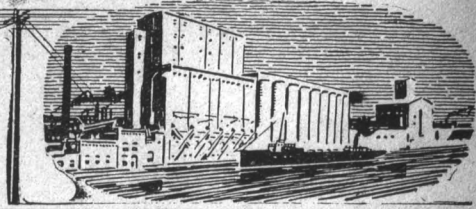


# *The Michigan* BUSINESS FARMER



*An Independent  
Farm Magazine Owned and  
Edited in Michigan*



Oh! the old swimmin'-hole! whare the crick so still  
and deep  
Looked like a baby-river that was laying half  
asleep,  
And the gurgle of the worter round the drift just  
below  
Sounded like the laugh of something we onc't ust  
to know  
Before we could remember anything but the eyes  
Of the angels lookin' out as we left Paradise;  
But the merry days of youth is beyond our  
control,  
And it's hard to part ferever with the old  
swimmin'-hole.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

"THE OLD SWIMMIN'-HOLE"

**In this issue: "Growers From 26 Counties Tour Fruit Belt" — "Eaton County Farmer Gets Thieves'  
'Number'" — Also Articles On Farmers' Day At M. S. C. and Results of Alfalfa  
Tests In Sanilac County — And Regular Features**



# \$107,000

## in Prizes for Michigan's best

Bigger and better than ever before the Michigan State Fair of 1927 offers thousands of prizes for the BEST in hundreds of different classifications.

There are prizes for cattle, for produce, for horses, for pets, for poultry, for horticulture, for floriculture — for needlework, for preserves and even for babies. Cash prizes, trophies and blue ribbons. Prizes for almost everything and every prize worth competing for. Applications pouring in daily. If you have not already done so send in at once for the Premium List and note the prizes you may win.



# MICHIGAN STATE FAIR

6 DAYS AND 6 NIGHTS  
DETROIT-SEPTEMBER 5-10



"New to the line, let the ships fall where they may!"

# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

The Only Farm Magazine Owned and Edited in Michigan

Published Bi-Weekly at  
Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1927

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## 4,000 Turn Out for Farmers' Day at M. S. C.

*Experimental Work Instructs, Good Talks Interest and Numerous Contests Amuse  
Crowd Attending Annual Event*

DAILY tasks were forgotten by 4,000 Michigan farm residents as they turned toward the tenth annual Farmers' Day held at Michigan State College. This event which, in the beginning, was intended to acquaint citizens of the State with the scope of the work being done at the College, has become so popular that visitors return year after year and always find something new in equipment or experimental work.

Farmers' Day this year concluded a week of group meetings at the College. Sister states and foreign nations have had representatives on the campus during the entire week and some of the prominent international figures in agriculture have worked together in an effort to develop a program that will advance agricultural interests.

Some of these familiar with the crowded events of Farmers' Day beat the clock a trifle, and arriving the night before, camped out on the College picnic grounds. These folks were perhaps able to see everything scheduled for their entertainment, but anyone that arrived later than 8:00 A. M. certainly did not.

The College farm now contains 1,345 acres and there is some work of interest on nearly every acre. Representatives of the many departments were stationed at their department's experimental plots to explain the work being done there.

The truck crops plot contains a number of varietal tests that are being run in an effort to find new varieties of vegetables that will taste a little better or have a more pleasing appearance. The busy city housewife selects her vegetables very often upon a basis of appearance, and the truck farmer must cater to this sort of buyer. If a combination of good looks and fine quality can be bred into a variety, this one will displace the old favorites in the seed catalogs.

Forestry has become one of the most popular projects and the forestry plantings are no longer limited to the counties in the northern part of the State. A steady stream of visitors passed through the College forestry nursery and saw beds of pine trees now only a few inches in height but which in years to come will clothe some hillside with silent grandeur.

### Study Experiments

Experimental work in farm crops covers many acres and includes most of the crops grown in Michigan. This year a new barley and an improved strain of wheat have been increased and seed will be distributed to Michigan seed growers. The barley is a two-rowed smooth awned variety and the wheat was developed to supply a grain that would make a fine pastry flour.

The experimental plot showing a comparison of frost resistance between Polar Dent corn, developed at the College, and some of the better grown northern sorts shows that the Polar Dent went through two hard frosts after planting with much less damaged sustained than any other variety in the plot.

One plot contained four acres of a biennial sweet clover which is three weeks later in blossoming than the common sweet clover. The original plant of this new clover was discovered by a Cheboygan county farmer. The variety promises to be a better pasture crop than that commonly sown by Michigan farmers.

The College livestock does not suffer in comparison with animals owned by individuals or corporations. International champions

greeted Farmers' Day visitors in the new horse barn, and animals being fitted for the fair circuit this fall were judged by a critical group whose opinions have been obtained in the school of experience.

Pens of birds in the International Egg Laying contest drew their share of attention. The records of some of the hens in the contest excited considerable comment. Farmers not directly interested in poultry raising seemed to believe that some form of magic was involved in caring for hens that fail to lay eggs only 50 or 60 days throughout an entire year. Many farm women left the contest pens with a determined look that presaged a raid upon the grain bins at home. Father is going to have to go to mill for bran and midds.

### Plowing Contest

In the plowing contest most of the younger entrants passed up the two-horse walking plow event and signed on the dotted line to compete in tractor plowing. The equipment and horses were furnished by the College and back furrows had been struck out for each contestant. Demonstrations for the control of corn borer this year have brought out the fact that many farmers do not take advantage of the adjustments on their plows so that the best possible job of plowing can be done.

In the College contest all plows were wrongly adjusted and each entrant was given 15 minutes to correctly adjust the plow and complete one half bout of plowing. Then all contestants started together and completed two and one half bouts. Winners were determined by skill shown in adjusting the plow, quality of work done, and time taken to complete the plot.

Winners in the two-horse walking plow division were John Helmstra, Zeeland, first; C. B. Rockwell, Cassopolis, second; Jesse Laxton, Leslie, third; R. D. Spear, Mason, fourth; and John Hawkins, Hudson, fifth.

First place for plowing done with four horses on a sulky plow was won by H. T. Cantrell, Mason; and the other place winners were H. C. Skinner, Dimondale, second; John Hawkins, Hudson, third; and Walter Wilcox, Ewart, fourth.

A dry soil and an alfalfa sod proved a hard combination for sulky plows both horse and tractor drawn. The judges awarded first place to Lawrence Every, Mason; second to Alfred Grueber, Frankenmuth; third to E. A. Clark, Breckenridge; and fourth to O. J. Webb, Charlotte, in the tractor plowing class.

### Horseshoe Pitching

Nothing counted but ringers in the finals of the horseshoe pitching contest. Ringside opinions were freely offered that the finalists had magnetized the stakes and shoes. Elmer Fought, St. Louis, defeated Tom Serrine, Midland, in the finals, but not until the dust settled about the last ringer was the result determined.

A slender but wiry individual from Bath tossed a milk can twenty-seven and a half feet and won the milk can pitching event. The winner, H. L. Brooks, Bath, threw the milk can one foot further than F. C. Richards, Howell, who bettered the toss of E. G. Fair, Jackson, by four inches.

One hundred dollars was won by the choir of the M. E. Church, Blissfield, as first prize in the choir singing contest. Sixty dollars went to the St. Paul's choir, Warren; thirty

dollars to the M. E. Church choir, Hayes, and twenty dollars to the choir from the Congregational Church, Pinckney.

Dean R. S. Shaw was chairman of the afternoon program. President K. L. Butterfield welcomed the guests to the College and introduced two representatives of international agricultural organizations.

### Several Good Talks

Dr. Jacob Lange, dean of the Smallholder's Agricultural School, Province of Fuen, Denmark, gave a lucid description of the problems of the Danish farmers and the progress made in improving agricultural conditions there. Doctor Lange said that the Danes have a proverb, "Too much dirt on your boots makes you a conservative." This he said meant that the holders of large tracts of land were opposed to modern ideas.

The Danes find that their best interests are served by dividing the land among small holders and promoting cooperative effort among the farmers. One statement that Doctor Lange made which appealed to his audience was that the immigration laws of this country are the personal affair of this nation, and subject to determination on that basis.

Dr. Asher Hobson, U. S. delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, said that in no country is the business of agriculture paying a fair return for labor and interest on the capital invested, when a fair value is placed upon this capital investment. Continuing, he stated that the American farmer should be sympathetic with any attempt to raise the standards of living of foreign farmers as at the present time the foreigner has an advantage in world markets due to his ability to subsist upon a smaller return for his products.

C. W. Pugsley, president of South Dakota State College, told his audience that increased efficiency in production, the establishment of better marketing systems, and national and state legislation designed to give agriculture equal advantage with all other industries were, in his opinion, all necessary for the improvement of agricultural conditions. President Pugsley stated that the movement of farmers to the city was not in itself alarming to him, but that figures which show that, recently, a large share of this migration is made up of young men are just cause for alarm.

Agricultural prosperity in the future depends upon the retaining upon the farms of a fair share of boys born on the farm, according to President Pugsley, and he believes that the time is near at hand when this nation must decide upon a policy of the equality of agriculture with other industries or else sacrifice agriculture to build up the cities.

National aid in increasing efficiency of production and assistance in establishing markets are vital needs, according to this speaker, and there should be an adjustment of tax burdens in many cases.

President Pugsley thinks that the establishment of a deep-sea-waterway would result in immediate benefits to the farmers of the northwest, and that the establishment of ocean ports on the Great Lakes would aid all industries in this section.

The speaker's conclusion is that we are in the midst of determining the future status of agriculture and the answers found for the present day problems of farmers will in a great measure influence the future prosperity of farmers and the nation at large.

## Hardigan Alfalfa Leads in Variety Test

By HOWARD RATHER

Extension Specialist, Michigan State College

HARDIGAN alfalfa, bred a few years ago by the Michigan State College for seed producing ability, ranks right at the top as a hay producer according to the results of an alfalfa variety test recently harvested on the J. L. Wedge farm in Sanilac county.

The test was planted on Mr. Wedge's farm in 1924 by D. F. Rainey of the Farm Crops Department of the Michigan State College. Nine varieties were included and good stands secured with each. The next year there was but little difference in the plots grown from northern seed, but the Argentine alfalfa already had suffered some from winter killing.

After two more winters the various kinds of alfalfa began to show their true worth. The Argentine and Turkestan stands killed out almost entirely; the variegated varieties of alfalfa proved most hardy, while the northern commons, led by Michigan grown seed, followed in order. Hardigan, in one cutting, outdistanced the Grimm by over one-third of a ton of hay per acre. Grimm and Cossack were practically tied for second in the three-year-old race.

The results of this test are almost identical with those secured by Professor C. R. Megee at the Michigan State College Experimental farm and are quite significant, particularly as the alfalfa seed growing industry spreads throughout Michigan.

Apparently alfalfa seed grown in the regions of a northern humid climate deserves first ranking in hardiness and Michigan Common Alfalfa seed should find a ready market at a premium over other common alfalfas for corn belt, northern and eastern states.

