detroit have been cut from 517 meters to 440.9 meters. The Detroit News, WWJ had its wave length changed from 353 to 374.8 meters. WKAR of the Michigan State College, now operating on 230.6 meters along with WREO of Lansing. A total of 142 stations were affected by this new ruling in order to clear up the air.

THE LATEST IN MARKET SERVICE

FARMERS in the Red River Valley of North Dakota have what is probably the most unique market service ever in existence. Radio broadcasting station WDAY, located at Fargo, broadcasts daily at noon information regarding cattle, hogs, chickens, farm implements or anything else farmers have for sale, giving the name and address of each farmer. Any farmer having anything for sale writes to the radio station giving complete description and price. Then this information is put on the air for the benefit of farmers who may be in the market. The results, it is said, have been unusually gratifying.



BARLEY IN CHIPPEWA COUNTY
"Who says we can't raise a crop in Chippewa county," writes Subscriber William Stearns. This was taken last year.

Bulletin Service

(The bulletins listed under this heading are free. If you want a copy of one or more just list them on a postal card or in a letter and mail to us with your name and address. They will be sent to you without charges of any kind.)

LIST OF BULLETINS

- Bulletin No. 1.
—POULTRY RATIONS.
- Bulletin No. 2.
—MODERN WATER SUPPLY.
- Bulletin No. 3.
—SOIL FERTILIZERS.
- Bulletin No. 4.
—SEED CORN CURING, STORING.
- Bulletin No. 5.
—THE GOSPEL OF GOOD FEEDING.
- Bulletin No. 6.
—BEFORE YOU INVEST.
- Bulletin No. 7.
—FARM SANITATION.
- Bulletin No. 8.
—FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
- Bulletin No. 9.
—FEED FROM EGG TO MARKET.
- Bulletin No. 10.
—WHEN AND HOW TO DUST.
- Bulletin No. 11.
—MINERALS AND FEEDING.
- Bulletin No. 12.
—LINSEED OIL MEAL.
- Bulletin No. 13.
—FIGHT THE CORN BORER.
- Bulletin No. 14.
—UNDER-GRADE APPLES.
- BULLETIN No. 15.
—RAISING DOMESTIC RABBITS.

Bulletin No. 16.—TIRE CARE. A very little bulletin on how to get the most service from your tires. It gives you the proper inflation pressure and shows with illustrations what happens if you fail to give this matter your attention. Every car owner who is not a tire expert needs a copy.

Bulletin No. 17.—MICHIGAN FARMERS' TAX GUIDE. R. Wayne Newton, Research Associate in Farm Economics, M. S. C., makes a special study of taxes so this bulletin prepared by him is of unusual value. It takes up assessing of property, levying and collecting taxes, sale and redemption of real estate delinquent for taxes, and contains a farm tax calendar.

Bulletin No. 18.—STAR BARNS AND HOW TO BUILD THEM. Barn construction and arrangement is discussed fully in this valuable bulletin containing 48 pages. Illustrations are plentiful.

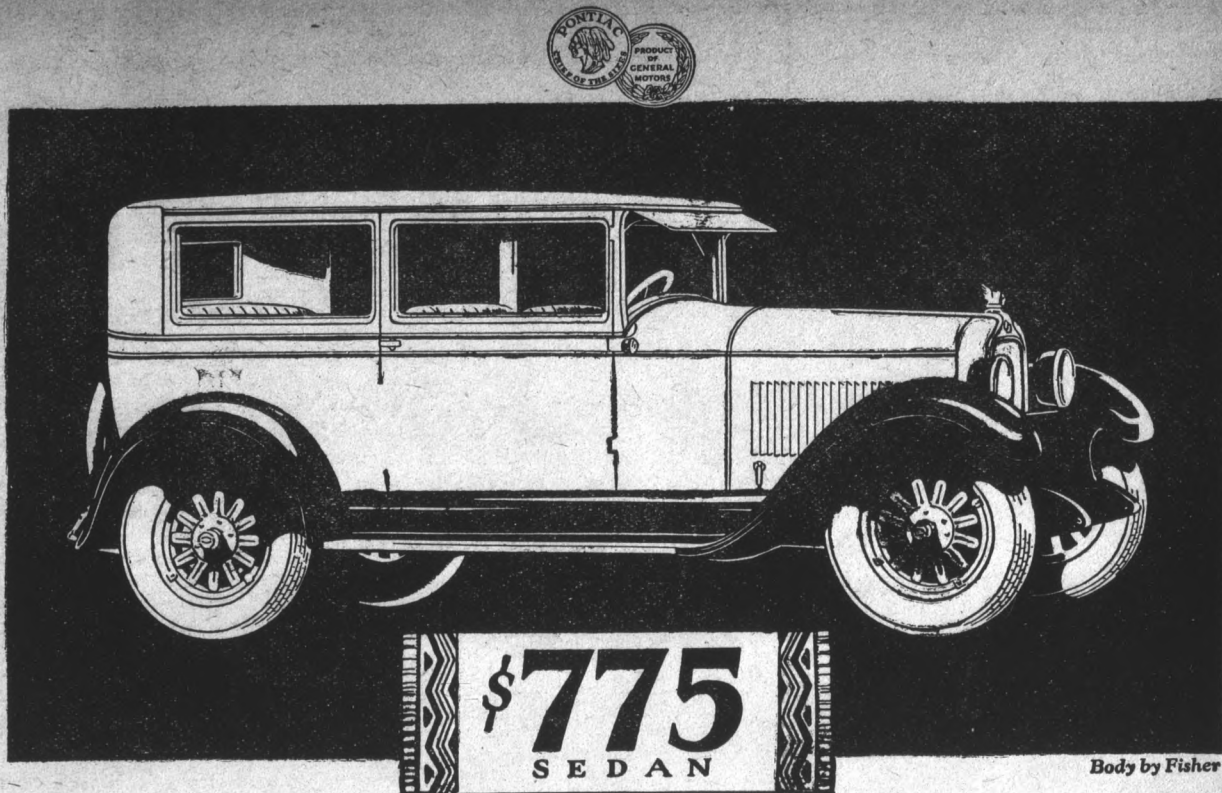
Bulletin No. 19.—PLANS FOR CONCRETE FARM BUILDINGS. This 48-page bulletin not only contains plans for the various buildings about the farm but tells about mixing, figuring up the quantities, and contains other farm building helps of value. If you are planning any concrete work you ought to have a copy.

Bulletin No. 20.—CLOTHES-MOTHS AND CARPET-BEETLES. Few housewives do not have trouble with these pests, and this bulletin by Prof. Eugenia McDaniel, of M. S. C. is to give a clearer understanding of the nature of the pests and to aid the housewives in their efforts to keep them in subjection. A most complete treatise of the subjects in twenty pages.

WILLS FARM TO DAUGHTER

I own a 120-acre farm, deed made out to myself and wife. Wife died. There is small mortgage on farm and daughter pays up mortgage and I give her farm. Can other children claim a share?—D. E. S., Whitmore Lake, Mich.

—You could deed the farm to your daughter, and the other children could not claim a share.—Legal Editor.



FAMOUS EVERYWHERE for Endurance and Thrift

Although lower prices and larger, more beautiful bodies by Fisher have created wildfire interest on the part of new thousands of buyers—

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engine is the largest used in any six selling up to \$1,000 and all other units are designed up to that standard.

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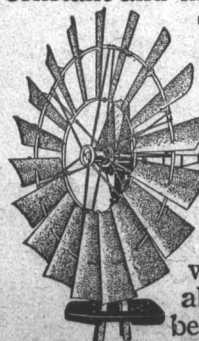
for changing length of cut. Wonderful no-choke blower fills highest silos with low speed—3 H.P. and up will run Gehl cutters. Dealers everywhere. Write for name of nearest dealer. GEHL BROS. MFG. CO. 424 S. Water St., West Bend, Wis.



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The Aermotor Company, more than 12 years ago, solved the problem of complete self-oiling for windmills in such a way as to make the system absolutely reliable. The oil circulates to every bearing and returns to the reservoir with never a failure. There are no delicate parts to get out of order. The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case.



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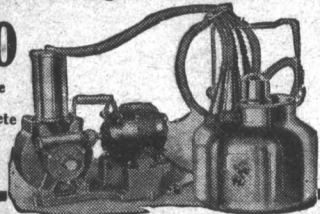
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Fords Milker is used by thousands of farmers who are getting more and premium-priced milk with it. Cows like it. Used on prize herds. Saves time and hard work, easy to operate and clean. Designed by men who have spent a lifetime in the business. Made with heavy aluminum pails, and best materials throughout. Does better work, lasts longer, and costs less.

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Broadscope Farm News and Views

Edited by L. W. MEEKS, Hillsdale County

(Many people write for Mr. Meeks' 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.)

Did You Ever Notice?

DID you ever notice that one extreme almost always follows another? Well it seems to me it does. There seems to be extremes in the weather—too cold—too dry—

too hot—too wet, etc. It is the same in prices and production. After about so long a time of prosperity in any line there comes a reverse. This same idea of one extreme following another may be applied to most all endeavor and action.



L. W. MEERES

I was thinking of this today while planting corn and, while I did not desire any change in the way things were working, it was no great surprise when the unexpected happened. For a couple of days I had been planting corn with a horse planter in a field one hundred and twenty rods long. It is quite smooth and level and I could imagine what our western farmer brothers have for a regular bill of fare—nice smooth fields, all from eighty to one hundred sixty rods long. Much more work may be accomplished in such a field in a given time than in a field twenty rods wide and forty rods long! But the size of the field was not exactly the whole of the thought I had about getting along extremely well with the corn planting. The planter was working fine. From this field I went to the last field we had to plant. It is one mile from home, and by getting an early start I planned to get it checked before coming home for dinner. Was so certain I could do this, I had the afternoon's work all planned.

It was eleven thirty, and neighbors who were dragging with two teams and planting with a third one, unhitched and proceeded to have a picnic dinner, as they were about two miles from their homes. Well, let them enjoy it. I have only sixteen rows yet to plant and then I'll go home and the 1927 corn crop will all be planted as far as we are concerned. Three-quarters of an hour will finish this field and get the wire all reeled up. Snap! What is that? The dropping has stopped! Whoa!

Examination showed that a little trip casting had broken and could not be fixed. A new one would be required. That would take ten days' time. The situation was soon straightened out. I left the wire where it was and continued to drive over the ground, marking with the wheels where the rows should be. This afternoon Kenneth and I took hand planters and, by using the buttons on the wire as guides, we were able to plant those last rows somewhere near where they should be. We took the team with us, and when we had finished planting and reeled up the wire the afternoon was almost gone.

Well, we enjoyed the planter in one field, anyway, and tonight we have ordered repairs for it. When they arrive the planter will have been put into perfect running order again. What would be the use of waiting until we wanted to use it next spring, before we ordered repairs and put it in shape? It is a lot of satisfaction to get a tool out of the shed and tie the horses right on and go to work. It is far from pleasant to get the tools out and find they need some repairs, and how easy it is to forget they were not in working order until we want them.

On nearly all machines there are some parts that get more wear than others, and generally these parts are smaller ones. On a corn planter, it is the little trips and rollers, etc.,

which operate the dropping mechanism. On a binder it is the trip and similar parts which control the binding of the bundle. We plan to have an extra set of these parts on hand. They do not cost much, and often save a delay if they are needed and have to be sent for. We have a set of the parts for the corn planter which get the most wear, but today the part that failed simply broke and probably would never have worn out. At any rate, it was the one part we did not have on hand.

Seldom do we have to go to town for any plow repairs, etc. There is a great satisfaction in having an extra land slide, some jointer points, a few plow points, etc., in the shop when we want them.

* * *

"Going Fishing?"

Hardly. It is supposed to be a farmer's right and privilege (often enjoyed) to go fishing when he gets his corn planted. The fellow who first found it practicable and set the fashion for the rest of us potato growers to plant potatoes after corn planting, must have been a friend of the fishes, for the potato planter certainly keeps the spud grower busy, when otherwise he might possibly help deplete the finny tribe from some nearby stream or lake!

* * *

Club Work

We are hurrying the potato work along a little faster and earlier than common because James will leave in a few days on a well-earned vacation trip to the National 4 H Club Encampment at Washington, together with the other three 4 H Club winners of the State, and their leaders. About the time you are reading this issue of the M. B. F. the encampment will be in full swing. The Michigan delegation are going to motor their way, via Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Philadelphia, camping along the way and hoping the President will be at home when they call!

There are many rewards for those boys and girls who put forth their best effort in club work, and the crowning reward is this trip to the national meet. The Club work is to be highly recommended to any community not now enrolled. The knowledge the youngsters gain in their respective lines of Club work would be difficult to obtain in any other way. It is the greatest movement the government ever made for the advancement of rural young people. Understand they do not need to be farm boys and girls. Village children have the privilege of canning, sewing, manual training, etc. These lines are included in the curriculum of all city schools. A letter addressed to the State Club Leader, A. G. Kettunen, East Lansing, Mich., will bring to any interested party any information they may desire.

* * *

No More

A year ago last winter there was no hard coal to be secured in the United States and our poultry association imported several car loads from Europe. The price was like the journey the coal took—rather long. Many expected the quality would be far superior to coal mined in the United States. Some people always expect anything imported is superior to the home product. This never found favor with me. Importing anything does not add to its quality, and it did not to the coal. We had enough to last through last season and up until today when I put the last of it in the brooder stoves. I did not regret seeing the bottom of the bin as the coal was gradually used. Today we filled the bin with good old chestnut from Scranton and I'll say it's good enough for us, and I hope we have to have no more imported coal.

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Detroit, Mich.

**DETROIT & CLEVELAND
NAVIGATION COMPANY**





"Speed" Bradford, of St. Joseph, with his "Blossom Special" which he drove twice across the continent advertising Michigan and the blossom festival.

•Fruit and Orchard•

Edited by HERBERT NAFZIGER

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

"SPEED" BRADFORD TELLS 'EM ABOUT MICHIGAN

WHILE plans are being made to tell the middle west about southwestern Michigan's blossom festival, someone remarked that this event and the State of Michigan, were worth advertising from coast to coast. "All right," said Harry Bradford, now known as Speed, "When do I start?"



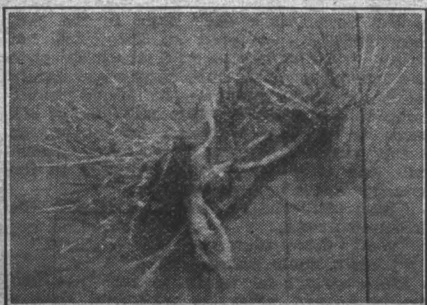
Herbert Nafziger

"Speed" Bradford, formerly of Texas, now of St. Joseph, Michigan, volunteered to start from Benton Harbor on April 13, drive twice across the continent distributing literature, and be back before May first. Many considered it a mad undertaking. "Think of the spring mud!" "What about the floods?" "The mountains are full of snow!" These were some of the remarks that cast doubt on the success of the venture.

Was "Speed" daunted? Not he. This was his proposal. "You furnish me with plenty of literature to distribute, and a good car all dolled up with blossom pictures. I will drive that car to the Pacific and back; then to the Atlantic and back. I will drive every mile of the way myself, will not get out of the car on the whole trip, and will be back in plenty of time for the opening of Blossom Week". And "Speed" did it!

The story of that trip is a story of sheer human grit, and the power of man-made machinery. The mud was found, hundreds of miles of it, sticky and bottomless. The floods were there, making detours necessary, and causing precarious driving through water and washouts, and over trembling bridges. Cold snow-drifts in the mountain passes. Burning sands in New Mexico and Arizona. But Speed stuck to it, always behind the wheel, telling the nation about Michigan and snatching an hour or two of sleep when exhaustion claimed him. The Western Union system kept time on him and flashed the news of his progress to the folks at home. Newspaper men were on the back seat to see that he stuck to his bargain.

At four in the morning, April 26,



SIX CROWNS ON ONE ROOT

This alfalfa root with six crowns was plowed up with a tractor by Glenn Nichols, of Berrien county.

"Speed" entered Benton Harbor on his return from Los Angeles, tired, but happy. Friends tried to dissuade him from going on, saying that he had already done enough. "Nothing

doing," said "Speed," "wash up the bus while I get some sleep." With that he fell asleep behind the wheel, and willing hands washed all marks of the arduous journey from the blossom car. Five hours later, at nine o'clock, "Speed" turned the nose of his car toward New York City, and stepped on the gas.

On April 29th, 16 days after the start of the race, with an average of over 500 miles per day, "Speed" made his triumphal entry on the return from New York. Business stopped. The mayors and the city governments, and Tom, Dick and Harriet all streamed out on the state road to meet "Speed" and escort him home. "Speed" smiled broadly, shook hands all around, and then hit the hay.

MOVING TREES

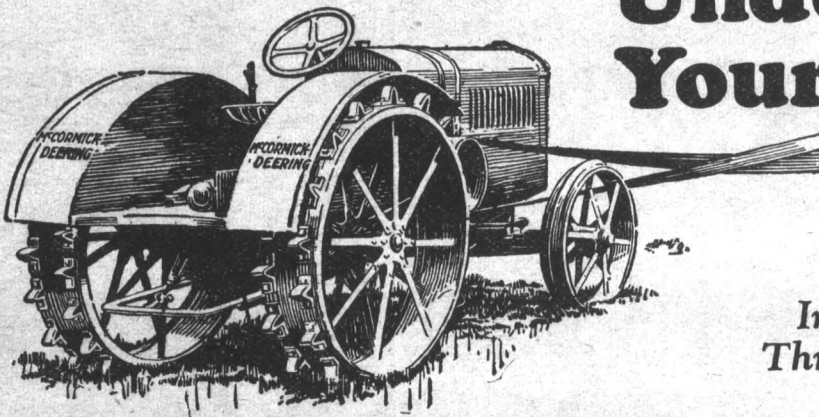
There was an apple tree standing near the road in the brush that had come up from the seed. It has such nice large, good flavored apples that I decided to move it into the orchard. It is about nineteen feet tall and the branches are mostly in the top. Would like to know how much

of the top could be cut off and still have the tree live.—G. J., Remus, Michigan.

If this tree were ours we would not cut off any more large branches than we had to, but would cut out and head back quite a number of medium branches. Do not leave stubs, but make each cut close to another branch. The difficulty with cutting off very large branches is that the wound does not heal over as well as it should and soon rot sets in and then you have a hollow-hearted tree. When heading down the top make the cuts close to a branch which points outward. This will encourage a spreading growth and after the tree has born a few good crops the weight of the fruit will do the rest. After the tree has stood in the orchard a while it will throw out lower branches and give a better balanced tree.

Have taken the M. B. F for some time and always enjoy reading it. It satisfies us in every way. With every best wish for the success of your paper, I am,—H. B. Matthews, Ogemaw County.

Drawbar, Belt, and Power Take-Off—
Ample Power for all Jobs at all Times



Don't Underpower Your Farm!

Invest in 15-30
Three-Plow Power

USE liberal three-plow power! Don't overlook the many good, sound, practical reasons why you are investing in tractor power. You want to do much more work with the same or less labor expense. You want to handle each field, each crop, each job faster. You want to extend your farming operations in various directions, do each job at the right time, cut down weather risks, etc.

Be prepared for the many new calls for power—drawbar, belt, and power take-off—that may come along during the next few years.

The man who replaces horses with a small tractor is taking a big step forward. The man who goes to the three-plow tractor at once is getting himself ready for power farming on a broad scale, and for profit. He can also add to his income by outside field work, threshing, silo filling, grinding, shelling, sawing, baling, and hauling. He can do road work for the community. He can earn hundreds of dollars a year by custom work with the 15-30.

"Please accept my thanks for equipping me with a 15-30 McCormick-Deering. The smaller tractor gave me good service, but the 15-30 is much more economical, working at a greater saving in man hours as well as fuel. I do not see how I could handle my farm on a paying basis without the McCormick-Deering."

E. A. STAMBAUGH,
Green Park, Pa.

a single season, and then the liberal power of the 15-30 goes on making a profit for its owner in the proportion of three-plow to two-plow. When you buy your tractor, go into this thoroughly. Look the 15-30 over at the dealer's store.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

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of AMERICA
(Incorporated)

Chicago, Illinois

The Three-Plow 15-30 Tractor McCORMICK-DEERING

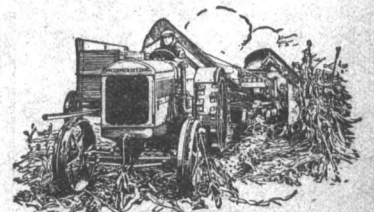
15-30 Power Advantages

ALL along the line the McCormick-Deering 15-30 adds 50 per cent to the day's work of the smaller tractor without adding to labor costs! A 3-furrow strip instead of 2; 12 acres plowed per day instead of 8; 30 acres double-disked as against 20. Time is saved, labor is saved, work is increased, and costs are reduced in every season.

The 15-30 will handle threshers, ensilage cutters, etc. with greater efficiency and profit. In grain and corn harvesting, 15-30 power is essential for power take-off operation of the harvester-thresher and the corn picker. Be ready in the future to handle new equipment such as these two important modern machines.



The McCormick-Deering Harvester-Thresher saves 20 cents per bushel over old methods in the harvesting of grain. It requires 15-30 power.



The McCormick-Deering Corn Picker, sensation of the corn belt, goes into the standing corn and does the work of six hand huskers. The 15-30 tractor does the work.

INCREASED BUSINESS for the Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance Company, Howell, Mich.

*April and May Two Largest Months
in the History of the Company*

During the months of April and May the company wrote and renewed 14,700 policies on automobiles, an increase of 1,100 over the same months last year, and an increase in business of \$21,537.84.

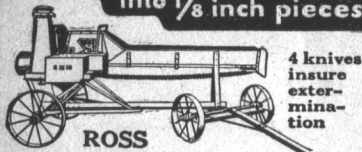
Automobile owners have begun to appreciate the great hazard in driving a car and when the car is stolen or wrecked in a collision or a liability loss occurs, the policyholder then appreciates an opportunity to call at the home office or the office of the local agency and get a prompt adjustment. One man, who has a large number of cars and trucks insured in this company, says, "I have tried a number of different insurance companies and where the main office is located out of the state, there is usually a delay and in complicated cases it is impossible to get in touch with the main office. Then too, as most of the cars in the territory where my cars are driven are insured in the Citizens' Mutual, I find it much easier to get a satisfactory settlement as where two or more companies are involved, there is always a difference of opinion and delays."

If not insured, call on local agent, or write

CITIZENS' MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO.
HOWELL, MICHIGAN

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Have no regrets—
choose

Portland and building Tile

These big, attractive Silos last all ways. Insure satisfaction against spoilage, rodents, and freezing. Ask about the Vitrified Block Silo. The Sealed Joint Cement Stave Silo is different from all others with its perfect joint reinforcing; unsurpassed for permanence. Use our everlasting Hard Burned Block for barns and out-buildings. Live Agents Wanted. Portland Silo Co., Box G Portland, Indiana

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ROSS METAL CORN CRIBS for ideal curing and economical handling of crop. Large and rapid circulation of air; strong convenient port-holes in sides and roof; rigid construction. Easily erected. Special inducements for orders now. Write today. Ross Cutter & Silo Co., 16 Warder St., Springfield, O.

Chronic Asthma and Cough for 15 Years

Entirely Rid of It Now. Cough Gone.
Relieved in One Week

A letter written by Mrs. Ellen Wilson, Irving, Ill., has a real message for asthma and bronchitis sufferers. Mrs. Wilson writes:

"I first contracted asthma 26 years ago. For the past 15 years, I have had chronic asthma and a very bad bronchial cough. I tried all kinds of medicine, obtaining a little temporary relief, but no real improvement. I coughed so hard I became very weak, and had severe pains. In November, 1924, I began taking Nacor, and in less than one week I was very much relieved. By February my cough and asthma were entirely gone. Now (March 18, 1925) I do not need any medicine, and have no asthma at all. I am feeling fine, have had no colds to speak of all winter, and weigh more than I have for the last five years."

You will enjoy reading other letters from people who have recovered after years of suffering from asthma, bronchitis and severe chronic coughs, and have had no return of the trouble. These letters, and also an interesting booklet giving information of vital importance about these diseases, will be sent free by Nacor Medicine Co., 590 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. No matter how serious your case, write today for this free information. It may point the way back to health for you, as it has for thousands of others.

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Tune in on WGHP every night at 6:40 P. M. except Saturday and Sunday for Michigan Business Farmer Market Reports.



Millbank Brings Back Its Bacon

*How a Protective Association Solved the Neighborhood
Thievery Problem*

By W. E. DRIPS

(Continued from June 4th issue)

WELL, it didn't seem right, I had to admit, altho I pulled one of the "just because" reasons, as I was satisfied that the car wasn't there when we had come into the yard.

Then Mike, who was getting over his mad streak—I guess he knew it was all up with him, cleared the mystery.

"Barton," he says, "you better tend to them hogs if you expect them to be around when you come back. They are going to be acting right smart in a few minutes."

"What do you mean?" Jim asks. "If I'm a good guesser they will be dead shortly. Stuck hogs don't generally come to life."

This got a big laugh out of Mike. "Say, you rummy, them hogs ain't stuck; they just had a little ether, and they are coming out of it right now. My experience would indicate they'll need a bunch of tending to in a short time." And Mike had another laugh.

"Well, I swan," was Jim's only comment.

"Here you, Bill and Ottosen, get 'em out of that car and see if you can find a yard where they won't get away 'fore we come back."

After that we started our triumphant ride to town. It was a big night for me, you bet. Also a big load for Jim's car.

Jim still arguing with me about how in thunder Mike drove that car up and

Just then the state agent came out of the room where Mike was being quizzed and announced: "It's all right, boys. I think I got the straight of this. Had a hunch I could fix him. Your Mike is an old friend of mine. State's been looking for him for several years. He used to be one of the cleverest second-story men in the state, and then he disappeared. But he knows it's all up now and he says he will tell us all about it in the morning."

So our gang and the sheriff and his men accepted an invite made by the editor and went over to an all-night restaurant and had a lunch. Then we scattered around and turned in for the rest of the night, altho I didn't sleep much. I wanted to know the rest of the story.

Next morning, after we had hunted out some breakfast, we wandered back to the sheriff's office. When we arrived, the prosecuting attorney was already there, and Thomas, the sheriff, was telling all he knew about the mess and letting on like he was the cuss who captured the gang. But when Jim and me came in, Thomas began to think of other things he had to do.

Seems that the state agents had been quizzing the two ex-jailbirds that we had recaptured, and they had given up some dope that made them think Mike ought to be quizzed more.

So they brought Mike out. He wasn't extra pleasant and was a bit hard boiled and hated to speak up.

But they began to quiz him, and after

WHAT HAS HAPPENED SO FAR

THIEVES were active among the farmers in Millbank township, although things quieted down right after they stole six hogs from Jim Barton. Folks had their own ideas as to who the guilty parties were, but as they had no actual proof or evidence on anyone nothing was done, until one night Mrs. Shaster, an old lady living all alone, was shot at when trying to keep someone from carrying off her chickens. Right then and there it was decided to organize a protective association and get busy. Bill, former apprentice of the local country weekly who was working for the Barton's because of poor health, decided to solve the mystery if possible and get the reward of \$100.00 which the association had offered. Finding one of Jim Barton's hog markers at the home of a neighbor, Bill believed he was on the right trail so he told Jim about it. A short time after that they took a load of hogs to the local stock market to ship them with the cooperatives and in one of the pens they saw several hogs which they believed were the stolen ones. Suspicion pointed to Mike Albert, whom the folks had suspected and Jim and several neighbors put Mike under arrest. That brings the story up to date.—Editor.

how he was in the house so nice and quiet, when Mike finally got another good laugh.

"Listen, you Sherlocks!" he says.

"Here's another one for you wise guys. I didn't drive that car. Who it was is for you to find out. I s'pose the reason the car wasn't there when you busted in was due to the fact that the driver must have turned the wrong corner and was late. Anyhow, it saved his hide."

Jim "swanned" again, and I had the satisfaction of telling him I knew the car wasn't there when we came up.

It was midnight when the carload of us arrived at the county jail. We had a hard time routing out the sheriff. He must have been dreaming and thought we were another gang attempting a jail delivery, for he came out armed like the militia. With him were the two state agents that had been hanging around in town. If it hadn't been for them, I doubt if we could have got Thomas out at that hour.

Well, there was some excitement. We unloaded our catch, and between times Jim explained what was up and how we happened to make the capture.

We didn't get far, either, for just as we got into the office and where there was a light, one of the state men exclaimed, "Say, if it ain't two of them jail birds we been trying to find!"

So we were prouder than ever. We had made a real catch.

The trio was soon locked up and the state men began to work on Mike. They brought him out in the "sweat room" as they called it, and put the bright lights on him and began to ask a lot of questions. This made Mike mad, we could see, and he sure was a different Mike than we had known. I was anxious to hear all the stuff, but just then Jim sings out, "Say, Bill, maybe it would be a good idea for you to phone the missus and tell her we are still alive. She might think the car blew up."

So I phoned. Then I thought of the News.

"Give me the editor," I told central. "Ring him hard; this is important." And about five minutes later I was talking to the old boss, and when he got his mouth open, I says, "Say, this is Bill. I'm down to the jail, and I got a story for you."

He came down in a little bit, and I guess if Jim hadn't been there, there might have been a fight right away—the sheriff and the editor. But Jim kinda kidded them both, and so they had a truce.

they had asked him a lot of leading questions, Mike says, rather sudden, "Well, it's all up, so I might as well tell you about it."

It developed that Mike was one time leader of a gang that worked in town, and did quite a business in robbing stores and warehouses. Finally, as always happens, one of the gang was caught and he "squealed" and Mike had to make himself scarce to save his hide.

Then he took a bit of his wealth and bought the place in Millbank township. Said his intention was to start out and go straight, but one day when he was in town a member of the old gang ran onto him. Explanations were embarrassing, and Mike finally took the fellow out to the farm where they could talk things over. The old gangster was still operating, and when he found Mike so conveniently located, it didn't take them long to fix up their new stunt. They were going into stealing stock. Mike's place was ideal for hiding it. It didn't take Mike long to get back, and soon they had a swell layout for the work. The gang would steal hogs and bring them to Mike's place, where he kept them a while and then disposed of them thru legitimate channels.

At first they would hit the hogs with an ax and stick them and rush them over to Mike's where they completed the butchering. By means of a nearby butchershop, the animals were disposed of. But that wasn't so easy. The profits were slow coming and then one of the gang got caught in a nearby county. So the slaughter idea was abandoned. Then a member of the gang had a bright idea. By the simple method of applying ether to the hogs, while they were in the pen, they could be quieted so they did not object to being placed in a truck or auto and hauled away. Once they were safely stored in Mike's yards, the hogs would come to and after a while Mike could sell them as his own product. By buying up a few runts at times, this looked plausible, and anyhow, Mike said, folks in the country weren't so suspicious.

"Who did the collecting, Mike?" the attorney asked.

"Well, there were several of them."

"I want their names, Mike."

Mike wasn't as ready to tell this, but finally agreed after he was told that a clean breast of it might get him a better deal when it came to court.

(Concluded in July 2nd issue)



The High Cost of Salvation

A NON-SECTARIAN SERMON BY

Rev. David E. Warner

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

TEXT: "And having found one pearl of great price, he went and sold all that he had, and bought it." Matt. 13:46.

IS salvation free? Certainly not. If it were, it would have no abiding worth. A free salvation is a pernicious tradition. A certain rural church is one of the memories of my early years. How lustily that church used to sing, "Salvation is free for you and for me!" But that article was too cheap to challenge a growing and an inspiring youth. Today the windows of the house are boarded up, the roof is fallen in, and the church yard is in weeds.

Happily, it is dawning upon the average Christian that Christ came to begin, and then hand over to us to continue, a reign of righteousness known as the Kingdom of Heaven. And don't we pray for this Kingdom to come on earth? But this is not to be without money and without price. This desired social end is not to be reached without your personal attachment to the Cause. This is emphasized by our Master in "The Kingdom of heaven is like unto a merchant seeking goodly pearls: and having found one pearl of great price, he went and sold all that he had and bought it." This business man practised a broad stewardship. It is implied here that everything that he had was managed for God to broaden the scope of righteousness. He was like Gideon of old, who could not see how he could enjoy freedom while the Midianites were despoiling his neighbors' homes. This merchant's personal redemption lay in the surrender of all for all. This is the very genius of the Kingdom. To affirm we are saved, and have no care to serve and liberate others, is to err vitally. The mind of Christ fraternizes men. "And the multitude of them that believed were of one heart and soul; and not one of them said that aught of the things which he possessed was his own." Verily, we can have the Kingdom, but the price is high. Such signs as "My own" and "Keep off the grass" must come down to personally possess it. It is time to sing "I surrender All" only after you have gone out and done it.

But why is this pearl of such great value? Because to treat with eternal life in the realm of God is to do with values that are absolute and incomparable. This Kingdom is to become an internal possession to teach the possessor that the abundance of the things possessed is not life. The rich young man was to find eternal life in sharing his possessions with the needy and then following the homeless Christ. But this price was too high for a spirit proud with itself and what it called its own. "Blessed are the poor in spirit for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven." Those that know they are poor in the spirit of Christ, may become rich in the blessings of salvation. No one need be afraid that he cannot pay off his moral obligations. But keep to the point. A moral obligation travels and travels toward others. It is a social debt. Without society there could be no such obligation. But we are not Robinson Crusoes on a solitary island. We would not want to be. But Christ came into a solitary world. He knew something about social lonesomeness in its true sense. He longed for brotherly fellowship. He had the wealth of God and stood ready to endow every man with a true brother's heart. Yet he was met by unbelief, rebuke, curses, and death. It was a high price to pay but he would not swerve from this narrow way. He proved himself full of Heavenly grace, and is evermore ready to share his rich treasure of grace with all. Let no one despair. But the heart that wants this treasure must sell all to buy it. This is carrying your own cross as Christ carried his own.

But the Cross is a cruc. The Treasure is a torture. We will not pay so great a price. We are afraid this great investment for Christ's sake would not turn out for our own sake. We will lean on Mammon

awhile longer. Multitudes are growing spiritually bankrupt because of their unhallowed love for worldly banks. Hark! Worldly possessions must be shared with others that there might be something like fellowship and equality in social living. This is answering your prayer to have God's will done on earth. The currency of the world, hoarded away, is not legal tender in the satisfying of moral obligations. But Christ is ready to exchange it for the coin of the Realm. Are you seeking his help and mediation?

The Kingdom of Heaven within one is likened to a seeking heart. The merchant was seeking the goodly pearl. He was ready to pay a great price. The Jew was searching the scriptures for eternal life, but when he found the pearl in a lowly Nazarine, he rejected it. It humbled his pride and he treated it as an ignoble thing. How about you? God commends the seeker. "With my spirit within me will I seek thee early," says Isaiah. Cornelius and the Bereans became popular with God because they were seeking their highest good. "Vanity of vanities," saith the Preacher, "all is vanity." This son of the king sought for life satisfactions in material possessions, in trade, in political life, and in the formalities of worship; but ultimately declared "all is vanity and vexation of spirit." He concludes that fearing God is the whole duty of man. It was this God consciousness that drove Jesus to the Jordan to be baptized of John. This was his hour to be formally proclaimed as the friend and brother to all men. It was here he forfeited all opportunities to gain worldly power and paid the high price of misunderstandings and final crucifixion to become our Elder Brother.

But many do not care. They are like wandering sheep. They forget that the Shepherd is near. These are lost to life, not because they are vicious, but simply because they quietly munch on the morsels of earth. They are not seeking the highest good. Others have followed the Prodigal to the far country of swinish living. Others remain with the elder brother and are so steeped in the brew of respectable selfishness that they turn their backs on Jesus Christ. These reject the upper road because to travel it is to travail. The fascinations of social life and the preoccupations of business life keep many of us from seeking the things that are above. Yet, the while, the waters of mercy are purling in our ears.