Hardigan alfalfa is living up to the fondest hopes which those who have known the variety had had for it. Not only does it more than double the Michigan farmer's seed growing opportunity, because of its profuse blossoming habits and ability to set seed, but, according to several years of careful trial further supported in the Sanilac tests described above, Hardigan is Michigan's best hay producer.

The variety is now being increased by members of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association working under supervision of the Farm Crops Department of the Michigan State College. Two hundred sixty acres of new seedlings were put out the past spring as seed growing demonstrations in which the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, the Michigan State College, and the New York Central and Pennsylvania railroads cooperated, while about 150 acres of older seedlings will come into seed production this year.

Following are the yields records of air-dry hay from the first cutting in the Sanilac county test as taken (Continued on Page 23)



# Growers From 26 Counties Tour Fruit Belt

Seven Other States Represented In Annual Trip of Michigan Horticultural Society

By HERBERT NAFZIGER

Editor Fruit and Orchard Department, THE BUSINESS FARMER

ON July 26, 27, and 28 a caravan of fruit growers from 26 Michigan counties and from seven states made a tour of the southwestern fruit belt of Michigan. The occasion was the annual tour of the Michigan State Horticultural Society. Many interesting things were seen and many lessons learned. While the personnel of the caravan changed somewhat during the three days, yet a train of from 50 to 75 automobiles was constantly in line, each car flying the American flag as the official insignia of the tour.

## First Day

The pilgrims assembled at the Graham Horticultural Experiment Station, which is located 4 miles west of Grand Rapids. This well conducted and beautifully located station deserves to be visited by every fruit grower in Michigan. The first thing of horticultural interest which greeted the eyes of the tourists was some very interesting pollination work with McIntosh apple trees. The limbs which had been pollinated with McIntosh pollen were completely bare of fruit. Those which were pollinated with Jonathan pollen were loaded, thus showing in a striking manner that McIntosh is self-sterile. Spy pollen gave a fair set, Wealthy and Delicious a good set, and Greening pollen gave no set at all. The Greening was said to be a very poor pollenizer for any variety.

As the tourists walked over the station grounds they saw peach trees on which the moderate and "long" pruning systems had proved the best. They saw young Spy apple trees which had been girdled to make them come into bearing, with results thus far in the negative. A block of Plum trees on which the fruit had been thinned in previous years were so much more vigorous than the unthinned trees that the project looked like a fertilizer experiment. Rows of heavily pruned young apple trees looked weak and dwarfed beside rows which had been lightly pruned. The result of heavy pruning was very marked on Spy and Duchess, and not quite so striking in the case of Baldwin, Greening and

Grimes. A block of young Golden Delicious showed very severe winter injury and killing at the collar, while adjoining Red Delicious showed practically none. A red raspberry variety test indicated that the Cuthbert is still the "old reliable."

Dinner was served to the tourists on the station lawn and Prof. Gardner made a few remarks on the apple scab situation. Said he, "Lick scab before blossom time or it will lick you." While this is the worst scab year in perhaps two decades, scab can be controlled in any year. Three-fourths of the failure to control scab this year was said to be due to the fact that the early sprays, especially the pre-pink, did not go on in time. "Three days too late

was as bad as three months too late," said Prof. Gardner. The growers were also warned against using new and untried spray materials, but were advised to use standard materials and let the experiment stations do the experimenting.

## Visit Getz Farm

From the Graham Station the caravan wended its way to the Geo. F. Getz estate; located 4½ miles northwest of Holland. Among the attractions here were a well stocked zoo; and a large vegetable garden under irrigation. Of chief interest to the fruit growers however, was a greenhouse full of ripening fruit. Great clusters of both blue and white grapes hung from the roof. Peach and nectarine trees, loaded

with beautiful fruit were trained fanshaped on wires, in the European espalier method. Bearing apple trees and fig trees were seen growing in large tubs, and muskmelons trained upright on wires with the heavy melons supported in net sacks were a sight to behold.

The next stop was at the O. H. Roth farm, near Fennville, where Prof. H. A. Cardinell gave a night dusting demonstration. Both horse drawn and tractor drawn dusters were used. One of the tractor dusters was driven by a power take-off from the tractor. Trees of various size were dusted and large old apple trees were dusted with the outfit moving down the row just a trifle faster than the average man can walk. Gas-light flares were used for illumination. Prof. Cardinell is conducting comparative dusting and spraying experiments and is expected to present his findings at the society's meetings next winter.

## Second Day

On the morning of the second day the horticultural pilgrims assembled near Fennville at the farm of Geo. DuVall. Here a wonderful crop of South Haven peaches was seen. At the D. W. Wadsworth farm were seen heavy crops of Spy, McIntosh, Snow and Jonathan. The fruit was very clean, being free from blemishes and aphids. The orchards on these two farms presented examples of extreme clean culture. Not a weed to be seen.

Between Fennville and South Haven a stop was made at the F. M. Barden place where the caravan drove out through a large and heavily laden peach orchard.

At the James Nicol pear orchard, near South Haven, was seen the result of pollination work carried on by Stanley Johnston, superintendent of the South Haven experiment station. A large screen cage was built enclosing two Bartlett and two Seckel pear trees. Another cage enclosed two Bartlett and two Bosc trees. In each cage was placed a colony of bees during the blossom period. In the Bartlett-Seckel cage the Bartlett trees were bare of fruit, only two

(Continued on page 20.)



AN "OH HENRY" BUT NOT A CANDY BAR

The tractor you see here was made from a Ford touring car and is used to plow and cultivate a garden. H. W. Finkbeiner, of Huron county, is inventor, manufacturer, owner and operator of this "Oh Henry."

## Eaton County Farmer Gets Thieves "Number"

By R. J. MCCOLGAN

the scene, he found that Bobtail had surprised the thieves and they were hurrying to their car which was waiting on the main road about twenty rods from the chicken house. They drove away without lights and Mr. Hall immediately started in pursuit.

In the mean time Mr. Hall's son, Alton, had heard the commotion over at the old homestead, saw his father's car back out of the yard and race down the road. He followed in his own car and there was a merry chase on for three miles where the chicken thieves turned on to a cross road and the two Halls lost track of the thieves. The father decided to go on home but the son was determined to run the thieves down and he crossed over to a road a mile north and headed directly to a car coming as he had thought they would probably make that circle. When he met the car he immediately turned around to follow the trail. When the chicken thieves saw his car turning to follow them, there was another wild chase across the country for about five miles. Alton Hall was able finally to get close enough to the car to get the license number and when he had accomplished this he returned to his home and the sheriff was immediately notified and a warrant sworn out for the party carrying the license number obtained by Alton.

Alton's mother immediately wrote THE BUSINESS FARMER the details of the exciting night ride and all of the rules and regulations required by THE BUSINESS FARMER in paying the \$50.00 rewards were lived up to. Thirty-five or forty chickens were stolen from our reader, Amos Bow-

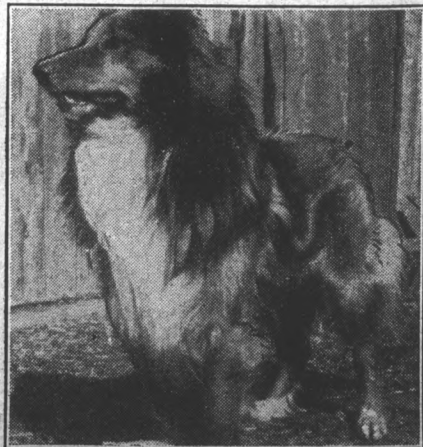
ser, and when the writer called on Mrs. Bowser, he was given a complete story of the details of the robbery and was told that Alton Hall was surely entitled to the reward money in this case. We later talked with the authorities and everyone in the neighborhood agreed that Alton Hall rendered a real service to the community in running down the chicken thieves involved in this case. The sheriff, in looking up the license number in Lansing, found that the car belonged to Richard Eggleston of Lansing, a former Charlotte boy. When Eggleston was arrested, he immediately pleaded guilty. His companion, Miss Dorothy Scott, a waitress at the Reo Hotel in Lansing, demanded an examination and she was dismissed with the payment of costs. Eggleston was sentenced to serve from nine months to five years at Ionia.

Sheriff H. W. Boorn feels that this same Eggleston has been instrumental in stealing hundreds of chickens and now that he is safe in the "coop" at Ionia, that there will be less chickens stolens around Charlotte and that the farmers can rest a little easier at night.

We, of THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, want to congratulate Alton Hall on his courage in running down these chicken thieves. It is the business of the chicken thief to steal and he goes prepared to defend himself in emergency and there have been many cases where the farmers have been shot by thieves. All of this Alton Hall knew when he took that wild ride after the chicken thieves on the night of June 1st but he was

determined that his neighborhood should be made safe and he did not hesitate to take his life in his own hands following the thieves until he had accomplished his purpose. Had he lacked courage Eggleston might still be operating in and around Charlotte instead of being quietly tucked away at Ionia.

With the same determination as that shown by Alton Hall, we feel that the chicken thieves will eventually be driven out of Michigan. When every farmer determines that he will not stand for these night prowlers, then it is going to be a mighty unhealthy day for these parasites.



Bobtail, the family pet and watch dog, is really the one entitled to the reward, according to the Halls, because if it had not been for his barking and making a fuss they would probably not have learned about the thieves until the next morning, and then it would have been too late to catch them.



Alton Hall, of Charlotte, is poison to chicken thieves. He recently followed an auto in which there was stolen poultry, got the license number and later received \$50 from M. B. F. for his good work. Mrs. Hall is shown standing beside him.

It takes real moral courage to get up in the wee small hours of the morning, coolly dress, get into your car and chase a chicken thief down the road. It is easy enough to sit around the corner store and tell how brave you are but it takes real men to do what Orris J. Hall and his son, Alton, did in running down a chicken thief who had been working systematically, stealing hundreds of chickens in the vicinity of Charlotte.

About one o'clock on the morning of June 1st, Orris J. Hall was awakened by his faithful dog, Bobtail. Bobtail had noticed a car on the road and had heard some commotion across the road from the Hall home and his doggy instinct told him there was something wrong and in his language of a good healthy bark, he woke his master. Mr. Hall immediately arose, dressed and started an investigation. He heard some hens squawking and found that thieves were just leaving the hen roost of his neighbor, Amos Bowser. About the time Mr. Hall appeared on



# THRU OUR HOME FOLKS' KODAKS



**HAPPY SUMMER FOR ORPHAN.**—Last summer Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Pfeil, Saginaw county, kept an orphan boy at their home. He played with their daughter, Elaine, having a wonderful time.