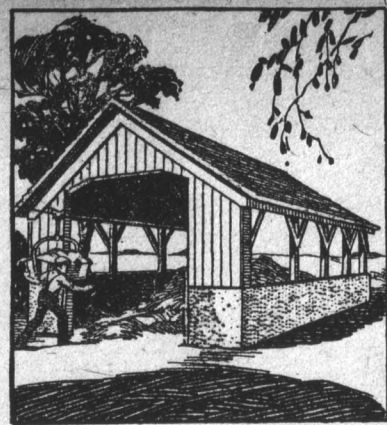
The man under study sold all to buy the pearl. St. Paul sold all: his trust in self-righteousness, education, culture, and breeding; to gain Christ. To sell all is to shift the center of life from transient loves and trusts into the region of Christian aspirations. This costs, but this is heaven. Try it to prove it. Why try to hang on even to the fringes of things that are sure to perish? Nothing here is permanent; nothing but the spiritual qualities of a Godly faith and a neighbor love. The folks that have these qualities shall be saved. But to have them is to act them. And to act them costs things dear and precious. "Go and sell whatever thou hast and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven."

BAY COUNTY TO CULL POULTRY

THE farm flocks of Bay county will receive a pretty thorough going over after forty poultry culling demonstrations are held during September and October, if these demonstrations have the same effect in Bay county that they do in other counties. County Agent McCarthy, who is perfecting the plan for these demonstrations, advises that a series of feeding schools will be conducted later in the fall.

Uncle Ab says he has no "philosophy of life"; but he has a feeling that the optimists are happier than the pessimists.

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Manure stored in an open barnyard loses more than half its fertilizing value by seepage, according to tests made by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

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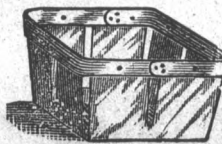
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SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1927

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"The Farm Paper of Service"

CORN BORER QUARANTINE NEEDED

AS a whole the corn borer eradication campaign carried on this spring has been a success. Farmers within the entire quarantined district have shown a fine understanding and appreciation of the seriousness of the situation. Only in rare instances have the officials met with any opposition. No place has there been finer cooperation than right here in Michigan and due to that fact the work in this State has been a complete success, according to the officials, even though we were handicapped by heavy rains in much of the district under quarantine. However, we did not get the most of the rain. In Ohio there was so much that they found it impossible to enforce the campaign to the letter which is to be regretted for several reasons, and it is not fair to the sections that did careful work to continue to consider all of the area infested just quarantined area with no difference made between the districts properly cleaned and those that were not. Seeing the harm that might be done in Michigan, through the shipping of corn to our markets from the Ohio area, Herbert E. Powell, our State Commissioner of Agriculture, sent a telegram to the officials at Washington asking for the establishment of a quarantine against the state of Ohio. We, too, have wired them urging that such a quarantine be established to protect the interests of the farmers of Michigan, and if you would like to send a telegram or letter address it to Dr. C. L. Marlett, Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D. C.

THREE CENT GAS TAX DOOMED

WE will bet a year old bird's nest against a hen with the rump that Governor Green's favorite gas tax bill which was passed by the legislature and signed by him will never go into effect. The various organizations that are going to circulate petitions to have it put on the ballot for the people to vote on next fall will be able to get more than enough signers in a very short time, then when it comes up for vote it will be snowed under.

The gas tax is the correct way to collect revenue to build and maintain highways. We have always been for it and worked for the present tax already in effect in Michigan. In fact we are for a still higher gas tax but we do not believe that the general public will stand for a further increase unless they are given some immediate benefit. Give the public permanent license plates good for the life of the car for which they are issued and do away with the annual

weight tax on pleasure cars, then we can increase the gas tax two cents, making it a total of four cents, and the majority will be satisfied.

ANOTHER REWARD OF \$50

GRATIOT county chicken thieves had the fact that we were out to get them brought right home to them recently when two of their kind were sent to Ionia State Prison and one to Jackson with sentences ranging from eighteen months to two years and the man who supplied the information that put them here received a check from THE BUSINESS FARMER for \$50.00. The story appears elsewhere in this issue.

This is the third reward of \$50.00 we have paid out of the \$1,000.00 we have set aside to use in driving the chicken thieves out of Michigan. At least one more reward will be paid in the immediate future, we believe, and we are investigating several other cases. Few people are really anxious to spend their money but we are glad to pay these rewards just as fast as we can find cases where someone is eligible because we know that at least one thief is put into the right coop every time we pay a reward, and the more we pay the more thieves are locked up. So far we know of eight thieves who have gone to jail for the \$150.00 we have spent and there are many others that were effected indirectly by this. We feel we got our money's worth.

LESS CULTIVATION

IS the day not far off when the cultivating of crops will be considered wasted effort? It looks very much that way. Paul Clement, of Britton, Michigan's 1926 Corn King, cultivated his crop but once, as did also J. C. Redpath, of Kalamazoo, who led in the 300 bushel potato club in this State last year. The harrow took the place of the cultivator with them as they fitted the ground properly and then went over the crop shortly after it came up getting the weeds when they were small.

After a series of experiments the Iowa Experiment Station has come to the conclusion that cultivating corn has but one big value and that is to kill the weeds. The results of the practice of these two leading farmers would substantiate the conclusions of the station.

If we get our soil so that it is practically clear of weeds about the only use we will have for the cultivator will be to break the crust that bakes on the top of our clay land so as to permit moisture to penetrate to the roots of the plants.

PROSPERITY

INDUSTRY can prosper while agriculture suffers, according to an economist in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and he produces evidence of past years to substantiate his statement. The last five or six years is given as the most outstanding example, but similar conditions are noted many other times with only a couple of exceptions. He also points out cases of agricul-

APPROVES OF EDITORIAL

MY dear Mr. Grinnell: May I take this occasion to tell you that I am very much pleased with your editorial on the "Opportunities for Veterinarians" in the April 23rd number. You have done a service to agriculture by this editorial which was very temperate and accurately worded. There is no necessity for an insistent campaign in this case, but reference to this matter editorially at proper intervals is a desirable thing.

Conditions at Michigan State College are improved slightly—but there is a tendency toward improvement.—Ward Giltner, Dean of Veterinary Science, M. S. C.

ture enjoying prosperity while industry was in the slumps.

When there is over-production transportation companies and handlers have an extra amount of business to handle making them more prosperous. Then industry is furnished with cheap raw materials, strengthening them in their struggle for markets. It is also pointed out that cheap farm products help industry by releasing money that would otherwise be absorbed in living expenses. While some of the products of industry are purchased by the farmer it must be remembered that he makes up only twenty-five per cent of the country's total population, and that figure will be high within a few years if prices remain low and the movement from the farm to the city continues.

To us this does not appear to be a healthy condition, when one group must suffer for the benefit of the other, and should not exist. Let farm population drop to the point where production at its best just nicely takes care of the needs of our people, then have one or two short crops and we believe that steps would be taken to get markets in a more stable position. Another remedy might be to get agriculture organized so that acreage could be regulated, thus avoiding much of this over production. Who will take the job to bring this about?

THE HEALTH DRINK

IN 1920 the per capita consumption of milk and cream in the United States was 43 gallons. In 1926 this had increased to 55.3 gallons, which is a gain of over twelve gallons per person in six years. We are willing to wager that not a little of this increase was due to our bovine tuberculosis eradication work as well as other efforts to produce a cleaner and higher grade of milk.

PETER PLOW'S PHILOSOPHY

Seemed alright to me to see autos carryin' spare tires but I never expected I'd live to see the day girls would buy three stockin's instead of a pair so's they would have a spare with them.

COMING EVENTS

June 20-July 29.—Home Economics Short Course, M. S. C., East Lansing, Mich.

June 21.—Hay Day, Kent, Barry and Washtenaw counties.

June 23.—Hay Day, Ionia, Clinton, Genesee and Macomb counties.

June 28.—Hay Day, Newaygo, Muskegon, Saginaw and St. Clair counties.

June 30.—Hay Day, Mecosta, Bay, Huron and Sanilac counties.

July 5.—Hay Day, Missaukee, Alpena and Manistee counties.

July 7.—Hay Day, Charlevoix county.

July 8.—Hay Day, Emmet county.

July 19-23.—International Baby Chick convention, Grand Rapids, Mich.

July 27-August 2.—World's Poultry Congress, Ottawa, Can.

July 28-August 1.—Farm Women's Institute, M. S. C., East Lansing, Mich.

August 1-4.—International Country Life annual meeting, M. S. C., East Lansing, Mich.

August 2.—Hay Day, Hillsdale and Cass counties.

August 4.—Farmers' Day, M. S. C., East Lansing, Mich.

August 4.—Hay Day, Calhoun county.

August 10.—Hay Day, Ottawa and Midland counties.

Nov. 26-Dec. 3.—International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THE other day the sheriff brought a chicken thief that he had caught, he fetched him to my justice court and says to me, "I think you ort to give this feller sixty days and maybe he will mend his ways. He stole some hens from Widow Black, he had a dozen in a sack. The widow hear them chickens squawk and called me up, I let her talk, I guess that she is talkin' yet, but I just hustled out to get this thief, as he was going thence he caught his pants upon the fence. I gave that feller's seat a kick and snapped the handcuffs on him quick, so after he has had his trial I'll lock him up for quite a while."

I says to that there miscreant, "It ain't no use to rave and rant, but if you want to say a word I won't do nothin' till I've heard what you may say about this case." That feller pucker'd up his face and says, "Be patient for awhile, because I want a jury trial, I'll have to have a lawyer too, to figger out what I should do, he'd make the circumstances plain. I may be crazy or insane, but I can't tell until I can have my attorney scheme and plan."

"Alright," says I, "your bail will be a thousand bucks at least, by gee, and if that ain't enough to keep you in the jail to eat and sleep, I'll add a thousand dollars more." The sheriff led him out the door and shut him tightly in his cell, I'll keep him there for quite a spell!

"The Business Farmer" is more than a periodical It is an Institution of Service!

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.)

FRAUD ORDER AGAINST LINNIT SERVICE

REMEMBER the Linnit Service, Inc., of Lynn, Mass., which we discussed in these columns last winter? Possibly you might have been interested in getting one of their "Weavesetters", to be leased to you for \$7.50, so you could get rich making scarves during your spare time. If you took our advice and let the proposition alone you can be happy but if you didn't—well you may already know the tale we are about to unfold.

The postal authorities have issued a fraud order against the Linnit Service, Inc., on charges that the home work scheme conducted by this concern was to obtain money through the mail by means of false and fraudulent pretenses and promises. Prospective "renters" of their "Weavesetter" were led to believe that if they would pay \$7.50 a year to lease this "valuable" machine the concern would pay 50 cents each for all the scarves they could knit and furnish the wool yarn needed. The "Weavesetter" is a piece of half inch board about 19 inches long, 2 1/4 inches wide, with a slot running lengthwise of nearly the entire length of the device. On either side of the slot are 32 small nails over which the yarn is passed. The entire outfit received by a "renter" consisted of the "Weavesetter", enough yarn to complete one scarf, a crochet needle, a nut pick and a thumb tack. George V. O'Sullivan, apparently the head of the organization, admitted the outfit cost about 48 cents originally, but it was less now.

That the business was a paying one—to the promoters—is indicated by the fact that up to Nov. 30, 1926, they "rented" 4,347 of these outfits getting \$7.50 each. Up to that time they had paid out to the purchasers \$1,154, or an average of 26 1/2 cents to each worker. Investigators report there is practically no market for these scarves.

Thus passes another fly-by-night concern that profited on the savings of shut-ins, cripples and other needy people.

TUBERCULOSIS CURE

My sister, who has tuberculosis, is drinking water which is called raonized water, supposed to be treated with the ultra-violet rays of the sun. She pays \$5.00 per gallon for this water and buys it in cartons of 4 gallons each. Do you think it is all right and will bring about a cure?—Mrs. R., Gratiot County.

WE know nothing of the particular raonized water which you mention but we are reliably informed there are similar products on the market which have been pronounced of no avail whatsoever in the cure of this disease. The most sensible thing for anyone to do suffering from this disease is to place themselves under the care of a good physician.

TYING UP THE NECKTIE BUSINESS

THE mail order necktie business has received a very serious setback, thanks to the good work of our readers as well as the folks from many other states who followed the plan of holding the unordered merchandise for a representative of

the concern to call for. Jacob K. Kaichmer, who, it is said, was the backer of "Necktie Tyler, The Blind Tie Salesman" has gone on the rocks and his \$100,000.00 corporation located in St. Louis is in the hands of his creditors. Business began last October and when it was taken over by his creditors, debts amounted to \$280,000.00.

The neckties which "Necktie Tyler" offered at four for \$1.25 and threw in a safety razor, it is said, were purchased from Philadelphia and New York mills at \$1.10 a dozen. If they had been able to get their money for all of the merchandise sent out, they would have made a nice profit from the business but it is reported that some 400,000 people who received ties never returned them or paid for them.

No doubt, this will mark the end of "Paunee Bill" also.

PRESS REPORTING SYNDICATE

"EARN \$25 weekly, spare time, writing for newspapers, magazines; experience unnecessary, details free. Press Syndicate, 420 St. Louis, Mo."

SEVERAL requests have come to us for information regarding this concern. An investigation reveals that they are after memberships in their syndicate. Each membership includes a course of instruction in newspaper story writing. A fee of \$10 is charged, one-half to be sent with the application and the remainder to be remitted when \$100.00 has been earned through writing articles for publication. On the application blank appears the following statement: "If, for any reason, you are compelled to stop writing before earning \$100.00 the Press Reporting Syndicate will cancel the second \$5.00 payment and give you a receipt in full." No employment is offered, authors being obliged to dispose of their writings through their own efforts.

"DOLLAR DOWN" LEASE

I am sending you an oil lease and want you to advise me on it. Would it be safe and to my best interest to sign it?—Gratiot County Reader.

WE would not advise you to sign the lease because we believe it would prove unsatisfactory to you. The lease is one of the regular "dollar down" kind that is used in every section of the country when there is the slightest idea that oil may be found in that vicinity. It binds the farmer for two years for the whole sum of one dollar. The farmer is lead to believe that a well is going to be drilled for sure in his community within the period the lease is to run. However, if a well is not started the lease provides that so much an acre be paid after the two years are up. The majority of these leases are for a year only.

Nine times out of ten the man who takes the lease has little or no money. He is a speculator and he speculates at the expense of the farmer. As a speculator, if he succeeds in disposing of the lease within the time it is to run to a man who will pay the lease money according to the contract, well and good. If he does not sell it, he probably will not release the farmer, leaving him with a cloudy title and no easy way to remedy it. If the man who wants to lease your property is not willing to start paying rent the day you sign the contract, tell him you will do your own speculating and stick to it.

PROTECTIVE LEAGUE CANNOT USE MAILS

THE use of the mails have been denied to the Atlantic-Pacific Protective League of East St. Louis, Illinois, by the Postmaster General. It has been stated that the firm operated an insurance business but in many instances failed to pay beneficiaries.

I am very much obliged to you for your service in collecting my money from the Hatchery. I really don't think I would have gotten it without your help. Many thanks to you.—Mrs. A. L. Breckenridge, Mich.

What KIND of money do you save? Lazy Money or Working Money



THE kind of money you save is just as important as *how much* of it you accumulate.

Suppose you put \$25 a month in "the old sock"—or in a safe deposit box. At the end of 360 months you'll have \$9,000, every cent you've saved, but that's all. It's *lazy* money. It hasn't done a thing for you.

But suppose you had invested the same amount under the estate-building plan of the Federal Bond & Mortgage Company. At the end of the same period you would have, not \$9,000, but more than \$28,000!

That's *working* money. It has been steadily laboring away in your behalf every second. So well has it done its job, in fact, that the interest which has rolled up for you amounts to more than twice the amount you have invested.

Find out more about this way of making your money go to work. The coupon below will bring you an interesting booklet describing this plan.



Federal Bond & Mortgage Co.

DETROIT MICHIGAN

Federal Bond & Mortgage Co. M.B.F. (1927)
Federal Bond & Mortgage Bldg., Detroit
Please send me the booklet described above.

Name _____
Address _____

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If you are thinking of buying one or more of the articles listed below we will be pleased to help you by having our advertisers send to you descriptive matter and prices without any obligation on your part. Let us help you find what you want to buy. Check the articles you are interested in, sign your name and address and mail to us.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Corn Shredder | <input type="checkbox"/> Oils | <input type="checkbox"/> Water System |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cream Separators | <input type="checkbox"/> Paints | <input type="checkbox"/> Windmills |

If you are in the market for anything not listed above please write it on a separate sheet of paper and attach to the coupon.

Name _____

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County _____ State _____

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER MOUNT CLEMENS, MICHIGAN

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, amounts, dates, etc., enclosing also your address label from the front cover of any issue to prove that you are a paid-up subscriber.

THE BUSINESS FARMER, Collection Box Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Report Ending June 10, 1927
Total number of claims filed.....3031
Amount involved.....\$32,165.90
Total number of claims settled.....2536
Amount secured.....\$29,848.14

MARIGOLD

By Leonora Sill Ashton

The fairies' busy days were here,
(At least so I am told)
They had a great big fairy chest
All filled with fairy gold.

They carried it o'er vale and hill
And never stopped to rest;
For that's the fairies' mode of life,
They think that way's the best.

They carried it along the road
And over the stone wall,
All carefully they held the chest
And did not let it fall.

And then a little girl who knew
The fairies all by sight,
Came by and helped them carry it
To their supreme delight.

Her name was Mary, and she said:
"I'll come again some day
When you've a heavy load like this."
And then she went away.

And when they reached the swamp they
sought,
(At least so I am told)
They laid their treasure on the grass,
And named it—Marigold.

HAVE A FIRST AID KIT

HAVE you provided for "first aid" in your home by equipping a medicine cabinet.

The usual emergencies are fainting, sprains, cuts, burns, and infections. Never keep your medicine cabinet cluttered with useless materials or patent medicines. Every bottle should be plainly labeled. The following articles make up a minimum list of essentials which should always be on hand:

1. Aromatic spirits of ammonia.
2. Unguentine.
3. Mercurochrome.
4. Bandages of different widths.
5. Adhesive tape.
6. Absorbent cotton.
7. Toothpicks (use with cotton swabs.)
8. Scissors.
9. Small safety pins for pinning some bandages.
10. Boric acid.
11. Epsom salts.
12. Castor oil.

A cabinet for this purpose may be made from a box, with two or three shelves fitted into it. The box might be painted white, and a curtain of white oilcloth used to cover the open shelves. It should be clean and orderly at all times, and out of reach of the children.

STORING CANNED FRUITS

I KEEP my canned fruit in the original can boxes, and others of convenient size, well covered, each variety and product of that variety by itself, in a well darkened store room, for if all light is excluded, fruit will preserve its color and its flavor much better. It is well to wrap some cans—especially those containing tomatoes and strawberries—in paper before placing in boxes. I make a list when canning season is over indicating number of quarts of each.

I also make a diagram showing the position of each box, how much and what it contains. When I want a certain kind I consult my diagram and list, change the number in each. Also the total.

I can tell any member of the family just where to find what I desired and I always know how many quarts of each variety are left in store, as well as the total. I find this method very convenient in summer also, when adding a new supply. Try it.—B. O. R., Gratiot County.

MAY USE PAPER TO WASH WINDOWS

WINDOWS may be washed with paper as well as with cloths, and, while cloths have to be washed, the papers may be discarded after the windows are clean.

Plain warm water or warm water with a little ammonia or soda in it is better than soapy water, to wash windows, whether cloths or paper are used. Soap may leave a film on the glass that is difficult to remove. Paper, cloth or chamois may be used to polish the glass after it is washed.

A fine scouring powder, such as whiting, made into a thin paste with water or alcohol also cleans windows well. The paste should be put on the window with a cloth. After it dries, it should be rubbed off with a clean cloth or paper. This method makes the glass clear and bright but it makes considerable



THE FARM HOME

A DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN
Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS: We believe that every one of our readers has some feature about their home that would be worth telling others about. We know you are shy about boasting of your own possessions so in order to coax forth some of the helpful ideas which are being put into use among our great circle of readers we are opening a contest entitled "Our Most Helpful Home Feature."

Please pass along the idea which has been most helpful to you and tell us why. It may be just the thing some other reader could use to some advantage. Remember it is not the value in dollars and cents that counts, though time is money to most of us, but any idea which has saved you time and labor or added to the appearance of your home we would like to pass along.

For the best idea we will pay \$2.00, and \$1.00 each for the next three. The contest closes July 1st, but all letters bearing a post mark of this date will be accepted.

We are sure you will all be keenly interested in this contest, as it is a splendid chance to help each other and perhaps earn an easy dollar.

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

*Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor*

dust and should not be used inside the house before the rest of the cleaning is done. This method is best in cold weather, however, for the material will not freeze especially if it is mixed with alcohol.

COMBINE VEGETABLES WITH WHITE SAUCE

MANY vegetables are good combined with white sauce. A thin sauce will make a vegetable soup. A medium sauce can be used to pour over the vegetables or for scalloping. A thick sauce is good in making croquettes. Using white sauce gives a change from serving vegetables with melted butter.

SOME GARDENING HINTS

IT is unnecessary to plant more than a few feet of lettuce for the average family. Then in gathering it do not pull it as many do but cut it about an inch above the ground. So cut, it will grow up rapidly and be ready to use by the time the remainder of the planting has been used.

Gather in early morning while dew is still on, rinse in cold water and put in a cool place.

As to variety, the black seeded Simpson is my favorite. It is exceedingly crisp, curly and fine flavored and according to government bulletins contains more vitamins than head lettuce.

Always put in two or three plantings of peas from one week to ten days apart, thus insuring use of them for three or four weeks. Little Gem is a very satisfactory variety, being early and a heavy bearer.

Use the round or short variety of radish such as French Breakfast and White Tipped Scarlet, which are edible when as large as a pea—crisp and solid, so one may begin the thinning out process at an early stage. Always thin out parsnips, beets, carrots, and salsify so plants are several inches apart in rows, insuring fair sized roots.

In planting sweet corn, select a small eared, early variety, and make 4 to 6 plantings 10 to 12 days apart

and enjoy this healthful food from early August until Jack Frost lays icy fingers on stalk and blade.

We prefer Early Minnesota or Early Eight Row as it has small cob convenient for cooking, sweet, tender, good-sized kernels and produces well. It is fine for canning.—B. O. R., Gratiot County.

Personal Column

Sending in Songs.—I notice you are publishing requests for different songs and poems. I am a song and poem fan; have thousands of them, but I would like to ask the question why those writing for songs do not sign their names and save you the trouble of printing them all. I think you have a good paper.—F. A., St. Johns, Mich.

—The reason we do not publish the complete names and addresses of subscribers requesting different songs and poems is that we want to prevent just what you would do—send the songs direct to the people requesting them instead of to us. Our reason is this. If the poems and songs were sent direct, we would not receive a copy of them for keeping on file to use in our columns at a later date or to send to other people requesting them. Subscribers send in their complete name and address when requesting songs but we omit them for that reason. I am building up a scrap book of all these old songs and poems so that some day I hope to have a most complete library.—Mrs. A. T.

"Bryan's Last Fight".—I seek the song entitled "Bryan's Last Fight". A couple of lines run thus: "If you want to go to heaven, You must believe as Mr. Bryan". Hoping some kind reader may send it in.—Miss G. D., Holloway, Mich.

Up To Date Songs.—I would appreciate very much if I could get the words to the following songs: "Baby Face", "Gimme A Little Kiss, Will Ya, Huh?", "Hinky Dinky Parley Voo", "Collegiate", "Ukulele Lady", and "The Answer to the Prisoner's Song".—Mrs. M. D., Cedar River, Mich.

An Old One.—I am sending some songs that have been asked for and I would like a song sometimes called "Mary Neal", and sometimes "Nora Neal". It starts like this: "I am a bold, undaunted youth, My name is Jack McCann". It tells of May Neal eloping with Jack McCann to his home in Quebec. I think it is a very

Success With Roadside Market

I TAKE pleasure in complying with your kindly invitation of my experiences in managing a roadside market. It happened just this way, I lived in the city of Detroit. My husband's health was such, working among chemicals in one of the big factories that the doctor advised us to move into the country. This was a serious proposition especially when there were three little mouths to feed.

With due deliberation we traded our equity in our city home as a part payment of a farm. Then the long "Trek" began. A team of horses, two cows, fifty chickens and a few farm tools were our personal assets apart from the land. The first two years we did not make our interest and taxes and the future began to spell disaster. Then like the children of old, I had an inspiration, why could not I sell my garden pro-

duce to the many tourists that traveled by? We built a booth with money that my brother gave me. I painted and decorated it with all the skill I knew.

I raised a fine garden, and sold all of my vegetables, eggs, butter, milk, and home made buns, pies and cakes. Sold them all and to every inquiring tourist, our customer, courtesy and kindness was my law and what a dividend it gave. The first year I cleared over \$500.00 and at the close of this season I will make double that amount.

For one to look over their own house and give full attention to this work means endless toil but it is a blessed toil that will pay for our home, that will educate my three little children and when this is done what more could one ask from the hands of a kind Providence.—Mrs. Alice Bowermaster.

old song and not generally known so if anyone has it please send it in and don't think, "Jack will do it."—Mrs. R. E. F., Levering, Michigan.

Got This One?—I would like the song "The Curse of An Aching Heart."—B. G., Kalkaska, Mich.

Doesn't Know Name of Song.—I have a song I would like to get. I do not know the name of it but the chorus is this: "If I only had a home sweet home, Someone to care for me, Like all the other boys and girls, How happy I would be. A kind papa and a mamma dear, Someone to call me all their own. This world would be all sunshine, If I had a home sweet home."—H. R., Cadillac, Mich.

Favorite Songs

THE SHIP THAT NEVER RETURNED

'Twas a summer day and the waves were rippled
By a soft and gentle breeze,
When a ship set sail, with cargo laden,
For a port beyond the seas.
There were sweet farewells, there were loving tokens
While a sail was yet discerned,
Though they knew it not, 'twas a last sad parting,
For the ship she never returned.

Chorus

Did she ever return? She never returned
And her fate is yet unlearned,
Though for years and years there were fond hearts watching
For the ship that never returned.

Said a feeble lad to his anxious mother,
"I must cross the wide, wide sea,
For they say perchance in a foreign climate,
There is health and strength for me."
'Twas a gleam of hope in a maze of danger,
And her heart for her youngest yearned,
And she sent him forth with a mother's blessing
On the ship that never returned.

"Only one more trip," said the gallant captain,
As he kissed his weeping wife,
"Only one more bag of the golden treasure,
It will last us all through life.
Then we'll settle down in our cozy little cottage,
And enjoy the rest we've earned,"
But alas poor man, he sailed as the commander
On the ship that never returned.

—if you are well bred!

Table Service.—An "attractively served meal" is one which has been served simply, easily, and carefully without any undue amount of exertion. No matter how carefully the food is prepared, if it is not served with some care, part of the skill shown in the culinary art will be unappreciated by the people eating, whereas, if a little care is given to the serving of the meal, the ability of the one preparing the meal will be fully appreciated.

If a table cloth is to be used, a silence cloth should be placed to protect the table, give depth to the coverings, and lessen the noise. The silence cloth may be of felt, of heavy cotton, or of wool. Often an old blanket is used. The table cloth may be of linen, mercerized cotton, or oil cloth. More and more, coverings such as oilcloths are being used. These do not require laundering, yet always give the table a fresh appearance. The attractive design on some of these coverings gives a touch to the dining room and to the table which is often very pleasing. The cloth should extend over the edge of the table at least nine inches on each end. The table cloths should have as few folds in them as possible, and care should be taken to have the folds placed evenly on the table. Table runners or a centerpiece with small doilies may be used.

Flowers or a small plant give a worth while touch to the table. They should be arranged in the middle of the table on a centerpiece, the threads of which are running in the same direction as the threads of the table cloth, if a linen cloth is being used. People sitting opposite should be able to see each other easily—the decoration, therefore, should be either low enough so that one can look over it or high enough so that one can look under it.

For the Movie Fan

Don Juan.—"An excellent picture" is the verdict of all I have talked with who have seen it. Just the fact that John Barrymore is the star is enough to insure one of an interesting and pleasant time while viewing it but when you stop to consider that he is supported by such important screen players as Jane Winton, June Marlowe, Estelle Taylor, Mary Astor, Warren Oland, Josef Swickart, Helene Costello, Myrna Loy, Helen Lee Worthing, Phyllis Haver, and Montague Love, you can readily appreciate that it must be a big picture. The scene is laid in Rome in the days of the Borgias. It is a Warner Brothers production.

The Runner's Bible

Verily, verily, I say unto you; He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also. John 14:12.

Recipes

Cakes.—Here is a whole family of cakes made from one recipe, and it certainly simplifies cake making for the busy housewife who aims to give the family a change without consulting the cook book each time a new cake is desired. The following foundation recipe may be varied as shown:

Sift together twice $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour with 3 teaspoons of baking powder; add a pinch of salt and 1 cup of sugar. Break 2 eggs into a measuring cup and fill the cup with milk, add slowly to the dry ingredients and beat smooth adding last 4

tablespoons of soft butter, beating again and bake in any of the forms desired.

Marshmallow Cake.—Bake the cake in two layers using the following filling: Boil 1 cup sugar with $\frac{1}{3}$ cup boiling water until it spins a thread from the spoon. Have ready 5 marshmallows cut in small pieces. Stir into the syrup and pour over the stiffly beaten white of an egg. Beat constantly until the right consistency to spread. Flavor with vanilla.

Chocolate Filling.—Melt 2 squares of chocolate over hot water and add one cup of powdered sugar and two tablespoons cream. Cook in double boiler until smooth. Add the beaten yolk of one egg. Cook one minute more and cool slightly before spreading between the cake and the top.

Spice Cake.—Add spices and seedless raisins to the foundation recipe and bake in an oblong tin, using an uncooked icing.

In Patty Tins.—The same cake baked in patty tins, which may be further varied by adding one cup of raisins or half raisins and half chopped walnuts, also by the addition of spices, cakes may be made, covered with chocolate frosting.

Nut Chocolate Cake.—Add half a cup of melted chocolate to the dry ingredients and half a cup of nut meats.

Apple Snow Cake.—Bake the cake in two layers using the following filling: 1 large tart apple grated and mixed with 1 cup powdered sugar. Add the stiffly beaten white of an egg. Beat until the mixture is white and creamy and spread between layers and on top.

Orange Cake.—Bake the cake in two layers making an orange custard sauce for between the layers, using an uncooked orange icing on top.

We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. Find it a great help in many ways and would not get along without it.—Mrs. W. G. Perry, Springfield, Missouri.

Stuffed Prune Salad.—Steam large meaty prunes, cool and extract pits from slits in sides, make a filling of cream cheese mashed to a paste with a little sweet cream and mixed with a few chopped walnut meats and finely chopped maraschino cherries. Fill the prunes, allowing the filling to protrude slightly at the open side. Arrange on lettuce leaves and serve with a French dressing made with lemon or orange juice in place of vinegar.

WOMEN'S EXCHANGE

If you have something to exchange, we will print it FREE under this heading providing: First—it appeals to women and is a bonafide exchange, no cash involved. Second—it will go in three lines. Third—you are a paid-up subscriber to The Business Farmer and attach your address label from a recent issue to prove it. Exchange offers will be numbered and inserted in the order received as we have room.

148.—Pocket flower guide for tree guide. Also other books. Write Box 81, Route 4, Traverse City, Mich.

THE FARM GARDEN

By C. H. HARNDEN
(Questions Gladly Answered)

GROWING CELERY

I intend to put in an acre of celery and raise my own plants. I've never had any experience. Kindly let me know what kind of seed is best for this climate, time to sow it and how.—J. J. Munising, Mich.

The first requisite to growing celery is an easily tilled, moisture retaining soil, but should not be so low as to prevent drainage. In this latitude I doubt if I would start plants for the early crop before March 15. They should be started in a hot bed and transplanted once to cold frames and thoroughly hardened before setting in the field. Sow the seed in fine, fertile soil, covering the seed to depth of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Keep the soil moist but do not over water as this together with restricted ventilation induces the "damping off" which causes plants to rot off at surface of the soil.

Water on clear days, preferably in the morning when possible and avoid damp conditions in the seed bed. Seed sown at this time should give you marketable celery by August 1st.

For late crop sow seed outside after danger of frost. If not sown too thickly plants may be left in seed row until time for field setting. The early crop is more expensive to produce as the blanching should be done by means of boards or paper manufactured for that purpose as the soil blanching method cannot be recommended during warm weather as it promotes rust, thus seriously affecting the price of the product.

As to varieties I would suggest White or Yellow Plume, or Golden Self Blanching. The latter is perhaps the most extensively grown. All three, while of the self blanching type, require some means of artificial blanching.

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INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY
New York, N. Y., May 25th, 1927.
The Board of Directors have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1 3/4 %) on the Cumulative 7 % Preferred Stock of the Company, and a regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent (1 1/2 %) on the Cumulative 6 % Preferred Stock of this Company, for the current quarter, payable July 15th, 1927, to holders of record at the close of business July 1st, 1927. Checks will be mailed. Transfer books will not close.

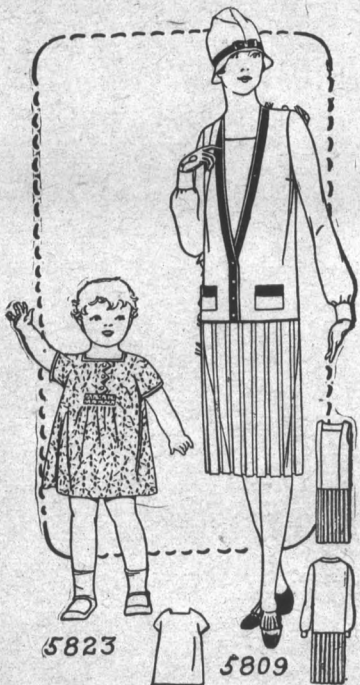
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MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER
"The Farm Paper of Service"
TELL YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT IT!

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING



5811. Ladies' Morning Frock.—Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 27 inch material together with $\frac{3}{4}$ yard of contrasting material. The width of the dress at the lower edge with plaits extended is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yard.

5814. Girls' Dress.—Cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. To make the dress as shown in large view for a 10 year size will require $\frac{3}{4}$ yard of lining and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 32 inch material together with 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of lace insertion or banding. If made with peasant sleeve portions the dress will require 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of material.



5823. Child's Dress.—Cut in 3 Sizes: 6 mos; 1 year and 2 years. A 1 year size requires 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ yard of 27 inch material.

5809. Ladies' Dress.—Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ yard of 36 inch lining and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of material 40 inches wide, together with $\frac{3}{4}$ yard of contrasting material 36 inches wide for the band facings. The width of the skirt at the lower edge with plaits extended is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.

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THE BUSINESS FARMER
MT. Clemens, Mich.

" 'Fo' goodness' sake," said the first colored woman, "wot was all dat row gwine on over at your house last evenin'? Done sound like a hyena fight or suthin'."

" 'Dat?' said the second colored woman. "Oh, dat was nuthin', hon. Dat was on'y de gent from de furniture store collectin' his easy payments."

Review of What Session Did and Didn't Do

(Continued from Page 3)

Up to this point this summary has tended to show that farmers came out of the small end of the horn insofar as the recent Legislature was concerned. However, honesty dictates that we remember that about a score of bills desired by Michigan farmers were actually enacted into laws and a dozen or so more made encouraging progress. Most of these measures have been discussed in so many articles that I hesitate to mention them as possibly you are sick and tired of hearing about them any more. However, this is the time of year for reviews and final examinations, so possibly a very brief summary of the outstanding agricultural measures actually enacted may be in order. Chief among these we would mention the bills to define and insure the farmers' property rights.

Helping the Farmer

In the last issue appeared a special article dealing with the Hall and Huff poultry stealing bills. As you probably all know, the Hall bill requires poultry dealers to maintain certain records regarding poultry purchases and keep this information available for police officers to assist them in catching and convicting poultry thieves. The Huff bill makes the penalties for various degrees of poultry stealing more definite and severe and specifies that the sentence for stealing poultry valued in excess of \$25.00 must be at least one year in prison, with a maximum sentence of five years.