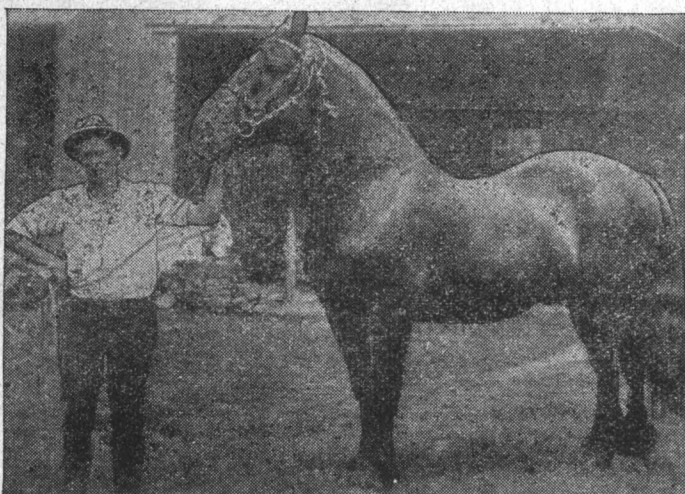
**SOME HUNTER, SAY WE!**—We are indebted to Harry Robeck, Gladwin county, for the picture. Sort of looks like beginner's luck.



**"MONTCALM COUNTY FARMERS."**—This is Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Hazelton, of Montcalm county. Mrs. Hazelton's sister, Miss Marie Davis, of the same address loaned the picture to us.



**"GIDDAP, PONY!"**—Derral and Kathleen Lane, children of Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Lane, who are Genesee county readers of M. B. F. Nice pony they have, isn't it?



**ISN'T HE PROUD?**—Ponies are nice for children to ride and drive but when it comes to doing work we need horses like this one. Frank A. Horn, of Barry county, writes, "This is Jim Smith with his Percheron stallion, the best in Barry county."



**MARRIED FOR FIFTY YEARS.**—We congratulate Mr. and Mrs. L. L. David, of Genesee county. They have eight children, 19 grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren.



**"WHO WILL BE OUR HORSE?"**—So speaks the children of Mr. and Mrs. George Zieske, of Monroe county. According to their mother they enjoy the picture page very much.



**FRIENDS.**—Mrs. Hazel DeGroat, of Montcalm county, advises that this is Mrs. Alta Coe and Mrs. Lillian Sanders.



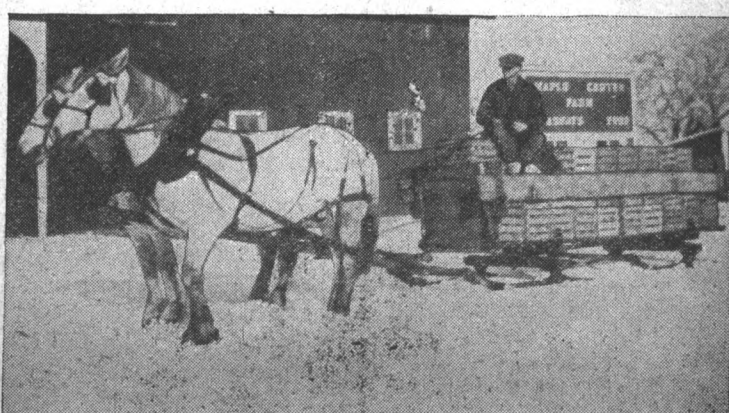
**TENDING SHEEP.**—The young shepherd is Karl Nicke and the young lady with him is his sister, Selma. They are minding a sheep for their grandpa, Samuel Smith, Montcalm county, who sent the picture to us.



**JUST LOAFING AROUND.**—From Delta county in the Upper Peninsula comes this picture. It was sent in by Miss B. Caron and she advises us that the three girls are, right to left, Evelyn LaBlanc, Blanche Caron and Bernadette Caron taking life easy.



**"VIRGINIA BRAMBLE ENJOYING HER BATH."**—Sent in by Mrs. Walter Bramble, Calhoun county.



**READY FOR MARKET WITH A LOAD OF POTATOES.**—"My son Lee with our team in front of the barn," writes Newton Jaquays, of Montcalm county. Note the sign with "Maple Center Farm, N. Jaquays, Prop." on it. It is a very good idea to have a name for your farm, particularly if you maintain a roadside market.



### POTATOES IN DRY SEASON

During a long dry season, will it help potatoes any to bank them with dirt? We applied rotted barn manure on our potato ground and potatoes are scabby. Does this effect them? Will you please give us the formula for scab treatment?—J. D., Byron Center, Mich.

**D**URING dry weather it is not advisable to hill up the rows of potatoes. Level cultivation is preferred in dry seasons. When the rows are rigged very high the soil dries out much quicker than it does where level cultivation is practiced.

If there is any of the potato scab organism in your soil it is likely that heavy applications of manure applied shortly before the potatoes are planted may increase the amount of scabby potatoes. It is advisable to apply stable manure the fall or winter previous to planting.

Formaldehyde, one pint strength to forty gallons of water is the solution that will help control potato scab. The seed is soaked in the solution for thirty minutes.

A disinfectant solution, however, that is especially recommended now is the corrosive sublimate solution. It controls not only scab, but black scurf disease on the tubers. The strength of the solution is to use four ounces of corrosive sublimate to thirty gallons of water, soaking the potatoes for thirty minutes. You will get detailed instructions on potato seed treatment from Extension Bulletins No. 49 and 125 from Michigan State College.—H. C. Moore, Extension Specialist, M. S. C.

### ATTENDING SCHOOL

I would like to know if a child has completed its eight grades at school and has a diploma and is under sixteen years of age, can they be compelled to attend school until 16 or may they quit if they like?—A. G., Burr Oak, Mich.

**A** CHILD cannot be compelled to attend school after he has passed the grades offered in that school. Therefore, in a primary school district no pupil can be compelled to attend after he has received a county eighth grade diploma. If he lives in a graded school district which maintains high school he must enter high school and attend until he has reached the age of sixteen unless excused by the proper authorities as provided by law.—C. L. Goodrich, Deputy Supt. of Public Instruction.

### TRESPASSERS

A farmer owns a piece of land, a stream of water runs through, it is not a river but is a dredged creek. Hunters and trappers seem to think they own the whole of it, setting traps and hunting at all times. Is there a law that will keep them off land that you own and pay tax upon? Have posted in county paper. They cut wire fence to go along the stream. I am unable to keep it fenced so it will hold stock on the low land.—G. R., Woodland, Mich.

**O**THER people would have no right to hunt or trap on your land without your permission, and you could bring legal proceedings against trespassers to collect damages.—Legal Editor.

### VERBAL AGREEMENT

I wish to ask if I rent a farm by verbal agreement for one year, has the man I rented it from a right to serve a paper on me to move in thirty days? I have kept my part of the agreement. Can he put me off?—H. M., Goodrich, Mich.

**I**F you have a verbal agreement to rent the place for a year, the landlord could not compel you to move until your year was up, provided you have kept your part of the agreement.—Legal Editor.

### FURNISHING TRANSPORTATION

I live a mile and half from school but my children have to go two miles and three-quarters to school on account of there not being any road across. Can I compel the township to haul my children? I hauled them all last fall one way and would like to know if I am compelled to pay my school tax. There is a mile of new road across that was brush two years ago but wasn't finished.



HARVESTING RYE IN KALKASKA COUNTY

Geo. W. Allen, of Kalkaska county, sent us this picture taken while cutting rye on the farm of R. E. Bell, in the same county.

## 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.)

It is a hard road to build, very wet in the spring and fall on account of river running along side of it for a half mile.—S. J. S., Lincoln, Mich.

**I**N a primary or graded school district the school board have authority to provide transportation for such of the children of the district as in their judgment should be furnished with such transportation. However, whether or not any transportation shall be provided in such district rests entirely in the discretion of the school board. The school sites in such districts are determined by a 60 per cent vote of the qualified school electors.

In township unit districts the school board has authority to determine where schools shall be maintained in the township district and they also have authority to provide for the transportation of pupils within the school district.

Ten or more qualified school elec-

tors who are aggrieved at any order, action, or decision of the school board with reference to the maintenance of school or the transportation of pupils may appeal from the action, order, or decision of the school board to the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Upon receipt of such appeal, the Superintendent of Public Instruction has authority to confirm or to amend the action taken by the school board.—G. N. Otwell, Supt. of Rural Education.

### INHERITANCE TAX

If four persons inherit four thousand dollars apiece from a person who is not a relative what sum would each one have to pay to the State? N. J. T., Bannister, Mich.

**O**N estates passing to persons who are not relatives of decedent, a tax of 25% is payable to the State.—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.)

### WANTS LAW

**D**EAR EDITOR: I see a few articles on the way to handle the chicken thief. Now I would suggest that there be a law enacted that any person found on the road with chickens, no matter who, between sun down and sunrise the next morning, on conviction be fined \$500.00 together with one year in jail. I believe in making things strong enough so they don't break easy and that a fellow will know when he breaks it. Yours for right.—C. H. S., Shelby, Michigan.

### FAVORS PERMANENT LICENSE PLATES

**D**EAR EDITOR: Burt Osborn, Benzie County, expresses the sentiments of nine-tenths of the people of the entire State when he

says we got a rotten deal in our legislature and I must say that of all the dilly-dally sessions we have had in the past, this one takes the cake for being the most bull-headed and our Governor is not so very far behind in some respects. Of course, he has done many good deeds but made some bad ones that take the shine off the good ones. If it hadn't been for his threat to veto, we would have had a permanent auto plate law in connection with the gas tax and nearly everyone would have been satisfied but now we shall oppose the gas tax until we get the plate law. Of course we had some good honest men in the lower house that tried to give us a square deal but there was too much opposition. Our representative from Shiawasee county did all he could for us but failed to win, and to think that they (the legis-

## 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.



A SANILAC COUNTY FARM HOME

This cosy home is owned by Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Sheppard, of Sanilac county. Mr. Sheppard is an old subscriber to M. B. F. and says he lives near the best town in the best county in the best state in the Union.

lature) had the gall to vote themselves a raise in salary. Well most of them should have a raise with a sharp-toed boot and be elected to stay at home hereafter. We will fix that raise for them when it comes to a vote in November. There is another thing we are sadly in need of and that is an income tax to relieve real estate and we are going to have it sometime or know the reason why.—C. S. Bolt, Shiawasee County.

### PHEASANTS

**D**EAR EDITOR: In June 18th issue "J. P. G." makes a complaint regarding pheasants. To settle an argument, I would be interested to hear your opinion.

It seems to me that a farmer has a perfect right to destroy at will pheasants, skunks, rabbits and similar pests where they do damage to a farmer's property. I am blessed with all three of these nuisances and while rabbits have so far done no noticeable damage, still last night a skunk visited all my six poultry houses, fortunately closed tight, and yesterday I found the pheasants had raised "hob" with my corn. Surely we can shoot other thieves, besides chicken thieves, or is there to be only a strictly open season on the latter?

I also read in M. B. F. regarding the further introduction of rabbits by some party. Is there no means of curbing this sort of thing? I thought everyone knew of Australia's bitter experience with introducing rabbits, or to come nearer home, ask any farmer in eastern Nevada what he would do to anyone trying to introduce more rabbits there.