Yielding to rural pressure, the lawmakers, during the closing days of the session, passed the Horton-Brake bill requiring hunters to obtain the permission of the owner or lessee before entering upon farm land or adjacent farm wood lots. The bill in its final form is at best only a compromise and lacks many of the vital features for its efficient and practical enforcement which were provided in the original Horton bill. However, it is a step in the right direction and will definitely relieve farm land owners from the necessity of posting their property.

The Legislature placed Michigan definitely on record in favor of the McNary-Haugen bill when it passed a strong resolution, urging Congress to enact this measure.

Another resolution addressed to Congress and to President Coolidge urged prompt action looking toward a treaty with Canada for the development of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway. An appropriation was passed, providing for the continuance of Michigan for two more years as one of the states working for the waterway as a member of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater association.

Bills on Grades and Standards

Three bills were passed amending the Michigan laws relative to grades and standards of farm products. The grape law was amended so that the definition of conformation of bunches would be incorporated in the law in order to clarify it and do away with disputes and misunderstandings which have occurred in the past.

The apple grading law was amended so that when apples are packed in boxes they must be sized to within one-fourth of an inch or less in diameter and the package must be marked with the numerical count of the apples contained therein.

The potato grading law was amended so that it will apply to farmers selling to truckers or hucksters. Farmers will be exempt from its provisions only when selling potatoes of their own production direct to the consumer or groceryman.

For the protection of Michigan fruit growers, the Legislature enacted the Barhard truth-in-fruit juice bill so that the manufacturer of supposed fruit juice drinks must print the word "imitation" in letters of the same size type as used in the rest of the name of the drink. This word "imitation" must immediately precede the name of the fruit drink on all labels and signs used in advertising or designating it. The Legislature also passed the Leland and Barnard bills for the prevention of the importation and spread within the State of insect pests and plant diseases.

Inasmuch as farmers will continue to pay far more than their just share of the total taxes, it is encouraging to note that the few appropriations

requested which will be of direct benefit to agriculture were dealt with liberally by the Legislature.

One of the first appropriation bills passed was the Horton bill, providing \$100,000 of State funds for each of the next two years for combating the corn borer and authorizing the State Administrative Board to double this amount if the emergency should require it. The budget bill for the State Department of Agriculture included the usual item of \$250,000 annually for paying State indemnities on condemned tubercular cattle. The usual State aid was granted for the State Fair at Detroit and the various county fairs. The Michigan State College was allowed \$1,114,250 for the next two years for new buildings and improvements and \$335,000 annually for agricultural extension work. In addition, the Legislature removed the \$1,000,000 limit on the College two-tenths of a mill tax so that it will bring in more than \$1,500,000 annually during the next two years. The Menominee Agricultural School in the Upper Peninsula was granted \$75,000 State aid for the next two years.

The Senate side-tracked the Ming bill to allow the State Administrative Board to increase the salaries of the State Health Commissioner, Director of Conservation and Chairman of the Securities Commission. The Governor has vetoed bills providing for boosting the salary of the State Banking Commissioner and adding \$2,500 to the amount of State salary paid to each of the 63 circuit judges in Michigan. Each of them now receive \$5,000 from the State and many of them receive additional compensation from the counties in their circuits. The Governor in his message indicated that while they may be entitled to more pay, this was not a good time to grant it in view of the serious deficit in the State treasury and the fact that so much of the State revenues has been pledged far in advance.

One pay boost has been left for the people to pass upon. This is the constitutional amendment approved by the Legislature providing for increased compensation for Senators and Representatives. It sets the pay at \$3.00 per day for the period for which elected. It would mean \$2190 per two-year term which is quite a material increase over the present \$800 salary. This proposition will come before the voters at the election in 1928.

Among the bills over whose passage we can all rejoice is the Baxter bill repealing 140 obsolete acts and parts of acts constituting 715 sections.

The Legislature passed the Bryant bill re-writing the Michigan law relative to the control of apiaries and the suppression of disease among bees. It adopted the O'Connell bill providing for bounties on coyotes, wolves and wildcats and passed the Karcher bill which in one form or another appears 21 years of age to take out a special \$1.00 license before fishing for trout. It adopted the Reda bill providing that railroads cannot attempt to collect for alleged under-charges after three years from date of shipment. It refused to pass the "full-crew" bill which is one form or another appears at nearly every session, backed by the organized railroad workers.

A limit was placed on the Governor's absolute power to veto acts of the State Administrative Board by the passage of the Horton bill which would permit five members of the Board to over-ride the Executive veto of their acts. Another important bill passed was the new school code re-arranging and unifying the school laws of the State.

When we stop to consider the benefit or the harm which may come to an industry as a result of a session of the State Legislature, it makes us realize how important it is that we follow these developments closely and take an intelligent interest in the selection of the right type of Senators and Representatives and keep ourselves intelligently informed so that these lawmakers may know what we want and realize that we are watching what type of representation they are giving us. That has been one of the big reasons for this series of articles in THE BUSINESS FARMER during the past five months. We hope that in some small way we may have been of service to our readers.

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All Chicks in this sale are from carefully culled, range-fed, and bred stock of high record matings. Order direct from this ad, but either write or wire your order at once. Wire orders given immediate attention. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed—Postage Prepaid.
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Anconas	9.00	42.50	80.00
Barred Rocks	11.00	52.50	100.00

MIXED CHICKS \$7.00 PER 100.

Last December one of our customers reported \$1037.70 worth of eggs from 935 hens in the last five weeks of 1926. This is \$28.05 income per day, or a profit above feed of almost \$23.00 per day. This is just the chance you have been waiting for—strong, husky chicks, high egg parent stock, Michigan Accredited. 100% safe arrival guaranteed. Free catalog and price list.

VAN APPELDORN BROS. HOLLAND HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, R7-B, HOLLAND, MICH.

KNOLL'S

S. C. White Leghorn Chicks

Known high quality chicks at our lowest prices for the season. Bred from stock that has proven its value in the laying nest for many generations. All Michigan Accredited. For delivery in June. Priced As Low As SEVEN CENTS.

8 TO 14 PULLETS

Immediate delivery. All from Michigan Accredited Chicks and stock of our own best breeding. Guaranteed to please you. Get our prices before you buy.

YEARLING HENS. Also a good supply of yearling hens. Excellent for foundation stock for next years breeding pens. Must be moved to make room for growing stock. Our low prices on this high quality stock will surprise you.

GET OUR PRICES BEFORE YOU BUY.

KNOLL'S HATCHERY, R. R. 12, BOX B, HOLLAND MICHIGAN.

UNDERMAN CHICKS

OUR CHICKS ARE MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED

LOOK! REDUCED PRICES! EFFECTIVE MAY 23rd

Here's your opportunity! Buy Chicks "hatched right," "bred right" to males selected from our heavy laying breeders. Every breeder in our flocks wears sealed leg band put on officially by state inspectors. Order now from this ad. Postpaid (100% Live Delivery Guaranteed)

	25	50	100	400	1000
MAY 23 AND THEREAFTER					
S. C. White Leghorns Big Type	\$2.75	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$34.00	\$80.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns Big Type	2.75	4.75	9.00	34.00	80.00
Barred Rocks	3.75	6.25	12.00	46.00	110.00
S. C. Reds	3.75	6.25	12.00	46.00	110.00
Light Mixed and Left Over	2.00	4.00	7.00	28.00	
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.25	9.00	36.00	

8 TO 12 WEEKS OLD PULLETS—White and Brown Leghorns only.

HUNDERMAN BROTHERS, R. R. 4, BOX "M", ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.

WASHTENAW Baby Chicks

Michigan Accredited Chicks

These prices apply May 16 and after on our first class Michigan Accredited Chicks:

	50	100	500	1000
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS	\$6.00	\$11.00	\$52.50	\$100.00
S. C. & R. C. R. REDS	6.50	11.00	52.50	100.00
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
WHITE WYANDOTTES	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
GRADE A WHITE LEGHORNS	6.50	12.00	57.50	120.00
ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00
ASSORTED CHICKS (When we have them)				\$7.00 per 100

We have been producing high class poultry for 10 years and our chicks are the result of most careful breeding. You will not be disappointed. Write today.

Washtenaw Hatchery, 2502 Geddes Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan

RELIABLE CHICKS

LOW PRICES NOW

Get your Chicks for winter layers right now at these low prices. Order from the prices given below. These chicks are strong, healthy and pure-bred. We guarantee 100% live delivery and satisfaction.

S. C. White Leghorns, 8c; Barred Rocks, S. C. Reds, 11c; Assorted, 6½c

Reliable chicks have proved satisfactory for years. You can depend on them. Order today at above prices. Orders less than 100 1c more. Bank reference.

RELIABLE HATCHERY, 92 EAST SEVENTEENTH ST., HOLLAND, MICH.

Michigan Accredited Chicks

Buy your chicks from heavy laying flocks that are officially accredited by inspectors supervised by Michigan State College and of prize winners at the Holland Poultry Show. White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Send at once for free catalogue, full particulars and details—prices from 7c up.

HILLVIEW HATCHERY, C. BOVEN, Proprietor

R. 12, Box 40 HOLLAND, MICHIGAN

DAIRY AND LIVESTOCK

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

LET OUT HOGS TO FINISH

I have a bunch of hogs weighing 75 to 80 pounds. Would like to let them out to finish. What would be right for both parties?—N. N., Coldwater, Mich.

It is very difficult to arrive at a basis on which an 80 pound pig should be let out to be finished this year when hogs are returning so much more for corn than it is worth when sold as grain. Pigs of this size are selling for \$2 to \$4 more per hundredweight than finished hogs are worth owing to the demand for them to feed corn to. In any case the man who has raised a pig up to 75 to 100 pounds is entitled to somewhat more per hundredweight than the market price for finished hogs. It would be my judgment that the man who has these pigs to let out should receive, when they are finished, 15c per pound for the 80 pound pig which he furnishes or \$12.00. If these pigs were carried to a weight of 200 pounds and sold at 12c, the party who finished them would receive \$12.00 for the 120 pounds of gain or \$10.00 per hundredweight for the gain that he puts on them. This would give the man who finished the pig an opportunity to market his corn at a good price and also make a profit on the transaction.—Geo. A. Brown, Prof. of Animal Husbandry, Michigan State College.

RESERVE PREFIX NAMES

EIGHT Michigan breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle recently reserved prefix names for their exclusive use with The Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Following are the names of those reserved and the names and addresses of the breeders for whom they are registered:

"Minden," Arthur J. Ridley, Palms, Michigan; "Musselman," Alba Musselman, Amadore, Michigan; "Cascadia," Lambert Vander Weide, Ada, Michigan; "Reko," R. E. Kincaid, Grant, Michigan; "Shilcrest,"

Lewis A. Bowen, Yale, Michigan; "Galeford," Walter J. Schultz, Lulu, Michigan; "Huronco," Huron Farms Company, Ann Arbor, Michigan; "Pitzbrand," Joe Putz, Crosswell, Michigan.

FILLING SILO WITH ELECTRIC POWER

THE idea of filling the silo with electric power has not been considered very seriously until recently because it was considered too heavy a job for the usual rural power line connection, most of which will not handle a motor of more than five horse power. Recently a series of tests were conducted by the Department of Rural Engineering, Cornell University, and the Utica Gas and Electric Company which proved that it can be done satisfactorily. A five horse power General Electric portable farm motor, single phase, 220 volts, 1800 R. P. M., type S. C. R.—and a Gehl filler, size B, were used in the experiment from which the following report was made:

"It should be noticed from the duration of run, running time and waiting time, that the corn was kept running time, that the corn was kept as could be expected on most New York state farms. The quantity of corn cut, 154.97 tons, is sufficient to give reliable data. The average tons per load 1.31 with an unloading time of twelve minutes is probably slightly lower than in most cases, but throughout these tests, it seemed apparent that this rate of unloading was very close to that practised under normal conditions. The factors that seem to stand out are that banded corn required less energy per ton and could be cut at a higher rate than loose corn, that the kilowatt hour consumption per ton for 154.97 tons was .665 with a capacity of 8.00 tons per hour running time.

"Considering the total running time, including the cutting time and no load time, of 20 hours 12½ minutes for 154.97 tons, it would seem without a doubt that this outfit can be used to mutual advantage to the farmer and the power company."

Gratiot County Man Wins \$50 Reward

(Continued from page 4)

rather "up in the air" as to know just who is entitled to the reward in this particular case. James Martin, a subscriber, from whom the chickens were stolen, handled all the correspondence, notifying the different sheriffs and prosecuting attorneys and also notified us and in this manner he complied with all of the rules and regulations required by THE BUSINESS FARMER in the paying of these rewards. These rewards, however, are paid for the arrest and conviction of chicken thieves and Mr. Martin had not been instrumental in any way leading to the arrest and conviction of the chicken thieves and, in fact, he did not know his chickens had been stolen until he had been notified by Amos Jury that some chickens had been stolen from his coop the night of February 16th and he had reason to believe that he had captured the thieves who had stolen his chickens. Mr. Martin, being a reader of THE BUSINESS FARMER knew of the rewards we were offering for the arrest and conviction of chicken thieves and he told Mr. Jury that he thought there was a chance for them to get one of these rewards. Inasmuch as Mr. Martin had handled the correspondence he rather felt that he was entitled to some of the reward money and upon personal investigation by THE BUSINESS FARMER representative we felt that Mr. Jury was entitled to the reward but owing to the peculiar circumstances we left it to the prosecuting attorney of Gratiot county and also to the deputy sheriff who made the arrest to state whom they felt should receive the reward. The publisher of THE BUSINESS FARMER was farsighted enough to see that there might be some disputes in giving these rewards and made a provision that in case of dispute the decision was to be left to the prosecuting attorney

of the county in which the particular case occurred and it is well indeed that this provision was made for, while it would not have been difficult to make a decision in this case, yet owing to the dispute there might have been some dissatisfaction had THE BUSINESS FARMER taken the whole responsibility.

Accompanying this article you will note a letter from Kenneth B. Montigel, prosecuting attorney of Gratiot county who states very clearly that Amos Jury is the man who gave the information that led to the arrest and conviction of the chicken thieves in this case. You will also note the other letter from Deputy Sheriff Edward M. Besinger, who made the arrest, stating very clearly that Amos Jury was the man who did all the work leading up to the arrest and conviction of these chicken thieves and furnished all of the evidence in the case. So we feel that all parties concerned in this particular case should be satisfied that Amos Jury should have received the \$50.00 reward. Our personal investigator also found that friends and neighbors in and around Ashley felt the same way as the prosecuting attorney and deputy sheriff did and that an injustice would have been done had anyone else other than Amos Jury received this reward. We, of THE BUSINESS FARMER are sorry that there was so much time involved in settling this claim but we wanted to pay the reward to the man who was entitled to it and that is the only reason for the delay.

THE BUSINESS FARMER is being fair and square in all cases and is only too glad to pay any and all claims in connection with the stealing of chickens from our readers and it is our hope to settle these claims just as promptly as possible to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

REDUCE PUFFED ANKLES

Absorbine reduces strained, puffy ankles, lymphangitis, poll evil, fistula, boils, swellings. Stops lameness and allays pain. Heals sores, cuts, bruises, boot chafes. Does not blister or remove hair. Horse can be worked while treated. At druggists, or \$2.50 post-paid. Describe your case for special instructions. Horse book 5-S free. Grateful user writes: "Have tried everything. After 3 applications of Absorbine, found swelling gone. Thank you for the wonderful results obtained. I will recommend Absorbine to my neighbors".

ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 369 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.



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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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



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

CATTLE**HOLSTEINS**

FOR THE BEST HOLSTEIN OR GUERNSEY
LAKESIDE FARM, Box 127, Whitewater, Wis.

GUERNSEYS

GUERNSEYS
FARMER'S PRICES FOR BULL CALVES Sired by most popular blood lines. Write for circular. WOODLAND FARMS, Monroe, Michigan.

Guernsey Dairy Helper Calves, Practically Pure bred, \$25.00 each. We ship C. O. D. Write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin.

HEREFORDS**Hereford Steers**

Calves, yearlings and two's. Well marked. Beef type, showing splendid breeding. Dark reds. Most all bunches dehorned. Good stocker order. Can show few bunches around 45 to 90 head. Each bunch even in size. Also a few bunches short-horn steers. Will sell you choice of one car load from any bunch. Write stating number and weight you prefer. 450 to 800 lbs.
V. V. BALDWIN, ELDON, IOWA.

HEREFORDS. OLDEST HERD IN THE U. S.
Stock of all kinds for sale. Farmers prices. Our herd Bulls International Winners.
CRAPO FARMS, Swartz Creek, Mich.

SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE—TWO RED DUAL PURPOSE
Shorthorn bull calves, 7 mos. old.
DICK L. DEKLEINE, Zeeland, Mich., R. 3.

FOR SALE PUREBRED POLLED SHORTHORN
Bulls and Heifers. Excellent quality. Prices reasonable. Geo. E. Burdick, Manager Branch County Farm, Coldwater, Michigan.

SHEEP**DELAINES**

SHEEP—BREEDING EWES, DELAINES AND
Western ewes with lambs at side.
LINCOLN & BRADLEY, North Lewisburg, Ohio.

SWINE

A FEW GOOD HAMPSHIRE SPRING BOARS
at a bargain. Bred gilts now ready to ship.
JOHN W. SNYDER, St. Johns, Mich., R. 4.

HAVE A GOOD 325 LB. FALL BOAR READY
for service. Of big type Poland China.
E. A. CLARK, Breckenridge, Michigan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA'S. FALL BOARS.
Gilts and Eight weeks old pigs. Either sex.
LUTTRELL & ANDRES, Octa, Ohio.

please—

When you write in for information be sure to sign your complete name and address so that we can get the information to you by an early mail. If we use the question and answer in our columns we will not use your name or your initials if you do not want us to.

The Business Farmer
Mt. Clemens
Mich.