In short, Michigan is no place to introduce rabbits, we have not enough wolves, coyotes, lynx, etc. in our forests to keep down this and other pests.—T. R. A., Milhington, Michigan.

### PHEASANTS

**D**EAR EDITOR: I saw a little letter in your paper from J. P. G., of Lansing, wanting to know how he could get rid of the worst thief the farmer had, the ring neck pheasant. The best remedy I know of is a good shot gun loaded with buck shot. A few treatments and they won't be in the corn or grain field.—E. S. G., Onaway, Mich. —But you forget, neighbor, that it is against the law to kill the ring neck pheasant except from October 25th to 30th each year. Should the law be changed?—Editor.

### ENJOYING ARTICLES

**D**EAR EDITOR:—We are enjoying George Slocum's articles and the little map makes it more easily understood even by the fourth grade children in our family. We all, even the two-year-old enjoy the pictures "Thru Our Home Folks Kodaks."—Floyd LeClear, Barry Co., Michigan.

## 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.

- No. 1.—POULTRY RATIONS.
- No. 2.—MODERN WATER SUPPLY.
- No. 3.—SOIL FERTILIZERS.
- No. 4.—SEED CORN CURING.
- No. 5.—GOSPEL OF GOOD FEEDING.
- No. 6.—BEFORE YOU INVEST.
- No. 7.—FARM SANITATION.
- No. 8.—FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
- No. 9.—FROM EGG TO MARKET.
- No. 11.—MINERALS AND FEEDING.
- No. 12.—LINSEED OIL MEAL.
- No. 13.—FIGHT THE CORN BORER.
- No. 14.—UNDER-GRADE APPLES.
- No. 15.—RAISING APPLES.
- No. 16.—TIRE CARE.
- No. 17.—FARMERS' TAX GUIDE.
- No. 18.—BARN AND HOW TO BUILD.
- No. 19.—CONCRETE BUILDINGS.
- No. 20.—MOTHS AND BEETLES.
- No. 21.—FEEDING FOR EGGS.
- No. 22.—CHICK CARE AND FEEDING.
- No. 23.—BETTER GRAINS AND HAY.

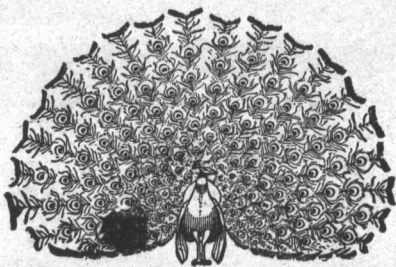
Bulletin No. 24.—100 DELICIOUS FOODS FROM BASIC RECIPES. These four basic recipes are for white bread, biscuits, loaf cake and cookies, and from them a housewife can make any number of variant foods according to her own skill and inventiveness.



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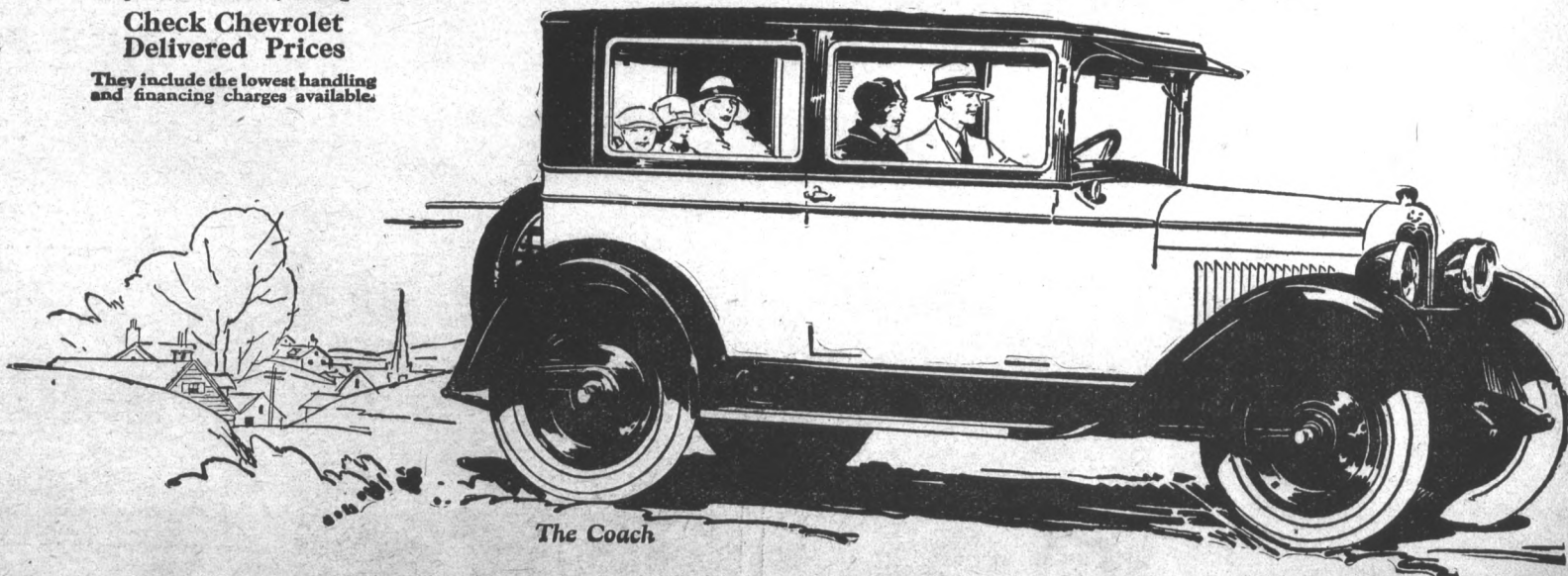
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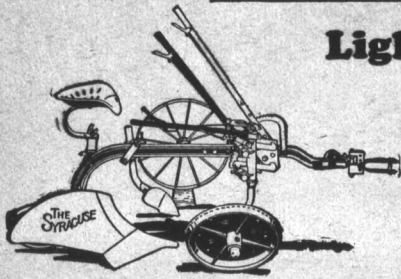
The Coach

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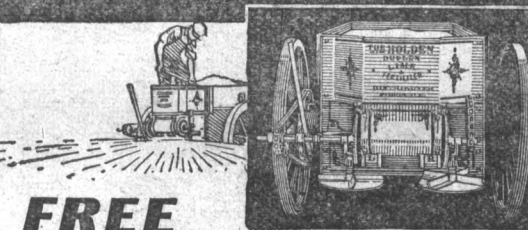
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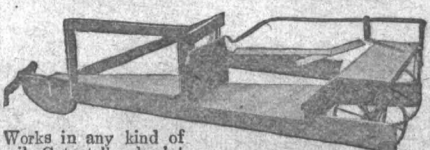
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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE BUSINESS FARMER



## 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.)

### Timothy for Seed

AMONG several letters I have just answered I find several along the same questioning, and this causes me to believe there are many others who are thinking of the same things. One of these is about timothy seed. I have often wondered why there was not more timothy grown for seed in Michigan. Many farmers grow timothy to sell for hay, and many times to harvest it for seed would pay better. The straw makes a very good feed and often is as good as timothy hay which has become over ripe. It is threshed with a grain separator, a special timothy screen being used, and any thresherman would be glad to obtain such a screen if he had occasion to use it. Hay is rather low priced, while timothy seed is high, and it seems many timothy fields might profitably be made into a seed crop.

L. W. MEERS

### Weeds

The correspondence I am receiving, together with our experience, all indicates that weeds are particularly troublesome this year. Many readers write and ask how to "get rid" of wild morning glory, smart weed, etc. There is no way of stopping the germination of these weed seeds in the soil. The only thing that can be done is to not let any more go to seed. This means some hand pulling, for cultivating will not tear all of the growing plants loose from the soil. Some think some sort of chemical might be used. The use of chemicals for such weeds is not practical in Michigan. In western states, some fields entirely covered with wild mustard have been treated with chemicals, but I have not known of it's being done in Michigan. Speaking of pulling weeds by hand, the writer knows all about it—in fact I think he could qualify as master of the art.

### More Sweet Clover

If I were asked to name the most talked about farm crop or plant I would yell "Sweet Clover." Few, if any plants, are more popular topics in the correspondence I receive than sweet clover. Everywhere where I go I have it talked to me, in one phase or another. Well that's all right. Sweet clover, the long despised, neglected weed, is coming into its own. It can and will be the salvation of many farms. However, from some of the letters I receive I fear it is going to disappoint some people. They expect too much of it. It is commonly called a weed, because it will come up and grow fine along hard dry roads, in old gravel pits and any old way side place. But it has a different nature when you want to tell it where and when to come up and grow! How like some of us humans; we like our own way

and are happy when we do as we please, but are very much at variance with the world in general when we are corraled and told what to do, and when to do it. Put it down where you can not help but notice it frequently enough not to forget it—sweet clover will not thrive in a soil deficient in lime. And while it may grow on newly plowed or loose soil, it is unwise to sow the seed on any but firm, solid ground. These two things are absolutely essential if sweet clover is to be a sure thing. It may grow on freshly plowed soil, but the chances are against its becoming a good stand. And strange as it may seem, it will winter kill if it does not get a good start in the fall. Today a man asked me if he could not plow his oat field after the oats were down and sow it to sweet clover for pasture next year. Sure he could, but he would quite likely lose his seed. If this had to be resorted to for pasture next year, I would rather simply disk the oat stubble and not plow it. Then if sufficient rain comes to make the seed start soon and grow fast, it will no doubt go through the winter all right. But for this August seeding, we find the early summer plowing, that has been harrowed at frequent intervals all summer up to about August 15th is the place to sow it, if results are what we are after.

### Pasture

Every year the problem of pasture seems to get more serious. I am asked many questions about this or that for pasture. Fact is, if these farmers who are always short on pasture would try hard enough to establish a pasture crop system, they would cease to have a pasture shortage. Too many farmers keep their stock on pasture fields too late in the fall, and twice too many farmers turn stock out to pasture unreasonably early in the spring. The poor pasture of mid-summer is often caused by this early grazing. It seems a very opportune time to state our old friend Rye has been neglected of late years. One of the best farmers I have known kept considerable stock for the size of his farm, but he had a system of handling them in regard to pasture. He planned his fields so a small field next to a lane would be sown to rye early in the fall for early spring pasture. He kept his cows on this until the clover and other pasture had a start. He seeded this field to clover and I never knew it to fail. This clover was pastured one year and then what? Why he manured it well, and grew corn on it for the third year. What did he do with the corn? Why, when it got a good fair size he began to cut it and throw it over in the lane for the cows, to supplement his other pasture feeds and incidentally keep his milk flow up, when other farmers had theirs going down and when butter fat was going up! We, on Broadscope Farm, do not pose as dairy men, but if the time should come when we do, you will see three fields of four or five acres each, well

(Continued on page 20)



SAMPLE OF GRAIN THEY CAN GROW IN BAY COUNTY  
This grain was grown on the farm of C. A. Meier, of Bay county.



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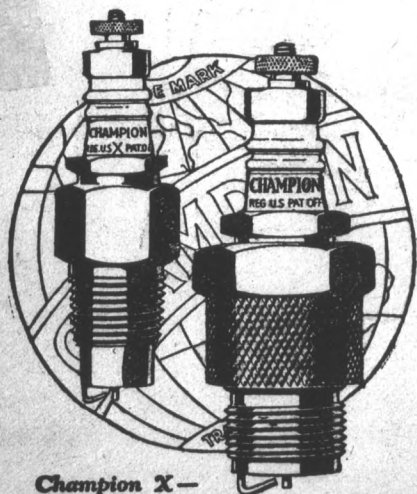
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## “Seventeen Is Grown Up”

A Frontier Story in the Days Before the Revolution

By A. E. DEWAR

**W**HE promised you a new story that would hold your attention from beginning to end and here it is. “Seventeen Is Grown Up” is a tale of the old frontier and the stream of immigration that was building up the back country and making ready for the great trip across the mountains which was to create a new empire in the territory between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi. They had a saying in those days that “seventeen is grown up in the back country” which accounts for the hero of our story, Duncan McAfee, an orphan, being only sixteen years old, yet matching his wits with highwaymen to rescue the young girl, Agnes Sawyer.—Editor.

### I—The Great Wagon Road

**S**AY good-bye to ‘em,” insisted a skinny trapper, whose buckskin shirt was gray with dirt, “things is bad on the road this spring—murdering, robbing and sculping. No good horses like them will ever get thru.”

Duncan, being neither a Moravian nor a pacifist, was not disturbed by these remarks as the Germans who stood around. Scotch and red-haired, prayers and dismal prophecies all bored him. Why didn’t they start?

He stuck his head out between the flaps of canvas that covered the rear end in the Conestoga wagon. About forty or so of the German inhabitants of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, were standing about and listening to the sober and measured exhortations of one of their number. Brother Grundvig, tho he was not going on the trip, was willing to talk about the road and its dangers; presently he would lead in another prayer. It was the year 1770, and the roads in the back country were still not overly safe. No doubt a small amount of praying seemed not unreasonable. Duncan sighed, and at the sound the despondent trapper turned toward him. He spat on the ground and shook his head.

“Babies, too,” he said as he looked squarely at Duncan. “Suckling babies, so to say. They should ought to leave you at home if the rest don’t care what happens.”

“Sculped they’ll be,” he declared, “and you, too. Things is bad on the road this spring.”

Brother Grundvig raised his voice—he may have heard. At least he spoke of how the Moravians had come over to America years before, how the Lord had prospered them in their new home, how they had founded colonies here at Bethlehem and even in the far frontier at Bethabara in North Carolina. He told his listeners how the sound of trumpets had miraculously frightened off the Cherokees from Bethabara in 1765 and how the Lord would most surely guide this little train safely down the long road from Bethlehem to the Carolina colony.

Duncan pulled his head in again, and thought how he would like to crack the trapper’s head with a tomahawk. His youthful look was sometimes a source of irritation to him, tho very often he found it useful. Sixteen years old, he was only four feet four, and had a mild, innocent expression more fitted to an unusually cherubic boy of ten.

Two men climbed into the wagon seat. A whip cracked. The wagon lumbered off. The flap was thrust open hastily, and Brother Grundvig, trotting behind the wagon, panted: “A good journey,

Duncan. May you find your uncle well.”

Duncan McAfee said something unintelligible and blushed. He was grateful. The old German had been good to him. Duncan’s father had been killed by a falling tree soon after the family had come to Pennsylvania, in 1766. His mother had died just three months ago. All of this had moved Brother Grundvig to sympathy. He found that the boy had an uncle in Hillsboro, North Carolina, and had offered to send him to his relative by the first wagon train that went down to the Moravian settlement in that colony. Duncan had accepted that offer, but only because he was anxious to get away from Bethlehem and the country around it.

The Moravian’s solicitude for his tender years aroused some secret mirth. How did Brother Grundvig think he and his mother had lived four years on the frontier? His hunting and trapping had done it. It was characteristic of him, that he had carried his furs to a trading post some distance away. There the trader thought the boy was acting as an errand boy for some old trapper. In the village he was shy and apparently timid. This was a habit of deception that had grown on him, just as there had grown on him the habit of breaking the trail in the woods, of doubling back to see if he was followed, of always keeping under cover. To make others think he was young and futile was good cover of one sort, just as a good screen of dogwood was good cover of another sort. He cherished his skill in both. The wagons rattled slowly along. The men on the seat talked in slow German. Duncan listened for a while, then curled up with his head on a sack of oats and went to sleep.

It was several days later that they took the ferry at Mecklenburg, crossed the Potomac, and climbed up the ridge that shut them off from the valley of the Shenandoah valley, at Staunton, Shawnees country of a sort, altho all the way the road led thru a section just one step back from the frontier. Into Chamberstown, thru which they had recently passed, fugitives had poured during the trouble of ‘65 but the savages themselves had not penetrated that far. So, farther down the Shenandoah valley, at Staunton, Shawnees fresh from the slaughter of whites at Cow Pasture, had come within a few miles of the town. At any time a really serious raid might break thru the chain of frontier posts, wreaking havoc in the valley of the Shenandoah.

Going up the hill back of Mecklenburg (the name was later changed to Shepherdstown) the teams passed a man, on foot. He fell in beside Duncan as they went on uphill. The Moravian drivers were up ahead, walking also.

“Where are you bound?” the man asked presently.

Duncan looked at the man out of the corner of his eye. He did not like the fellow’s looks. His air was hardly that of a man of the backwoods; neither had he the looks of a townsman. High moccasins were on his feet, but his small clothes and coat were of homespun. He carried a rifle and a knife in his belt. His skin cap was pulled down low over his eyes.

“To my uncle’s,” said Duncan, very innocently.

The man scowled. “Where might that be?”

Duncan was deliberately vague. “South of here—oh, a long way.”

“Beyond Frederickstown?” the fellow asked.

“I do not know,” said Duncan. “Brother Steiner knows the. He’s ahead.”

The stranger left him and went on to talk with the Moravians. Duncan kept his place. He did not know why the stranger was so curious, but he had no idea of satisfying that curiosity. He was Scotch, and cautious.

When they camped that night, the stranger stayed with them. He talked freely with the Moravians. They answered him with politeness; they did not like him, but they were not men to quarrel. Duncan noticed one thing; the stranger kept his skin cap on all the while.

They all lay down by the fire to sleep. Duncan woke once to look across the fire to where the stranger lay. The fire had blazed up a second to show that the cap had worked off the man while he slept. There was a deep scar on his forehead.

In the morning, the man left them. “Better take the left-hand road after you leave Augusta Court House,” he warned. “The other road is under water a good ways. Big rains this spring.”

Brother Steiner thanked him and said that he would remember. Duncan noted that the fellow had evidently worried the route of travel out of the Moravians.

“Why would they brand a man with an ‘R’ on his forehead?” Duncan asked Steiner later in the day.

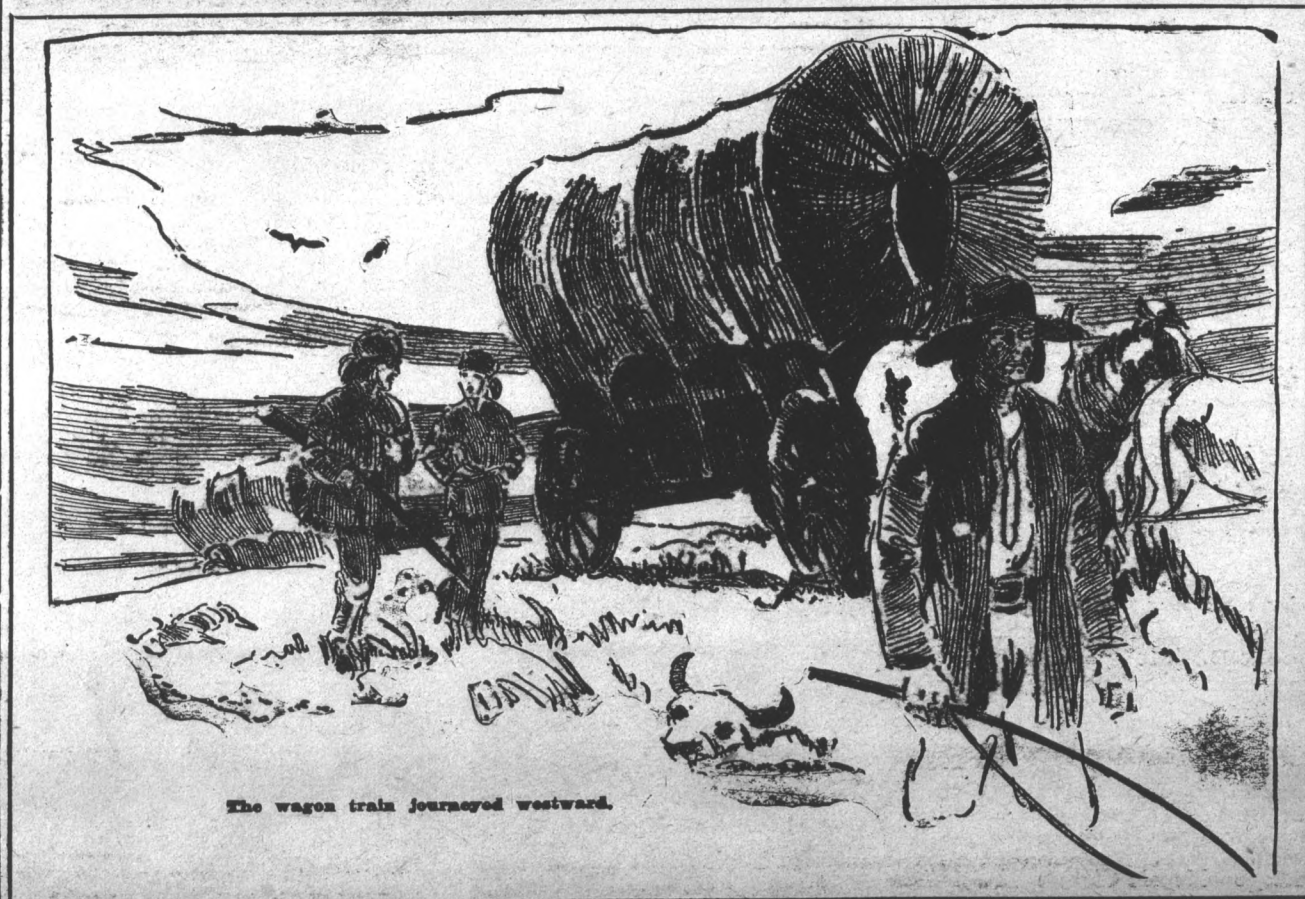
That happened, Steiner explained, to runaway bond servants. Men were brought over from England to serve five or ten years or longer as bond-servants, to pay for their passage, or debts, or for crimes. If they ran away and were caught, an “R,” for runaway, was branded on their foreheads.