Veterinary Department

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

PILES

I have a pig about ten months old, never very well, and now he looks as though he had the protruding piles. Could you tell me what to do for him?—A. W., Evart, Mich.

TREAT these night and morning with carbolyzed vaseline. Then give nothing but milk for three or four days. Give a well balanced ration and one that contains most of the grain in the form of a thick slop. Should not contain too much fiber. Some cod liver oil, say one tablespoonful night and morning for three or four weeks might also help.

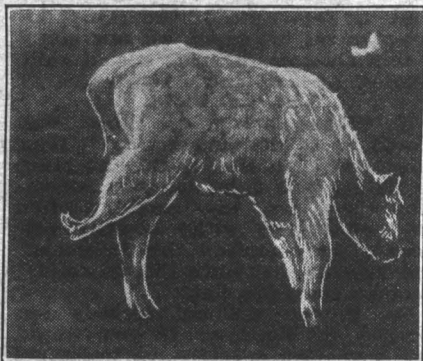
WARTS

Will you kindly tell me what to do for warts on cow's teats? I have two cows that have warts that nearly cover their teats, rather a long, seedy wart. I have tried several remedies such as castor oil and sweet oil without any success.—C. S., Marion, Mich.

SALICYLIC acid, 2 drams; colloidion, 1 ounce. Paint this on the warts once daily for one week. Use a small camels hair brush.

ewe CAN NOT WALK

Would like information in regard to an ewe I have that has not walked for more than two weeks. Their feed has been alfalfa hay, oats, some corn and bean pods, also ensilage. My ewes are in good condition, have shed and are out doors. We sheared, and they were handled with care but this ewe could not stand on her hind feet after she was sheared. She can work her legs and by me lifting her hind parts she will walk with her front legs. She has a good appetite. In a week after shearing she gave birth to twin lambs. They were all right and she has enough milk for

**FIVE-LEGGED CALF**

Freak calf born on the farm of A. R. Flynn, of Alcona county, on March 12th and still living and smart. It has five legs and six sets of toes.

them. She is young enough to have all her teeth. I wonder if the ensilage could be the trouble. It is in good condition.—W. M. R., Ithaca

MY opinion is that this ewe was injured while shearing her and she may not recover from it. About the only thing to do is feed her carefully and keep her in a small pen by herself and wean the lambs as soon as you can. This ewe should not have been shorn when so near lambing. You might mix liquor potassii arsenitis equal parts with water then give her one teaspoonful of this two or three times each day. This is an excellent tonic and might help her.

RICKETS

I have a pig weighing about one hundred pounds that cannot walk. His ankle joints turn over under his weight. He also has fits. Please give me the cause, also remedy.—L. W. B., Riga, Mich.

I PRESUME that this pig has rickets; a tablespoonful of cod liver oil three times each day in a little milk should be given. This hog should have nothing but milk to drink. Get some tankage and with 50 pounds of it mix 10 pounds of bonemeal; give this pig 1½ pounds night and morning with some other feed such as middlings or shorts. If this animal is not in too bad a condition he should recover under this treatment.

Whether you have 6000 pullets, or 60, these 5 conditions set your profits

1 1 1 1

These statements taken from a letter from Dawson Farms* show how Amco Feeds met all these conditions in raising 6000 pullets,

1 1 1 1

1. QUICK AND EASY MATURITY

"In July when we started to use Amco feeds, we had some six thousand growing birds on range. By the use of Amco Starting and Growing Mash, these birds were quickly and evenly matured. We succeeded in developing the most uniform flock of pullets that we have ever had up to this time. The pullets were put into laying quarters in excellent body condition."

2. EARLY PRODUCTION

"We consumed a period of two weeks in gradually changing from growing mash to a full ration of Amco Egg Mash. During this time the birds themselves were getting accustomed to their new quarters, and when this point was reached the pullets had already reached a creditable stage of production. Within a week after the birds were on a full egg mash ration, they were up to a twenty percent production. This based on the entire flock housed, which included a great number of late May hatched birds."

3. RAPID INCREASE IN SIZE OF EGGS

"The size of the eggs increased much more quickly than ever before. This means a lot in the way of increased prices and, of course, profits."

4. MAINTENANCE OF GOOD BODY WEIGHT

"The birds have maintained a good body weight and constitutional vigor."

5. SAVING IN FEED COST

"We have also in addition to this effected a saving of approximately twenty percent in our feeding costs."



* Dawson Farms is a 100-acre poultry plant where breeding stock, hatching eggs, and baby chicks are produced, as well as choice table eggs, fancy broilers, and capons.

DIVISION OFFICE: COLUMBUS, OHIO

AMCO

FEED MIXING SERVICE

AMERICAN MILLING COMPANY

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: PEORIA, ILL.

Plants at: Peoria, Ill.; Omaha, Neb.; Owensboro, Ky.
Alfalfa Plants at: Powell, Garland, and Worland, Wyo.



Feed them Larro Egg Mash NOW!

Right now is the time to feed Larro Egg Mash to your hens. Heavy spring production has sapped their strength. They need Larro to build up their health and vigor—to give them body resistance for fighting disease—to furnish the vitality that means steady, profitable egg production when neglected hens will be loafing.

Get the Biggest Profit From Every Hen

Larro Egg Mash is not a forcing ration. It contains the correct amount of buttermilk, and the necessary vitamins and minerals, in a uniform mixture of Larro-blended ingredients in just the right proportions to make hens more profitable all the year round—even when egg prices are low. Grain alone is not enough. It only takes a few pounds of Larro Egg Mash to carry each hen through this important summer period.

Start your flock now on the Larro feeding program. It makes no difference what your birds are eating, or how well they are producing. Not until you feed them the Larro way will they do their best and give you all the profit that's in them.

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.

Larro

EGG MASH

All Larro Mash contains the correct amount of dried buttermilk—minerals—vitamins. Results prove they have everything necessary in just the right proportions to make an ideal feed.

Write for our free bulletin on "Mash Feeding." Ask for No. 9M.



Southwest of The Land Where Mex Meets Tex

(Continued from page 4)

it is remembered that the Aztecs employed no cattle or horses as beasts of burden, the moving of this great stone from the mountains beyond Lake Chalco, a distance of many leagues, over a broken country intersected by rivers and canals, is a problem of mechanical ingenuity which staggers the imagination. How was it done? No one knows. What was its purpose? Students say that its hieroglyphics form a division of time, seasons, sun and moon movements, perhaps even more perfect than the hours, days, weeks, months and years we use today! I cannot argue with them, for its signs were unintelligible to me and I left content to let the Elgin in my pocket and the calendar on my wall, divide my own short span in life!

There were thousands of interesting relics of the Aztecs and even of an unknown race who antedated them in the National Museum, but space is limited and we will only have time to uncover our heads before the Sacrificial stone, in silent memory of the countless human souls sacrificed on this abominable pagan altar to ignorance and superstition. Here were led the men, women and children from whom the high priests cut the living hearts and held them high, to appease the gods of drought, famine or war! Historians furnish figures of the yearly destruction of human life on this stone which are hard to believe, but unquestionably authenticated. In 1486, for instance, on the occasion of the dedication of a great temple, 70,000 prisoners, forming a procession nearly two miles long had their hearts cut out on the bare surface of this stone, in a ceremony which consumed several weeks of horror! It was customary to retain the skulls of the victims and in one mound, the companions of Cortez are said to have counted 136,000! The yearly average is reported to have been from twenty to fifty thousand lives. A river of life blood flowed for years from this ghastly source. I cannot, even now, think of this relic or the razor-like stone knives, of which we saw many in this museum without a cold chill running up and down my vertebra!

The Bull Fight

If, "When one is in Rome, one should do as the Romans do!", then when one is in Mexico City he must go to the bull fight and few Americans there are, who would neglect the opportunity altho equally few remain to complete the "Corrida" and see the last unfortunate animal dragged from the ring.

So, if you are not already too steeped in blood or if you would see a modern sacrifice to the same lust, come with me for it is Sunday afternoon and already the holiday crowd in gaudy foreign automobiles, shining Lizzies and in shuffling sandals are wending their way to the Plaza de Toros for the bull-fight, without which no Spanish or Mexican city can boast itself complete.

We buy our tickets in the "Sombra" or shady side of the ring for this huge steel amphitheatre, which seats 20,000 persons, is divided into two sections and the "sol" or sunny side is largely occupied by the natives who pay but a peso for their seats. As we enter, the bugle from the president's (referee's) box is al-

ready sounding, the gates directly opposite where we are sitting are thrown open, the band starts playing a march and the procession, not unlike the opening of our own three-ringed circus, moves about the ring. First comes the "matadors", in brocaded short coats and silken tights, a pig tail of hair, tied with a ribbon, peeking out from beneath their elaborate hats. They are the heroes of the populace and their Ty Cobbs and Babe Ruths of the ring are paid enormous salaries, as here, depending on their skill and daring. Next in line are the "banderilleros," almost equally elaborately dressed, followed by the "picadors," mounted on old worn-out horses carrying sharp pointed lances, who make a grotesque combination. Bringing up the rear are the "monos sabios" (wise-monkeys) who are helpers in the ring and with them the teams of gayly bedecked mules, hitched tandem, who drag out the fallen animals.

The procession is over. The gates are closed. There is an expectant silence, then the president's bugler sounds a note which opens the doors and into the arena rushes the bull, which has been from birth and by breeding, been reared especially for this minute. As he passes under the gate, he gets his first taste of the torture he is to endure, when a sharp thin dagger, bearing the colors of the ranch on which he was reared, is driven into his shoulders.

In the center of the ring is the matador, who has sallied his parade cape and hat into the hands of his senorita, in whose honor he will kill the bull! He now has a red cape, which he waves tantalizingly at the surprised animal. The bull "seeing red" makes a wild rush but the matador without so much as moving an inch, if he is an expert, allows the bull to rush through the cape. This teasing, the rush, the quick movement of the cape, is repeated over and over, until the bull is in a frenzy of disappointed rage at his adversary. If by any chance (and of course it does often happen) the bull should catch the matador or get him down, the "capedors", rush from the sides of the ring where they have been standing on guard and by waving red capes distract the bull from the prostrate form, to themselves.

It is now time for the picadors, the bugle sounds again and into the ring come the poor horses, with their fat riders, bearing the lances. The horses are blind-folded over the one eye which the picadors keeps always to the bull. The now thoroughly aroused bull, makes a dash towards one of the horses; the picadore weakly attempts to keep the bull off with his lance; it is too late! The bull's long horns have torn into the abdomen of the unfortunate horse. The startled animal and rider are both thrown to the ground, while until the capedores can distract the bull, he may be goring the horse to death, but if he is driven off, the horse will be ridden in the ring and perhaps attacked again and again, while the sand of the ring is running red with his blood or his entrails are hanging from the gaping wound in his side. No American can stand this cruelty to the poor, defenseless horses in the bull-ring. The only



WINNING FIRST PRIZE IN THE LIGHTWEIGHT CLASS

At the Ionia Free Fair this past fall Ernest Merritt, of Ionia county, won first prize in the lightweight class in the pulling contest with his team. Here they are winning the blue ribbon.

excuse I could find for the use of the horse, was that the blood in the bull's face, drove him to a still greater frenzy. And this a sport? But let us not stop to analyze or theorize, we are describing a bull-fight as we witnessed it, in this year of our Lord, 1927, only a few miles across a border from our own humane land.

We have now come to the placing of the "banderillas", which is the only sportsmanlike (?) part of the play, as it brings out the daring of the matador. The bull is pawing and snorting at one side of the ring. The matador, alone in the ring without the protection of his cape, must approach with the banderillas, which are barbed-pointed spears, each about two feet long and bedecked in bright colors. He walks towards the bull, alternately lifting and lowering the barbs, until within a few feet of the enraged bull and as he charges, the matador makes a dexterous lunge and if successful, drives the two barbs into the shoulders of the animal. This operation must be repeated until six banderillas, are all driven into and hanging from the shoulders, where every movement of the muscles must bring excruciating pain.

Will we stay for the last act? Like you, I have had enough and am quite willing to leave, but we must stay, if only to see the unfortunate creature put out of its misery. The matador is handed his sword, his cape is draped over his left arm, he approaches the bull, who stands with head down, pawing the ground, the red blood from the banderilla wounds on his shoulders, glistening in the afternoon sun. The bull makes a lunge forward, determined to anilate his two legged tormentor. The matador drives the long sword through to the animals heart. If his thrust is perfect, and the bull drops, the crowd jumps to their feet, amid wild cheering, and the matador obligingly bows to his admirers, while the mule teams have been brought in, a chain attached to the bull's head, and he is dragged ingloriously from the scene of his battle-to-death!

But wait, they are removing the bloody sand and rolling down the ring. The crowd is munching on candy bars or buying warm beer from the vendors. The band which has been playing American "jazz" music during the intermission has stopped. There is a bugle-call from the president's box, the gates are again opened, a splendid bull, as fine a specimen as the one we have just seen killed has rushed into the ring. A matador is throwing his coat and hat to his lady-love. We question our Mexican companion. "Is there to be another bull fight this afternoon?" "Why certainly, look at your program, there are to be six killed, all by different matadors, you have seen only a very poor fight, both the bull and the matador you saw, were what you call 'em' 'Bush-leaguers'! The last bull is from a famous breeder of ferocious animals in Spain and the matador is one of the best fighters from Madrid. You will see a real fight when the sixth bull is killed!"

But we had had enough and too much! They did kill five more bulls after we left and they have killed six bulls every Sunday since we left and they probably will be killing bulls, just as we have described it, in every Spanish city in the world for a century to come, as they have for a century past!

(Editor's Note: In the fifth installment Mr. Slocum, will take us with him to the ancient pyramids and a banana plantation.)

12 TO 15 EGGS UNDER GOOSE

Would you please tell me through the columns of your valuable paper how many eggs to put under a goose to set her and the care of them while setting?—H. M., Alpena, Mich.

ONE can safely place from twelve to fifteen eggs under one adult goose and expect her to care for the eggs in a satisfactory manner.—C. G. Card, Prof. of Poultry Husbandry, M. S. C.

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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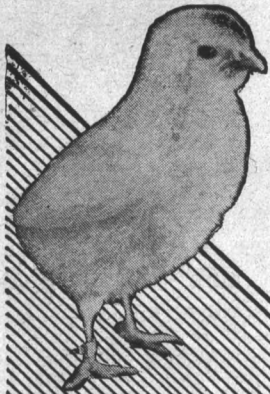
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MARKET FLASHES



All Grains Have Shown Good Gains

Cattle Prices Hold Well Because of Small Receipts and Good Demand

By W. W. FOOTE, Market Editor.

NEVER in the past has the country experienced such a long period of persistent heavy rains and great floods as has been witnessed this spring, and the result is sure to be extremely disastrous to many farmers in the flooded regions. Farmers in more northern districts of the states comprising the great corn belt have been hit hard, plowing and planting being delayed so long that it was frequently regarded as too late for corn and in numerous instances corn tracts were curtailed more or less and other crops substituted in part. It is noteworthy that in quite a number of instances farmers are adopting soy beans as a substitute for corn, and they are found to be all that is claimed for them, as they can be planted later than corn and mature good crops well adapted for feeding hogs, cattle, sheep and poultry. Corn prices had a wonderful boom in recent weeks on the uncertain crop outlook, and a short time ago there were many fields that had not even been plowed. One significant outcome of the advance in the price of sound corn to \$1 and over was a doubt in the minds of some farmers whether it was not too high priced to feed to hogs, and considerable numbers of weighty swine were hurried to the markets. The hog market this year has been a great disappointment to owners despite the great falling off in the receipts at packing centers compared with most recent years, prices having undergone sensational declines, with the packers dictating terms most of the time. Strange to say, after the big fall in hogs, families in Chicago are still buying their bacon, ham and other hog products at about the same prices as a year ago, the retail markets having failed to lower their figures in accordance with those made by the packers. The few farmers who slaughter and cure their hogs are a long way ahead. Lambs are scarce and high, and Washington range lambs, the first of the season, brought \$18.75 on the Chicago market recently. Western feeding lambs sell for \$13.50 to \$14.25.

The Advance in Grain

Wheat, in common with all the other grains, has undergone a good rise in prices, due to apprehensions regarding the 1927 crop and the quite general expectation that farmers will get better prices than those paid for the last crop harvested in the United States. July delivery sold recently on the Chicago Board of Trade around \$1.50, being considerably higher than a year ago, and on some days sales reached large proportions.

Corn has been placed in a remarkably strong position, as every farmer in the corn belt states fully realizes, and late sales for July delivery were made about 30 cents higher than a year ago. Oats have shared in a smaller degree in the corn advance, with sales for July delivery round 50 cents, being well above prices of last year. Within a short time there has been increased outside buying of oats, based upon unfavorable crop reports. There is a great rye shortage, and prices have advanced wildly at times, July rye selling a short time ago for \$1.20, comparing with 94 cents a year ago. The government May crop report gives the rye crop as 49,000,000 bushels, or 9,000,000 bushels more than last year, and comparing with a record crop of 103,362,000 bushels in 1923. A winter wheat crop of 537,000,000 bushels is given, comparing with a harvest of 627,000,000 bushels last year and a five year average of 555,915,000 bushels.

Changes in Cattle Trade

Considerably smaller numbers of cattle have been marketed in western packing points so far this year than in recent years, and most of the time the demand has been so good

that prices were well maintained at a very much higher level than at corresponding dates in recent years. Of late beef steers have sold on the Chicago market at an extreme range of \$9 to \$13.85, largely at \$9.75 to \$12.25, with Nebraska weighty steers among the highest sellers. Heavy cattle are not too numerous and sell at a big premium, with yearlings going at \$9 to \$12.85. A year ago steers were selling at \$8 to \$10.65, two years ago at \$8 to \$12 and twelve years ago at \$6.90 to \$9.75. Cows and heifers find buyers at \$5.75 to \$11.40. The recent advance of corn to \$1.05 a bushel has put a stop to active buying of fleshy feeders, and country buyers are now calling mainly for thin steers for grazing purposes, with sales mostly at \$8.25 to \$8.75,

while feeders are salable at \$9 to \$9.50. Many grass cattle are being marketed to avoid feed bills.