“What caused you to think of it?” the leader inquired curiously.

“I heard about one once. I just wondered,” Duncan answered, and relapsed into silence again. He did not mention the “R” he had seen on the stranger’s forehead.

They found few other parties on the road south. This was unusual. For years, wagon after wagon had been rolling out from Philadelphia, down thru Chamberstown, across the river at Mecklenburg, and down the Shenandoah valley, to turn finally at the Roanoke and go on south to North Carolina. The great tide of emigration brought Germans, Scotch-Irish, Irish, in numbers that had built up the back country of three colonies to real strength in twenty years. The maps of the day showed “the great road to Carolina,” or the “emigrant road to Carolina,” as one of the most important highways.

At Fredericktown, Brother Steiner asked the tavern keeper about the change. (Continued in August 27th issue)



The wagon train journeyed westward.





## This Evil World

A NON-SECTARIAN SERMON BY

Rev. David T. Warner

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

**TEXT:** "We know that the whole world lieth in the evil one." 1 John 5:19. "Be not fashioned according to this world." Romans 12:2. "The kingdom of the world is to become the Kingdom of our Lord and his Christ." Rev. 11:15.

**A**N interested subscriber writes, "Have got something on my mind. Folks and the Bible tell us that this is an evil world. What should be my relation to this world?" It is hoped that the following will give some practical help. "The whole world lieth in the evil one." The world in this statement cannot refer to the created earth and the totality of material things. These the Creator pronounced good. But it does refer to the world of folks that, like mother Eve, choose to live Godless lives. This evil world was described by Jesus in the words, "Men loved the darkness rather than the light; for their works were evil." John was an intimate of Jesus and probably took much of his phraseology from him. Therefore, the world, to the apostle, carried the meaning that Jesus gave it; that is, that part of society that rejects Him as its Savior.

Now, St. John says, "We know" this. The "we" points out those individuals who are Christian believers, and have passed out of darkness into light. These occupy a point of vision from which social darkness is clearly seen. The apostle, having climbed to the summit of spiritual discernment, looks about upon the aggregate of society and sees so much evil, that he concludes "the whole world lieth in the evil one."

The more Christian one is, or the more one is immersed in the life of God in whom "is no darkness at all," the more sensitive one is to an evil environment. It is Sunday morning. I look out of my window to see a large car stop by a stream. Two men are soon ready for fishing. Now, I feel that these men are doing wrong and so long as they practice evil they belong to an evil world. They are living in the darkness rather than the Light. They show little or no regard for holy days or things. It is one's deep and abiding sense of God that makes one able to sense any sin. The more unspoiled the heart, the more soiled the world. God gives his children keen judgment on the moralities of life. Yet, you say that you do not fish on Sunday. But how much pleasure riding do you do in that new car? Is it possible that both of these pleasures violate the sanctities of the Day of Worship? But this evil world does many things on every day that the Christian does not do. God has given him such a measure of Light perception as to well illuminate the dark, devious ways of the flesh. The writer gratefully recognizes that much of society has been leavened and the Christian view of life prevails considerably; but, nevertheless, at the heart of much of our living is the spirit of the world. This spirit works out in ways and in institutions which the Christian can know and must antagonize.

What is our relation to this evil world? Negatively, it is, "Be not fashioned according to this world." Here, world means practically the same as it does in the mind of John. It refers to the set of Godless men, and their influences and notions, which exist around us. Of these, we are to beware. The blessed life consists in the operation of certain negative processes as well as positive. "Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, that standeth not in the way of sinners, and that sitteth not in the seat of the scoffers." The life that is growing in the grace and knowledge of our Savior, Jesus Christ, is ever sensitive to sharp antagonisms with the world.

And yet, how sensitive are we? He is a man who is a marked religionist. More plainly, his religion is marked

by a distinctive garb and great outward pretension. His neighbor, who was greatly in need, must sell his property. The trim professor of the brotherly Jesus did not want this real estate (?) yet would be brotherly to his neighbor and offered him a price. The price was half of what the property was worth. His brother's misfortune became his fortune, and he was glad. Where did this man take counsel? Of this evil world, of course. This the world says is but business tact or ability. But God calls it "covetousness" and associates it with "fornication, uncleanness, passion, evil desire." This man

would do well to quit his stage-playing at Christianity. But there are many like him in spirit and practice, and God is my witness. Fundamental morality is "Thou shalt not steal." Jesus warns, "Keep yourselves from all covetousness," but "Love your neighbor as yourself." Yet some people find pleasure in the world in the measure in which they can ape the world in business shrewdness and property accumulation. May God save us from sham and worldliness of spruce pretensions and endow us with a heart religion that gives to a neighbor, instead of tactfully, though legally, robs him of any good. Verily, Christ is our pattern. Choose this evil world if you will, but you shall be known eventually by the gods you have served. "Be not fashioned according to this world."

"The kingdom of the world is to become the kingdom of our Lord and his Christ." This becoming process is charged up to the Christian. Positively, he is related to the world as leaven is related to meal. He lives in the world, but is not a part of its

evil. But more ;as a lightholder of Christ he would drive away the darkness, and reconcile the world to God. Yet, there are some that say that it cannot be done. To these, the world is so full of evils that the spirit of Christ cannot or will not save it. They expect Christ soon to come and do the work for them. Other professors make friends of the world and adopt its program of life. To such, the passing gains and pleasures are substantial and satisfying. These should be warned by the inspired teaching, "Whosoever, therefore, would be a friend of the world is at enmity with God." But the Christian who is stout in the faith of the Christ, says, "The evil of the world must and can be overcome by the good. The Great Healer must be brought to the bedside of a sick society." This is the primary relation of every believer to the world in which he lives. His vocation is to mold customs, institutions, and pleasures not Christian patterns. In doing this, he shares in the triumph of his Lord, who said, "Be of good cheer, I have overcome the world."

# STOP these Losses at Seeding Time!

**YOU** can't afford to take chances with an old worn-out seeding machine. It puts a heavy expense on every acre planted—on every crop it sows. It costs you money in the time of your men and your teams or tractors—in land that brings no returns. *It eats up profits in grain that never grows.*

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**See the New SUPERIOR At Your Dealers—NOW**

See it equipped with attachments made especially for drilling in your type of soil. See for yourself how it will enable you to do better work, cover more acreage, raise bigger crops, and make more money.

Examine the method of seed rate control. See how the

**Make every acre produce a full crop -- with a NEW SUPERIOR Drill!**



Superior Grain Drills are guaranteed to give you the utmost accuracy in planting. Made in both Plain Grain and Fertilizer Grain models. For team or tractor. Single disc, double disc, or hoe furrow openers. Special design for every type of soil in every section of the country.

Double-Run Force Feed insures precision feeding—perfect timing—even spacing. No seeds cracked or wasted. No skipping or bunching.

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# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1927

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**THE RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.**  
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## RELIABLE ADVERTISERS

We will not knowingly accept the advertising of any person or firm who we do not believe to be thoroughly honest and reliable. Should any reader have any cause for complaint against any advertiser in these columns, the publisher would appreciate an immediate letter bringing all facts to light. In every case when writing say "I saw your advertisement in The Michigan Business Farmer." It will guarantee honest dealing.

"The Farm Paper of Service"

## PAYING FOR THE CLEAN-UP

THE European Corn Borer clean-up was a success, about 95 per cent of the pest having been destroyed in the total area under quarantine and possibly a larger per cent in Michigan where the program was followed almost to the letter. And now some of our good friends are writing us to learn why they have not received payment for their work.

Nearly 86,000 farmers in the infested area are entitled to checks for their work. During the last week in July these checks were being sent out at the rate of about three thousand per day so it is possible that most of this 86,000 have been compensated for their time and trouble. But if your field passed inspection and you have not received check covering your work drop us a line and we will look up the matter for you.

Some are expecting to be reimbursed for parts of their crops destroyed, like where grain was planted last fall on corn stubble and it was necessary to use a stubble beater this spring, but the government set the limit at \$2.00 per acre and a figure higher than that cannot be paid. There is no question in our mind but what the farmer suffering such losses is entitled to more than \$2.00 per acre. Of course, he must do the work at any cost if he wishes to save his crops from the borer, but he is not only fighting to save his own crops but his neighbors' who live beyond him, who have not had to face the problem yet. He is standing between the borer and his corn-belt neighbors, fighting their fight as well as his own, and he is entitled to just compensation if he does the job right. He should not be given a profit, neither should he suffer a loss that is more than his share.

## OUR NEW STORY

IF there is one type of story that we never get tired of, it is the tale of the frontier, of the days when our forefathers had to clear away the dense forest to build their humble cabins and till their little farms, planting and harvesting their crops with their musket near at hand because of the danger of being attacked by an enemy lurking in the forest. While we may enjoy reading any type of good clean story, there are none that give us such keen enjoyment as do the adventures of these hardy pioneers. Perhaps it is because there still flows through the veins of everyone of us the red blood of our adventurous forefathers.

We doubt if there is a man living who, when a boy, did not dream of the pioneers and listen with open-mouth wonder as his grandfather unfolded wonderful tales of the country in their day. Also his games included the adventures told him by his hardy ancestors, just as our boys of today live over again the days of the Revolution and before.

We are inclined to feel that these dreams and inspirations have helped cause thousands of country boys to become leaders in various industries and even the head of our country.

In this issue we are beginning a new story,

a tale laid in the days before the Revolutionary War, when the frontier lay on the eastern side of the Allegheny Mountains. "Seventeen is Grown Up" is the name of this new story and we know you are going to like it right from the first word of the first chapter until the final word of the last chapter. It is full of red-blooded action with a historical background. Don't miss it.

## THREE-CENT GAS TAX

A CANVAS of various sections of the State reveals that at least ninety per cent of the farmers were strongly in favor of the bill establishing four-cent gas tax, giving permanent license plates, discontinuing weight tax on passenger cars and lowering it on light trucks which was presented before our last Legislature but lost out in favor of the straight 3-cent tax on gasoline. Most of them felt it the most fair way of taxing to build and maintain highways and they were much disappointed when the Governor chose to sponsor the other bill. They boosted for the two-cent tax now in effect because they believe the man who uses the road should pay in proportion to use and the proposed bill was even more fair than the present law. However, our Governor tells us we must have more money to build the necessary roads and the gas tax being the best way to get it farmers are not taking an active stand against the increase which goes into effect September 5th. They are thankful that the money is not going to be raised by tax on their land.

## CONTROL RATHER THAN SPEED

THIRTY-FIVE miles per hour will no longer be the speed limit in Michigan after August 14th. From that date the motorist's slogan must be "Drive Safely" as the speed at which he travels is left to him, but he must have his automobile under control so as to not endanger the lives of the public. Reckless drivers will be severely punished.

This is a change we have favored and talked for years. Why have a limit of 35 miles an hour when there are many times and places that the motorist can travel 40, 45 or 50 miles with perfect safety to all and other times when 10 miles is too fast? Make the examination for driver's license something to be respected with the understanding that reckless driving will cause the license to be revoked and we need have no worry about a speed limit.

## GENERAL PROPERTY TAX

SPEAKING before the governors of various states convened at Mackinac Island the latter part of July Governor Fred W. Green attacked the general property tax, declaring it must be made to apply equitably to present conditions or abandoned.

"The general property tax, in operation, at least, is founded on the supposition that real estate constitutes the bulk of all property and the principal source of wealth," the Governor said. "In a modern industrial state this supposition is absurd. We must find a way to make the general property tax bear upon personal and even intangible property or we must find some new tax system to displace the present one."

We do not know of any statement that the Governor might make that would be more popular with the farmers than this. Perhaps he will be able to bring about a change in our method of taxation.

## ISN'T IT TRUE?

ISN'T man an unusual creature? He claims to be highly civilized, yet eighty thousand strong he sat watching the Dempsey-Sharkey fight the other night and the more they pummeled each other the more he was pleased. Punishing blows dealt by either man brought forth cheers of approval. Besides those at the ring-side there were hundreds of thousands who, thanks to the radio, sat in their own homes all over the country and received reports of the fight, blow by blow, as it was broadcast by experts. At times one imagined they heard the thud of the gloved fists of these modern gladiators. We must confess that we sat near our radio straining our ears, as did the rest of the hundreds of thousands, for fear that we might miss one detail.

Yet man claims to be so more highly civilized today than he was centuries ago.

Politics makes strange bedfellows, but they soon get accustomed to the same bunk.—St. Paul Dispatch.

The U. S. marine corps is kept busy because some of the backward nations are so forward.—San Diego Times.

## The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY neighbor say it allus seems there's lots more folks who think up schemes to get the cash without no toll than there are the cash without no toll than there are tillin' of the soil or working for their daily bread; too many of 'em loaf instead and take the cash away that we have garnered by our toll, by gee. They come to see us with a flock of oil and silver mining stock, they sell us remedies for heaves, and ev'ry one, before he leaves, has got some money off of us and that's what make my neighbor cuss. They tell us how to cure a horse in some new correspondence course, or else, if we will sign some notes they'll show us how to cure our shotes of pip or what it is they've got, if its cholera or what.

When fellers come around to me and tell me where to sign, by gee, I grin a little in their face and run them fellers off the place. I whistle to the dog and say, "I don't want any stock today, it ain't no use to tell me that I need a dose of anti-fat or that you'll make me young and spry. I never was no hand to try St. Peter's oil for rheumatiz or any liver pills, gee whiz. My liver isn't out of place, there ain't no moles upon my face, you couldn't sell me no town lot in Mississippi, where it's hot. I've no desire for a block of Sure Fire Oil and Copper stock; in fact, I ain't got any dough, so just take my advice and go." Just then my dog begins to whine and them birds with the silver mine or what it is they've got to sell forget the yarn they've got to tell, they never like to take a chance of gettin' bitten in the pants!

## PETER PLOW'S PHILOSOPHY

Our Editor was tellin' me about a sheriff here in Michigan who refused to run down some chicken thieves on a holiday. I don't dare publish his name 'cause if I did the county would be over-run with these roost-robbin' cusses the night before the next holiday. Guess he's encouragin' a sort of "Do your robbin' on holidays while the law takes a vacation" campaign.

An Ohio dairyman has refused \$1,500 for a freak Holstein with two heads, three eyes, one body and two hearts. I 'spose he figgers when she grows up she may give more milk than two cows seen's how she's double in other ways an' he ain't takin' any chances of gettin' beat out of anything.

The way some officers have been gettin' after chicken thieves is causin' many of them mean cusses to "fly the coop" out of the state.

## COMING EVENTS

August 13.—U. P. Farmers' Annual Roundup, Chatham, Mich.

August 22-25.—Annual meeting\* Vegetable Growers Ass'n of America, Syracuse, N. Y.

August 26.—Fifth Annual Sand Land Conference, Howard City, Mich.

Aug. 30-Sept. 4.—West Michigan State Fair, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Sept. 5-10.—Michigan State Fair, Detroit, Mich.

Oct. 17-22.—National Dairy Exposition, Memphis, Tenn.

Nov. 1-3.—Top O' Michigan Potato Show, Gaylord, Mich.

Nov. 10-12.—Greenville Potato Show, Greenville, Mich.

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

"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.)

### "FREE LOTS" PROVED RATHER EXPENSIVE

**H**AVE you had the thrill of solving a simple puzzle in an advertisement and then being informed that you had won a free lot in a section that was going to be about the most popular part of the country within a year or so and the value of your lot was headed skyward? Isn't it a wonderful sensation? All you had to do was pay the cost of the deed and a few other things—a matter of only a few dollars. Felt like taking the next train instead of sending the money by mail, didn't you? But after you sent your money, and then sent some more, possibly a couple of times—well, before you got through with it you wished you had of taken the train instead of sending the money because you would have saved your money if you had seen it first.

The Maja Sales Corporation of New York City was recently stopped from using the mails by the post office department on the charge that

promise about how it would save a person from \$200 to \$250 a year, and they would guarantee agents \$100 a week salary, with a commission that would make their earnings from \$200 to \$300 a week. Besides this they supplied each agent with an automobile.

We were inclined to be rather skeptical about it, feeling that if it was such a wonderful thing, it would not be necessary to advertise for agents because everybody would want to buy it and there would be more people applying for the agency than they could take care of.

Just what "Motor-Mystery" was remained a "mystery" to everyone excepting the promoters. Even the folks who purchased it and put it in the gasoline used in their automobiles were unable to figure out how they got any benefit from it. In fact, it was such a "mystery" that recently the Post Office Department denied them the use of the mails, charging that they were defrauding the public.

### FARM LISTING GAME

Will you please tell me if you think the Western Sales Agency, 9th Floor Palace Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota, is a good concern to advertise a farm for sale with?—L. E. B., Calhoun County, Michigan.

**T**HE Western Sales Agency is D. F. Bush, whom we have discussed many times in the columns of THE BUSINESS FARMER doing business under a new name, but apparently his proposition has not changed one bit.

Like all the rest of the fellows operating farm listing schemes, he wants a listing fee, which is anywhere from two to ten dollars, depending on how much of a sucker you may be. For the money you send these so-called real estate agents they promise to list your farm in their catalog and send you buyers. They may do the listing all right but we have never been able to find anyone in the State of Michigan who had buyers sent to them after they paid the cost of the listing.

One cannot have these fellows put out of business for defrauding the people because they are not committing an actual fraud but they are right next door to it. They actually list the farms, we have found, and probably would send buyers if they ever had any, but of course, they cannot send them if they cannot get them.

### CHEAP INSURANCE

Am writing in regard to some insurance. There is an agent around here trying to sell a \$5,000 insurance policy for \$1. You must also subscribe to the Farmer's Wife to obtain it. Now what I want to know is if this insurance is any good.—F. D., Alpine, Mich.

**A**S you fail to give us the name of the company issuing this policy we can not give you information as to their reliability, but we do not think much of cheap accident insurance policies regardless of how reliable the company putting them out may be. The premium is too low to make the policy of much value. Of course you are only gambling a dollar but we are informed that only about 30 cents out of every dollar paid for policies is returned to policyholders through claims, so you can readily appreciate how small your chance of benefiting from it is.

You state that one must subscribe to the Farmer's Wife to get a policy. That's part of the game with several publications we have received reports on. The insurance is used as an enticement to get names for their mailing lists. Our agents sell M. B. F., not insurance.

Many thanks to THE BUSINESS FARMER and all of its help. I think THE BUSINESS FARMER is one of the best farm papers. Without your help I believe I would not have collected this money from Company.—J. L., Eaton Rapids, Mich.

### PICTURE AGENT

**D**EAR EDITOR: We think M. B. F. just fine and would not be without it. We took out a subscription for seven years so it will be coming for at least five years yet.

We admire the way you go after the "frauds." I have bit on several of these things myself, including the picture agent. What a fine, smooth-tongued fellow he was, but the one that delivered the pictures was an altogether different person, and what pictures! We didn't accept them and consequently a scene.—Mrs. D., Tuscola County.

they were defrauding the people with a "free lot" scheme which netted them from 500 to 4100 per cent on their investment in Florida real estate. Not a bad profit on "free lots."

They bought land in Florida at \$28.50 per acre, divided it into lots 25x100 feet, and then "gave" away every other lot. At first they charged \$9.85 to get the papers on the "free" lot but this was later raised to \$12.85, then \$14.85 and finally to \$19.95. As a 25-foot lot is not wide enough to build a house on the winner was offered an additional lot for only \$69.85 which gave him a fifty foot frontage. In this way, according to the evidence, land bought by the company for \$28.50 an acre sold from \$171.00 to \$1215.00 an acre. All land was totally unimproved.

### TAKING THE "MYSTERY" OUT OF "MOTOR-MYSTERY"

**I**N one of our January issues of this year we had a short write-up regarding "Motor-Mystery" put out by the M-M Laboratories of Chicago, Illinois. The company put out some kind of dope which was to be put in the gasoline. Their advertisement was headed: "Gasoline, 1/4 c a Gal. Chicago Man Discovers Miracle that Gives 1250 Gals. at 1/4 c a Gal.—Needed Only Every 50,000 Miles."

In their literature they make great

### 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 August 5, 1927

Total number of claims filed.....	3046
Amount involved.....	\$32,300.46
Total number of claims settled.....	2550
Amount secured.....	\$29,922.70

WE OFFER AND RECOMMEND, WHEN, AS AND IF ISSUED, SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE

# \$525,000

## First Mortgage Serial 6 1/2% Real Estate Gold Bonds

Secured by

MICHIGAN THEATRE, STORE and OFFICE BUILDING, and ALLENEL HOTEL

ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Theatre Leased to W. S. Butterfield Theatres, Inc.

Theatre under 30-year lease to W. S. Butterfield Theatres, Inc. Hotel in successful operation. Stores and offices completed and being leased.

The total security as appraised by two bankers and a prominent business man of Ann Arbor is valued at \$977,275.

The bond issue amounts to 54% of the value of the security.

Bonds are secured by a closed first mortgage on land owned in fee simple, and buildings now erected and Theatre under construction

thereon; also a first lien on rentals from the buildings.

The rental from the theatre alone is more than enough to pay maximum interest charges.

Under terms of the theatre lease, the lessees pay all taxes, insurance and upkeep of the theatre.

The theatre will have all modern equipment and a first lien on this equipment will guarantee the rental and performance of all terms of the lease.

Conservatively estimated gross annual income from all properties	\$98,520.00
All expenses, including allowance for vacancies	12,132.00
Net Annual Income, which is more than 2 1/2 times greatest annual interest charge	\$83,388.00

Bonds are callable on 60 days' notice at 102 and accrued interest.