The Hog Market

Unfortunately for farmers who are engaged in the hog industry, prices have been forced to greatly reduced levels in recent weeks, and it has looked as though there was really danger that the packers would put prices below the actual cost of production. Stockmen have been placed in a new position since the revolution in the corn market, and with corn selling around \$1.05 a bushel in the Chicago market, stockmen began to market their swine, taking the ground that corn was too dear to feed to their stock. The quality and weight of the hogs has been good, and supplies were well taken by the local packers and buyers for the eastern packers. As for the future, it may be said that if corn sells at high prices and hogs at relatively low prices, lots of brood sows may be expected in the markets this summer and plenty of light weight pigs in the fall, pointing to another hog shortage. Excessive Chicago hog supplies a short time ago forced new low price levels,

about 109,000 head arriving in two days. On a late decline in prices hogs sold at a range of \$7.20 to \$9, comparing with \$12 to \$14.90 a year ago, \$10.50 to \$12.35 two years ago and \$6 to \$7.25 three years ago. Combined receipts in seven western packing points for the year to late date amount to 10,962,000 hogs, comparing with 10,657,000 a year ago, 13,119,000 two years ago and 15,338,000 three years ago. With existing conditions, active marketing of hogs and low prices are expected. Recent Chicago receipts were far larger than a week earlier or a year ago.

A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS

Market News Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

FARM prices average higher now than in spring, mainly because of sharp gains in cotton, grain, feeds and potatoes. In early June some lines lost a little of the advance. Butter and cheese held their place in the market, and several lines of fruits and vegetables are

M. B. F. MARKETS BY RADIO

TUNE in the M. B. F. market reports and farm news broadcast on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights at 6:40, eastern standard time from WGHP of Detroit. It is broadcast at 6:15 on Tuesday evening. The wave length is 243.8 meters.

selling higher than a year ago. Eggs act as if starting to go up.

Grains

Grain Markets have been varying according to crop news for some weeks past. Floods, cold weather and local droughts pushed up the prices sharply in May but the early June news was rather more favorable and the market has been sagging back a little. Higher prices brought some increase in market supply. Corn reached high point of the season the first week of June, then fell off somewhat. Winter wheat is expected to be 50 to 75 million bushels less this season, according to trade estimates. Foreign markets continue active. The oat crop is doing well. Prospect of a somewhat larger rye crop weakened prices slightly. The hay crop promises satisfactory outcome in most parts of the East and Middle West. The hay markets continue dull and without interest. Choice timothy sells around \$25 in Eastern markets.

Feeds

Corn feeds, including gluten and hominy feed, seem scarce in the market. Linseed meal advanced slightly as the result of light supplies and more active demand. The general tone of the feed market has been firm with slightly upward tendency. Buyers in some sections were still taking small quantities of feed for immediate use but the demand generally has slackened because of good pasturage.

Potatoes

A let-up in potato shipments, old and new, brought a sharp rise of about \$1.50 per 100 pounds for new potatoes and 75 cents for old stock the first part of June. The higher prices brought increased shipments, especially in western markets, and prices became irregular. This sensational closing of the old potato season stirred up growers in northern producing sections and may tend to increase late acreage. Prices at times considerably exceeded \$5 per 100 pounds in city markets and some lines of new potatoes went as high as \$12 per barrel in certain markets. Earliness of southeastern shipping sections and lateness in the Middle West caused something of a gap in the early summer supply, but midwestern sections are becoming more active.

BEANS

Demand for beans is good with the canners taking most of the offerings. Grocers are slow buyers at the present price but the market seems to be getting along very well without them. Light red and kidneys are \$7.00 and dark reds \$5.00.

DETROIT LIVE POULTRY

Chickens easy. Hens, colored, 23c; leghorns, 15c; 16c. Cocks, 14c; leghorn cocks, 12c. Broilers, 2 1/2 lbs up, Barred Rocks, 38; other colored, 36; under 2 1/2 lbs 2@4c cheaper; Leghorns, 2 lbs up, 27c; 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 lbs, 23@25c. Ducks: White, 4 1/2 lbs up, 32c; smaller or dark, 25c; geese, 16c.

DETROIT BUTTER AND EGGS

Butter steady; best creamery in tubs 37 1/2 @ 40. Eggs steady; fresh firsts, 20 1/2 @ 21c. Cheese steady.

DETROIT SEEDS

Clover seed, cash imported \$13.00; October, \$16.75; domestic, December, \$16.65. Alsike August, \$13.50. Timothy, cash old, \$2.45; new, May, \$2.55.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

New clip Texas wool in considerable inquiry, being quoted at \$1.05@1.10 for 12-months wool and 90 cents for 8-months wool. Territory fine combing quoted at \$1.05@1.10; French combing at \$1@1.05; half blood at 95c@1; three-eighths blood at 85@90c and quarter blood at 78@80c.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.—(United States Department of Agriculture). Hogs—Steady to 10c higher; bulk 160 to 230 lbs, \$9.50, few 300 lbs, \$9; pigs quotable \$8.50@9; packing sows, \$7.25@7.50. Cattle—Nominal.

Calves—Steady; top yearlings, \$14; cull and common, \$10@11.50. Sheep—Quotable steady; weak; top yearlings, \$14.50; spring lambs, \$17.25; bulk, \$15.50@17; bulk fat ewes, \$5@7.

CHICAGO.—The hog market continued steady. This branch of the trade furnished the only activity with the feature of the week the light supply of lambs and the consequent big price advance.

Choice lots of hogs were quoted at \$9.15@9.25, with most packing hogs selling at 28 and below. For the week, values were below the \$9.55 paid a week ago, but still were above the low time for this present period.

Only about 400 cattle arrived, with no good steers, so trade was of little account, though prices nominally were steady. For the week steers were mostly 25@40 cents higher at \$13.85 for the best. Cows and heifers were up 25 cents, with choice cows at \$9.50@9.75. Calves closed as much as \$1 up and bulls were strong.

Sheep trade was nominally steady. For the week values were higher. Fat lambs went to \$18.75 and trade was up \$1@1.50 at this level. Yearlings also gained \$1 in many spots, while aged sheep advanced 25@50 cents, with good light ewes at \$7@7.25. Today's supply of 5,000 went direct to packers.



Week of June 19

WHILE most parts of Michigan could stand warmer weather and more rain during this week, we believe it will be a good time to plant beans and late potatoes. Corn will make slow growth at this time.

Moderately cool and fair weather will begin the week but about Monday the air will get warmer and the sky cloud up. As a result there will be some scattered showers in many parts of the state.

During middle days of the week

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S MARKET SUMMARY

and Comparison with Markets Two Weeks Ago and One Year Ago

	Detroit June 13	Chicago June 13	Detroit May 31	Detroit 1 yr. ago
WHEAT—				
No. 2 Red	\$1.48 1/2		\$1.51 1/2	\$1.55
No. 2 White	1.44 1/2		1.52 1/2	1.56
No. 2 Mixed	1.42 1/2		1.50 1/2	1.55
CORN—				
No. 2 Yellow	.99		1.00	.78
No. 3 Yellow	.97	.93 @ .95	.98	.75
OATS				
No. 2 White	.55	.48 1/2 @ .51	.60	.46
No. 3 White	.52	.47 @ .50 1/2	.57	.45
RYE—				
Cash No. 2	1.18		1.19	.93
BEANS—				
C. H. P. Cwt.	5.90		5.20	4.30
POTATOES—				
Per Cwt.	5.33	3.25 @ 3.75	4.00 @ 4.16	3.00 @ 3.17
HAY—				
No. 1 Tim.	17 @ 18	19 @ 20	17 @ 18	23.50 @ 24
No. 2 Tim.	15 @ 16	17 @ 19	15 @ 16	21 @ 22
No. 1 Clover	17 @ 18	20 @ 21	17 @ 18	20 @ 21
Light Mixed	16 @ 17.50	19 @ 20	16 @ 17.50	22 @ 23

Monday, June 13.—Favorable weather reports cause wheat to weaken. Corn and oats are easy. Bean market remains steady. Potatoes easier.

the weather will again be pleasant but cool. Although temperatures will rise towards the close of the week we hardly expect them to go very high. There will be some cloudy, threatening weather about Thursday or Friday.

Week of June 26

Corn growth will still remain slow but the fields will become more weedy and the condition of meadows and pastures will be favorable. We are looking for a cool, wet week generally.

The early days of this week will be cool. From about Tuesday on through the middle of the week and towards the close weather conditions will be more or less unsettled. Scattered showers and thunder storms and even hail are probable during last half of week. As the week draws to a close temperatures will range slightly cooler.

250 FARMERS STUDY LIVESTOCK FEEDING EXPERIMENTS

(Continued from Page 3)

\$75.00 per ton and linseed meal at \$55.00 per ton the oats had a feeding value of 49c per bushel, and the hogs in this lot were finished but four days later.

Hogging Off Corn

Three lots of standing corn were hogged off in the fall of 1926.

In Lot 1, rape was sown at the last cultivation, in Lot 2 soybeans were drilled with the corn and in Lot 3 tankage was supplied in a self-feeder. Each lot had access to a mineral mixture of steamed bone-meal, limestone and salt.

Very satisfactory gains were made by all pigs, 1.66, 1.43 and 1.77 pounds respectively.

There was little difference in the feed requirements for 100 pounds of gain of the different groups of pigs.

The value returned per bushel of corn consumed differed but little in the three lots. Although the tankage fed lot returned a slightly lower value per bushel of corn consumed, these pigs gained more rapidly than did the others, especially those in the soybean lot, and were therefore finished for market earlier.

The values returned by the hogs for the corn consumed as shown in this experiment indicates that hogging down corn is a rapid and economical method of converting this crop into pork.

With pork valued at \$10 a return of \$1.08, \$1.06 and \$1.02 per bushel or No. 2 corn is shown in the rape lot, the soybean lot and the tankage lot respectively. With \$8 pork, the value per bushel is 85, 83 and 79 cents respectively.

Winter Pig Feeding

1. Alfalfa hay produced somewhat more rapid gains and required considerably less feed for 100 pounds gain than did linseed meal, when each was fed with shelled corn, tankage and minerals as shown by Lots 1 and 3.

3. The addition of linseed meal to a mixture of tankage and alfalfa meal or alfalfa hay produced somewhat less rapid gains and raised the feed requirements slightly when each mixture was fed with shelled corn, tankage and minerals as shown by Lots 1 and 4.

4. The addition of alfalfa hay to tankage and linseed meal when each combination was fed with shelled corn and minerals increased the gains somewhat and reduced the feed requirements for 100 pounds of gain as shown by Lots 3 and 5.

5. Alfalfa hay with tankage and linseed meal made appreciably larger daily gains and required considerably less feed for the gains produced than did alfalfa meal with tankage and linseed meal when each was fed with shelled corn and minerals as shown by Lots 4 and 5.

Feeding Cull Beans to Pigs

1. Ground corn, tankage, minerals and alfalfa hay fed Lot 1 produced much larger daily gains and required considerably less concentrates for the gains made than did any of the other rations used with the exception that Lot 5 required very little more feed for 100 pounds of gain.

2. In Lots 1 and 2 where cull beans were compared with tankage as a protein supplement to corn, the bean fed lot made quite satisfactory gains with no great increase in feed requirements over the tankage fed lot. In this experiment cooked cull

beans proved quite satisfactory when used as a supplement to corn.

3. When cull beans were used as a protein supplement, as shown in Lots 2 and 3 ground corn produced 24.01 per cent larger daily gains and required 9.09 per cent less feed for the gains made than did ear corn. Lot 2 consumed considerable more feed. This was no doubt due to the fact that the cull beans fed them were mixed with the ground corn, whereas in Lot 3 the cull beans were fed alone in the trough and the ear corn on the floor.

4. As shown in Lots 2, 4 and 5 the proportions of cull beans fed, up to two-thirds of the ration with ground corn, had little influence on the daily gains produced. The feed requirements show no regular order to the proportions of cull beans fed.

5. The addition of as little as one-third ground corn to cull beans produced much larger daily gains with considerably smaller feed requirements as shown in Lots 5 and 6.

6. The cost of feed in all the cull bean lots, was lower than was the case in the ground corn and tankage fed lot. No account however was taken of the added labor and expense of cooking and feeding cull beans.

7. The cost of feed was gradually reduced as the proportions of cull beans fed were increased. Although the feed cost for Lot 6, fed beans alone, was lower than that of any other lot, the gains made were very unsatisfactory.

Wintering Work Horses

Ten idle work mares and geldings, 4 of which weighed just under 1,500 pounds and 6 ranging from 1580 to 1850 pounds, were fed after December 19, 1926 on a ration of 8 pounds of alfalfa hay and 5.4 pounds shredded corn stover daily at a cost of 8.2 cents per day. They also ran on alfalfa meadow aftermath every day. February 14, one pair of the heavy mares and one pair of the heavy geldings were in good enough flesh so that they sold for \$425 per pair.

Beginning March 1, the remaining horses were given 6 pounds of ear corn per day to harden them for spring work. This raised the cost of the ration to 17.2 cents per day. Another 2 pounds of corn was added March 15, and on March 20, the six horses weighed only 248.3 pounds less than on December 19 or a loss of .455 pounds per head daily. In spite of this small loss in weight the horses went to work April 1 and seemed to do their work freely and with no trouble with sore necks or shoulders.

Dairy Cattle

The experimental work with dairy cattle and particularly the research work with mineral nutrition was explained by Prof. O. E. Reed and C. F. Huffman.

The long time mineral feeding experiment including seven lots of Holstein heifers with five in each lot was begun more than five years ago. Various rations of roughage have been fed to these lots of cattle and some lots received various mineral supplements. The mineral supplements used along with timothy hay were bone meal with one lot; calcium carbonate and raw rock phosphate with another lot; and another lot received a commercially prepared complex mineral mixture. The results of this five years' study thus far indicate that the average milking cow, fed on a well cured roughage and a balanced ration, needs very little, if any, mineral supplement to the ration. The experiment indicates quite positively that if a mineral supplement is required that a high quality steamed bone meal will give the best results.

Further experiments, as explained by Prof. C. F. Huffman, indicated that cottonseed meal is the equal of linseed oilmeal as a protein supplement in the ration of growing heifers. No injurious effects were produced by the feeding of cottonseed meal to the extent of furnishing the entire protein requirement for these heifers. A common belief is often expressed that cottonseed meal is more constipating than linseed meal when fed to cattle. The experimental data obtained by the Dairy Department indicates that this is an erroneous idea. This particular problem of comparing feeding of cottonseed meal with linseed meal has been carried out by Mr. L. H. Adington during the past two years.

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TERMS OF SALE—Cash, unless other arrangements are made. Sale will be held under cover, rain or shine. ROBERT HAGER, Illinois. J. H. McCUTCHEON, Clerk. E. T. WOOD, N. Y. Auctioneer. For Catalogues Write ALBERT LUCHTMAN, Washington, Michigan.

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Thousands of Chicks at 8c and up. 10,000 Pullets, 60c and up. Pullets shipped C. O. D. on approval. Write for special prices. Box B FAIRVIEW HATCHERY & FARMS Zeeland, Mich.

Livestock—Too Late To Classify

POLLED SHORTHORN BULL CALVES. Heifers, Milking strains. FRANK BARTLETT, Dryden, Michigan.

SHEEP FOR SALE. WE ARE OFFERING AT this time a few loads of good Delaine ewes, age 2 to 5, each with a big lamb at side. Write for prices. F. M. BAHAN, Woodstock, Ohio.

BUSINESS FARMERS EXCHANGE

RATE PER WORD—One issue 8c, Two issues 15c, Four issues 25c.

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FOR SALE OR TRADE 160 ACRE FARM, located in the heart of Cloverland, for small farm. Please address Box 50, care of Michigan Business Farmer.

STOCK FARM FOR SALE. W. F. RYAN, NEW Richmond, Wisconsin.

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FOR PUREBRED GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES write H. S. Peter, Route 1, Burt, Michigan.

ENGLISH BULL PUPPIES, LARGE TYPE PEDIGREE. Catalogue ten cents. Triangle Kennels, Box 30, Jackson Center, Ohio.

GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES, BLACK OR WOLF Grey. Eligible to A. K. C. W. H. Bristol, Almont, Michigan.

FOR SALE—Reds, Belgians, English Spots and other rabbits. Associated Rabbits, 1223 North Park St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

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PLANTS—5 ACRES. JUNE, JULY DELIVERY. Copenhagen Market, Flat Dutch, Danish Ball-head Cabbage. Prepaid, 100, 45c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1000, \$2.25. Express collect, 5000, \$7.50. Cauliflower, prepaid, 50, 50c; 100, 70c; 1000, \$3.75. Critically assorted, moss packed. Guaranteed. W. J. Myers, R2, Massillon, Ohio.

COPENHAGEN AND WAKEFIELD CABBAGE plants, \$1.00, 1000, Collard, \$1.00, Tomato, \$1.00; Bell Pepper, \$1.50; Onion, \$1.25; Porto Rico Potato, \$2.00. Large openfield grown, carefully packed. Quitman Plant Co., Quitman, Ga.

PLANTS. CABBAGE, COPENHAGEN, BALL-head, \$1.00. Wakefield, Flat Dutch, \$1.00 thousand. Baltimore and Stone tomatoes, \$1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. V. C. Lanford & Sons, Franklin, Va.

50 ACRES CABBAGE AND TOBACCO PLANTS. Special—\$1.00 thousand. Sweet potato plants \$2.00. Prompt shipments. Shipped safely anywhere. Old Dominion Plant Company, Franklin, Virginia.

CHOICE ADAPTED SMALL GRAIN AND beans. Improved American Banner Wheat, Wolverine Oats, Improved Robust Beans. A. B. Cook, Owosso, Michigan.

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RICHARDSON'S ROCKY RIDGE DAY AND two weeks old chick. Stock blood tested three years for bacillary white diarrhea. W. Richardson, Hanover, Michigan.

BETTER CHICKS AT LIVING PRICES—Eleven breeds. Eighty per cent of our chicks go to old customers. Write. Litchfield, Michigan.

PULLETS—EIGHT AND TEN WEEKS OLD pure bred Tanager S. C. White Leghorn chicks \$10.00 per hundred. Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds \$12.00, from our own special mated flocks. Write for prices on large quantities. Arrowhead Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Montrose, or Birch Run, Michigan.

POULTRY—IF YOU WANT PULLETS, A real opportunity 8 weeks old 60c, 10 weeks old 70c. English strain White Leghorns a few six weeks at 55c. Search the country for better if you can. Above prices means delivered. Check or money order for entire amount must accompany your order. William Andree, Box 206, Holland, Mich.

FOR SALE, WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS 12 to 14 weeks old at \$1.00 each, English Strain. Well matured, 1500 to select from. Order quick. Suttons Hatchery, Hastings, Mich.

FOR SALE—3,000 ENGLISH WHITE Leghorn Pullets for June and July delivery. H. Knoll, Jr., Holland, Mich., R. No. 1.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS 7c. 8 WEEK pullets 80c. Ed. Kroodsma, Zeeland, Michigan.

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QUEEN QUALITY ACCREDITED CHICKS. Hollywood and Tanager S. C. White Leghorns, \$10 per hundred. Barred Rocks \$13. Rose C. Red and S. C. Reds \$12. June one cent per chick less. Queen Hatchery, Zeeland, Michigan.

MICHIGAN ACCREDITED BARRED ROCK chicks, we specialize in this breed. Special price after June 15th, \$10.00 per 100. Order now. Howe's Accredited Hatchery, Essexville, Mich.

50 BARRED ROCK PULLETS, GENUINE Park's Strain, received direct from Parks this spring as baby chicks. One dollar each, ten weeks old. Howe's Accredited Hatchery, Essexville, Mich.

JERSEY BLACK GIANT EGGS. 15-\$1.50; 100-\$8.00. Guaranteed. Gus Grassman, Minonk, Illinois.

TURKEY EGGS FROM OUR FAMOUS PURE bred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red Narragansett and White Holland flocks. Write Walter Bros., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

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PEDIGREE DUROC PIGS: 2 MONTHS OLD either sex, \$10.00 cash with order. Pedigrees furnished. Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co., WEXL Farm, Hermansville, Michigan.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL CALF: HIGH grade stock, price \$25.00. Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co., WEXL Farm, Hermansville, Mich.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

WANTED, HOUSEKEEPING ON FARM. AM good cook. No other woman in charge. Mrs. L. Hutchens, General Delivery, Lapeer, Mich.

WANTED—POSITION AS WORKING MANAGER of dairy or general farming. D. Loren Hershberger, Woodland, Michigan, R. 3.

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RICH MAN'S HARVESTER. POOR MAN'S price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Co., Salina, Kansas.

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HOMESPUN CHEWING AND SMOKING tobacco, 8y. lb. \$1.25; ten \$2.00; cigars 50 for \$2.00; pipe free, pay when received. Farmers Association, Maxons Mills, Ky.

TOBACCO: KENTUCKY SWEETLEAF. SMOKING 15 lbs. \$1.50. Chewing \$2.00. Pay when received. Ernest Choate, Wingo, Kentucky.

GOATS

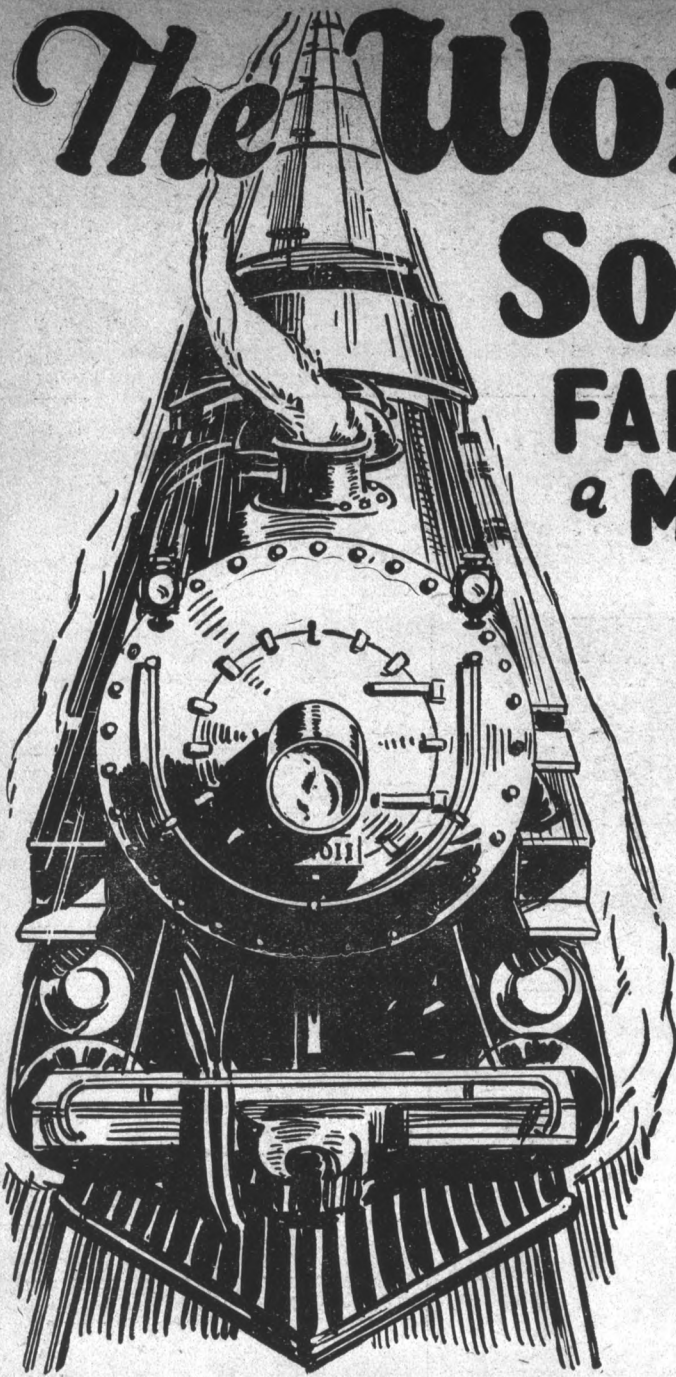
NUBIAN GOATS, OF EXCELLENT STRAIN. M. E. Dasef, Stanton, Michigan.

MISCELLANEOUS

YOUR BARREN COWS CAN BE MADE "SAFE" With "Calf" or money refunded. Remedy \$2. Booklet Free. Breed-O-Remedy Co., Box E, Bristol, Conn.

HAY, STRAW AND ALFALFA, BOUGHT, SOLD. Write us for prices. Consignments solicited. Prompt returns. Inquiries answered. James A. Benson Co., 332 So. LaSalle St., Chicago.

The World's FIRST Solid Trainload of FARM WASHERS — Every one a MAYTAG with Gasoline Multi-Motor



FOR the first time in history, one distributor, serving one section of the country, takes a solid trainload of multi-motor washers in one shipment for distribution to farm homes exclusively—showing the overwhelming preference for Maytag washers.

The size of this shipment is even more astounding when you consider that it consists entirely of Maytag Aluminum Washers equipped with gasoline power, whereas many farms have electricity and buy the Electric Maytag.

The Maytag gasoline Multi-Motor with a record of 10 years' successful performance, is just as simple, compact and dependable as an electric motor. It is in-built, a part of the washer—no belts to line up, and has a simple foot-starter that a woman can operate. There is sufficient power to run both the washer and wringer at the same time.

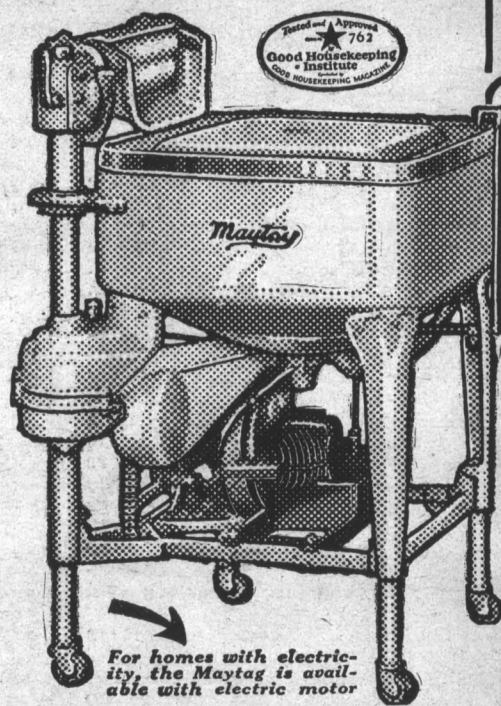
The Maytag is the only washer with a seamless, cast-aluminum tub. It holds four gallons more than ordinary washers—does an average washing in an hour. Washes everything beautifully clean without hand-rubbing—even collars, cuffs, wristbands and grimy overalls.

Free Trial for a whole week's wash

Write or phone one of the Maytag dealers listed below. Without cost or obligation use a Maytag Aluminum Washer for your next washing. Discover for yourself the many advantages that have won World Leadership for the Maytag. If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it.

THE MAYTAG COMPANY
NEWTON, IOWA

INDIANAPOLIS BRANCH:
923 North Capitol Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.



For homes with electric-
ity, the Maytag is avail-
able with electric motor

F-T-1-27

Deferred Payments You'll Never Miss

Phone one of the authorized Maytag dealers listed below:

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Adrian.....	Wilcox Hdwe. Co.
Alabaster.....	D. E. Christenson
Albion.....	Albion Maytag Co.
Algonac.....	C. F. Bertrand
Allegan.....	Vos Electric Co.
Alma.....	Alma Maytag Co.
Alpena.....	J. A. Smith
Ann Arbor.....	Ann Arbor Maytag Store
Armada.....	Russell J. Lawrence
Bad Axe.....	Slack Brothers
Bangor.....	J. G. Miller & Son
Battle Creek.....	Battle Creek Maytag Co.
Bay City.....	Walton-Morse Shop
Beaverton.....	A. T. Brown, Jr.
Belding.....	Brown-Hall Co.
Belleville.....	John E. Rice
Benton Harbor.....	Cutler & Downing
Berville.....	Parker Hdwe. Co.
Big Rapids.....	J. R. Bennett & Son
Birmingham.....	Hawthorne Electric Co.
Blanchard.....	N. C. Mason
Brant.....	A. J. Locke
Britton.....	Alexander Gibson
Bronson.....	Forbes Maytag Co.
Brown City.....	Lorn Koyl
Buchanan.....	Hamilton & Anderson
Burnips.....	John Hoeksema
Cadillac.....	Kryger & Currier Furn. Co.
Caledonia.....	Wegner & Clemens
Capac.....	John A. Bower
Carleton.....	E. W. Hartsig
Caro.....	Fred J. Purdy
Carson City.....	M. Harden
Cassopolis.....	Hamilton & Anderson
Cedar Springs.....	John Buecus
Centerline.....	Rinke Hdwe. Co.
Charlotte.....	Charlotte Maytag Co.
Cheboygan.....	Michigan Public Service Co.
Chelsea.....	Chelsea Hdwe. Co.
Chesaning.....	Chesaning Elect. Co.
Clare.....	Clare Hdwe. & Implt. Co.
Coldwater.....	Forbes Maytag Co.
Coloma.....	Coloma Hdwe. Co.
Coopersville.....	Durham Hdwe. Co.
Covert.....	E. C. Vanderboegh
Crosswell.....	C. W. Lindke
Dearborn.....	Nuendorf Hdwe. Co.
Decatur.....	H. C. Waters & Co.
Deererville.....	Stoutenburg & Wilson
Detroit.....	Detroit Maytag Co.
Dowagiac.....	Hamilton & Anderson
Drayton Plains.....	Noble N. Phelps
Dundee.....	Cauchie & Gray

City	Dealer
Edmore.....	Edmore Hdwe. & Implt. Co.
Elkton.....	George Wilson & Son
Elmira.....	S. J. Burdo Gen. Store
Elsie.....	M. E. Williams
Ewart.....	W. B. Orr
Fairchild.....	Fairchild General Store
Farmington.....	N. J. Eisenlord & Son
Fennville.....	Dickinson Brothers
Fenton.....	E. A. Lockwood
Flat Rock.....	M. F. Keenan
Flint.....	Flint Maytag Co.
Fowlerville.....	Will Sidell & Son
Frankenmuth.....	A. Nuechterlein
Fras-f.....	Arthur H. Schneider
Fremont.....	Henry VanTatenhove
Gaylord.....	John M. Brodie
Goodells.....	Lewis W. McCue
Grand Haven.....	Grand Haven Maytag Co.
Grand Ledge.....	Grand Ledge Maytag Co.
Grand Rapids.....	Grand Rapids Maytag Co.
Grayling.....	Grayling Electric Co.
Greenville.....	Brown-Hall Co.
Hale.....	Nunn's Hardware Co.
Hamilton.....	Harry J. Lampen
Harbor Beach.....	William Glass
Hart.....	R. J. Weitzke
Hartford.....	J. W. Walker Hdwe.
Hastings.....	Fleming Maytag Co.

City	Dealer
Hemlock.....	J. E. Fuller
Hesperia.....	Husband & Anderson
Holland.....	DeVries & Dornbos
Homer.....	Albion Maytag Co.
Hopkins.....	Vern A. Washburn
Howell.....	Charles H. Sutton
Hudson.....	H. T. Dillon & Co.
Ida.....	N. A. Weipert & Sons
Ionia.....	Ionia Maytag Co.
Jackson.....	Jackson Maytag Co.
Kalamazoo.....	Kalamazoo Maytag Co.
Lake Odessa.....	LaDue & Snyder
Lakeview.....	G. E. Wood
Lamb.....	L. H. Fitz
Lansing.....	Lansing Maytag Co.
Lansing.....	Fleming Maytag Co.
Lapeer.....	Lapeer County Maytag Co.
Lawrence.....	J. Thompson & Son
Leland.....	Otto Schwarz
Leonard.....	Frank Hdwe. Co.
Linwood.....	T. J. Wright
Ludington.....	Palm Furniture Co.
Mancelona.....	Schroeder Furn. Co.
Manchester.....	Fred G. Houch
Manistee.....	Warren A. Graves
Marine City.....	A. J. Rochon
Marlette.....	A. R. Schlichter
Marshall.....	Albion Maytag Co.
Maybee.....	C. & G. Hochradel
Memphis.....	Haight's Hardware
Merrill.....	Alex McDonald
Middleton.....	Middleton Hdwe. Co.

City	Dealer
Midland.....	H. C. Eastman
Midland.....	Maytag Multi-Motor Sales Co.
Milan.....	Geddis & Norcross
Millford.....	Reid Hdwe. Co.
Millington.....	Fred B. Wills & Co.
Minden City.....	Frank E. Mahon
Mio.....	Orvin Kurtz
Monroe.....	Monroe Maytag Co.
Mt. Clemens.....	Mt. Clemens Maytag Co.
Mt. Pleasant.....	Mt. Pleasant H. & F. Co.
Muir.....	Branyan Hdwe. Co.
Muskegon.....	N. G. Vanderlinde
New Baltimore.....	Fountain Electric Co.
Newberry, Estate of J. C. Foster	Niles.....
Northville.....	Hamilton & Anderson
Oakton.....	J. N. Van Dyne
Osgo.....	The Jones Hdwe.
Ovid.....	Marshall & Olson
Owosso.....	Fleming Maytag Co.
Oxford.....	Johnson Hdwe. Co.
Parma.....	Geo. W. Hunn
Paw Paw.....	H. C. Waters & Co.
Perrinton.....	E. H. Lucas
Perry.....	Rann & Hart
Petersburg.....	A. C. Gradolph & Son
Petoskey.....	A. Fochtman Dept. Store
Pewamo.....	Pewamo Hdwe. Co.
Pigeon.....	E. Paul & Son

City	Deales
Plymouth.....	Conner Hdwe. Co.
Pontiac.....	Pontiac Maytag Co.
Port Hope.....	Engle & Smith
Port Huron.....	Port Huron Maytag Co.
Port Huron.....	W. P. Smith Hdwe. Co.
Prairieville.....	F. J. Hughes
Reed City.....	C. R. Ringler
Remus.....	E. A. Walch
Riverdale.....	R. E. Moble
Rochester.....	George Burr Hdwe.
Romeo.....	W. George Smith
Rothbury.....	H. F. Newman
Royal Oak.....	Peters Washer Co.
Saginaw.....	Walton-Morse Shop
Saginaw.....	Smith Hdwe. Co.
Saginaw.....	M. W. Tanner Co.
Sault Ste Marie.....	Cowan & Hunt Co.
St. Charles.....	Thorsby Furn. Co.
St. Clair.....	E. S. Hart
St. Johns.....	St. Johns Electric Shop
Sandusky.....	Otis Hdwe. Co.
Saranac.....	Wilkinson Hdwe. Co.
Schewaing.....	J. C. Liken & Co.
Shelby.....	A. J. Rankin
South Haven.....	Mersons Furn. & Music Store
South Rockwood.....	John Strong Co.
Sparta.....	J. C. Ballard & Co.
Standish.....	Gwisdala Implt. Co.
Stanton.....	Glen Gardner
Strasburg.....	J. F. Meyer
Sturgis.....	Forbes Maytag Co.
Tawas City.....	Fred Luedtke
Tecumseh.....	Baldwin Hdwe. Co.
Temperance.....	R. W. Brunt
Three Rivers.....	Forbes Maytag Co.
Tipton.....	Conlin & Shroyer
Traverse City.....	Wilson Furn. Co.
Trenton.....	Trenton Hdwe. Co.
Trufant.....	A. G. Miller
Unionville.....	J. H. Kemp & Co.
Utica.....	E. W. Hahn
Waldenburg.....	William Stiers
Walled Lake.....	Frank S. Nook
Waltz.....	Krsyske Brothers
Warren.....	Fred Lutz
Watervliet.....	H. Pierce & Son
Wayland.....	M. L. Looyengood
Wayne.....	John J. Orr
West Branch.....	E. H. McGowan
Wheeler.....	C. W. Lanshaw
White Hall.....	W. C. Snyder
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Maytag

Aluminum Washer

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF, DON'T KEEP IT