Insurance for \$525,000 is carried for protection of bondholders.

Tax free in Michigan. The normal Federal income tax up to 1 1/2% is paid by the borrower.

Bonds are in denominations of \$500 and \$1000. Maturities from 1930 to 1939 inclusive.

Serial reduction of loan. Monthly payments of interest and principal provided for.

Price: Par and accrued interest to yield 6 1/2%.

Full details may be obtained by writing this Company, or phoning to Cherry 8100

## Federal Bond & Mortgage Co.

Griswold and Clifford Streets - Detroit, Michigan

Federal Bond & Mortgage Co. M.B.F.  
Detroit, Michigan  
Send me full information on the Michigan Theatre and Allenel Hotel Bond Issue.  
Reserve bonds for me, amounting to \$\_\_\_\_\_  
Address\_\_\_\_\_  
Name\_\_\_\_\_

**LET'S HEAR FROM YOU.** We want you to write us your criticisms and suggestions about M. B. F. to help us make it better in every way. It is your paper and the editors are your hired men. The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.



## Get the most for your limestone dollar

Here's how—when you buy lime you are really buying lime oxide (its active chemical property), and this is what you get:

For \$125.00 you can buy, on an average, delivered to your station, 25 tons Solvay Pulverized Limestone containing 12 1/2 tons of lime oxide, or 9 tons Burnt Lime containing 7 1/2 tons lime oxide, or 10 tons Hydrated Lime containing 7 1/2 tons lime oxide.

You obtain 66% more actual lime for your money when you buy Solvay Pulverized Limestone.

Spread Solvay this year—note the bumper crops—and you'll spread Solvay every year!

Write for booklet.

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION  
Detroit, Michigan

Sold by

## LOCAL DEALERS



## THE OLIVE BRANCH

If I knew you and you knew me  
 'Tis seldom we would disagree;  
 But, never having yet clasped hands,  
 Both often fail to understand  
 That each intends to do what's right  
 And treat each other "honor bright."  
 How little to complain there'd be  
 If I knew you and you knew me.

Whenever we ship you by mistake,  
 Or in your bills some error make,  
 From irritation you'd be free  
 If I knew you and you knew me.  
 Or when the checks don't come on time,  
 We'd wait without anxiety  
 If I knew you and you knew me.

Or when some goods you "fire back"  
 Or make a "kick" on this or that,  
 We'd take it in good part, you see,  
 If I knew you and you knew me.  
 With customers a million strong  
 Occasionally things go wrong—  
 Sometimes our fault, sometimes theirs—  
 Forbearance would decrease all cares;  
 Kind friend, how pleasant things would be  
 If I knew you and you knew me.

Then let no doubting thoughts abide  
 Of firm good faith on either side;  
 Confidence to each other give,  
 Living ourselves, let others live;  
 But any time you come this way,  
 That you will call we hope and pray;  
 Then face to face we each shall see,  
 And I'll know you and you'll know me.

## EASE HOUSEWORK FOR WARM WEATHER

SUMMER housework can be reduced to a minimum if all unnecessary furnishings are stored in the attic or some other place until they are needed again. If useless furniture and over-drapes and rugs, cushions, and pictures are removed the house will be cooler and it will be easier to clean.

Although over-curtains and draperies in doorways may be desirable in winter, they usually make the house warmer in summer. One or two pictures on the walls are usually enough so the room will not look too bare. And small rugs on the most used parts of the floor, with only the furniture actually used, makes more room and helps keep the house cool.

Housewives who remove excess furniture and decorations seldom make many changes when winter comes for the house is easier to clean and to keep pleasant. A lamp and a few books on the table, a pair of candle sticks and a bowl or clock over the fireplace or on the bookcase may be all the trimmings that are needed. And these are usually more attractive than when they are so surrounded by other objects that they seem lost in the confusion.

## MAKE JELLY BAG WITH ROUND END

MAKE the jelly-bag round instead of pointed, for it will be easier to clean and will permit the fruit juice to drip through it more readily.

A jelly-bag recommended by experts is made of a yard of 36-inch cotton flannel of medium weight and of half a yard of strong, linen tape, at least half an inch wide. The finished bag has straight sides and a wide, rounded end. It is fifteen inches deep and thirteen inches wide.

Bits of fruit pulp are less likely to get through the bag if it is made with the nap of the flannel on the inside. French seams should be used and these and the inch-wide hem at the top should be finished on the outside of the bag so that seeds and bits of pulp cannot lodge in the folds.

The tape should be cut in half and used for two loops attached across the bag like handles a few inches in from the side seams. A rod or broom stick may be put through these loops to suspend the bag while the juice drains.

## BEWARE OF DRYING CORN WHEN CANNING

ONE hundred ears of Golden Bantam corn should fill 12 to 15 pint jars when canned. One should not try to cut up so many ears at once that some of the corn might dry out. It must be kept moving.

A stiff bristled brush is best for removing the silk after husking. After the ears have been cleaned, they should be blanched by boiling them for five minutes and a change into cold water for one to two minutes. The third step is the cutting from the cob, in thick or thin strips as desired. Do not cut too deep. In

## THE FARM HOME

A DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN  
 Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS: While driving through the outskirts of a neighboring city a short while ago, where many foreigners made their home, the traffic signal stopped our car in front of one house where three Mexicans (judging from the size of their hats) occupied the front porch, one sitting on the railing playing an accordion.

A little girl in our party watched him a moment, then lifted her hands to the car window and clapped for him!

The smile that covered the boy's face was pleasant to see and that little incident may have brightened a lonely day, as he played and dreamed of his southern home.

Perhaps he could not speak one word of English, but like music, this little gesture carries a universal message of approval, friendliness and cheer. As we drove on, the child said "I like to make folks happy" and I wondered if each one of us could not make more people smile if we were as quick to grasp the opportunity.

*Your Friend,  
 Mrs. Annie Taylor*

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

scraping the cob the back of the knife should be used rather than the cutting edge.

Pack the corn moderately tight, and do so by shaking rather than by pressing. Fill the jar within half an inch of the top. Then add one half a teaspoonful of salt to each pint, fill the jar with warm water to the top of the corn and agitate it to expel all the air.

Wipe off the tops of the jars, stee the rubbers in place and then the covers, but only partly seal them by placing the top clamp in position and leaving the side clamp upright. When so packed the corn should be processed 50 minutes. Quart jars should be processed 130 minutes. At the end of that period clamp the top tight, cool the jars and store them in a cool, dry place.—Prof. W. R. Cole.

## ORCHARD AND GARDEN MAY SUPPLY GIFTS

THE orchard and garden may supply a part of one's Christmas gifts. The question of what to give one's friends is an annual one and many are guilty of waiting until the last few weeks and selecting gifts hurriedly. They may then be unsuited to the individual.

Jam, jelly, fruit butter and relish has an appeal to all. When canning the home supply, some of these products can be placed in small, attractive containers and set aside until

the holiday time. Both glass and ordinary Mason jars may be purchased in one-half pint size, which makes an attractive package for gift products.

If these jars are wrapped in white tissue paper and tied with Christmas colors they make a dainty gift for the most fastidious person. Canned products may be sent through the mail if they are placed in corrugated cardboard.—Mrs. H. S.

## Personal Column

Likes M. B. F.—I have been a subscriber to THE BUSINESS FARMER a good many years and certainly do enjoy reading the page of the Women's Department, edited by "You". I have derived a great benefit from each and every copy, the cooking recipes, "Aids to Good Dressing," etc., and would like to ask for the loan of that Aeroplane block if I may, "please". I have never asked a favor before, but trust you will be able to accommodate me for this.

THE BUSINESS FARMER is surely an ideal farm paper, and I read it from cover to cover. I never intend to allow my subscription to run out.—Mrs. William Spooner, Huron County.

Glad to loan you the pattern, dear friend, as well as any others I have. These are for all of our good friends as I have previously said in these columns. No obligations, just request and you shall receive. Thanks for your good words about M. B. F. We are trying to do our best.—Mrs. A. T.

## Business For the Farmer's Wife

I HAVE been keeping my eyes open for prospective business for the farmer's wife, business that will fill her pocketbook and put a glad song of independence in her heart. There are two avenues of business at this time, which as far as I know, have not been worked at all. Through these the farmer's wife, if she be efficient, thorough, and clever, can profit very materially. These two avenues of business are quilt making and preserving.

There is a demand for old things these days. Women of wealth are collecting old furniture, old glass, old lace, old weaves of cloth. The new styles do not harmonize with the old. If a woman has a four-poster bed, a marble-top dresser, a colonial high boy in her bedroom, a silk spread on the bed is out of place, no matter how expensive it is. Nothing will fit the general atmosphere like an old-fashioned patch-work quilt and embroidered pillow cases to go with her antiques. Such a quilt, neatly pieced, neatly quilted, will bring a good price. It can't be a hit-and-miss affair of all sorts of colors. It should be of two colors, soft and harmonious. The quilt is for decoration and not for utility. The more attractive it is the more money it will bring. The city woman will not take the time to make it, but she wants it and will pay a good price for it.

Another thing the city woman will not do is to stand in a hot kitchen and preserve delicacies for winter use.

In fact, she is generally at some cool spot trying to have a good time at that season of the year. If she is at home she has a cook to do her

work. And but few of these cooks know the fine ins and outs of kitchen work. They can make a salad, buttered toast—sometimes—fry eggs, bake a chicken and manage a cut of roast beef, after a fashion. But they know nothing of the culinary art as the cooks of twenty-five years ago knew it. Probably it is not necessary. If my lady wants a cake she sends to the bakery; if she wants ice cream she sends to the corner drug store; if she gives a dinner party she calls in the caterers. She finds this the line of least resistance. Her way is the quickest, the safest and the least trouble.

But the preserves and jellies she buys are not satisfactory. Something is lacking. They have not the taste of the old-fashioned, honest-to-goodness fruit preserves and jellies.

My lady wants the best for her family. She will even pay more than it is worth to get nourishing palatable, delicious food for her family. It must please the palate. She demands that.

If the farmer's wife can produce the goods and can reach the city woman through the proper channels, her pocket book will be filled and her heart will be made glad.

Various papers and magazines are filled with information as to how busy and ingenious women are earning money to supply their actual needs, or gratify their taste for better clothes, books music, pictures; but whatever the incentive, there are hundreds of farm women earning their own money in a hundred ways, and almost any farm woman can duplicate the achievements of others, or gain inspiration that will enable her to do something original.—C. M.

Several Songs.—I would like to get the following songs: "Beautiful Ohio", "Show Me the Way to Go Home", "O Perfect Day", "Where the Silvery Colorado Winds Its Way", "Poor Papa." I do not know the title of this song but the first verse is, "Go bring me a cup of cold water, To cool my parched lips," the Cowboy said. But e're I turned the spirit had left him, And gone to its Giver. The Cowboy was dead.—Mrs. H. H., Pigeon, Mich.

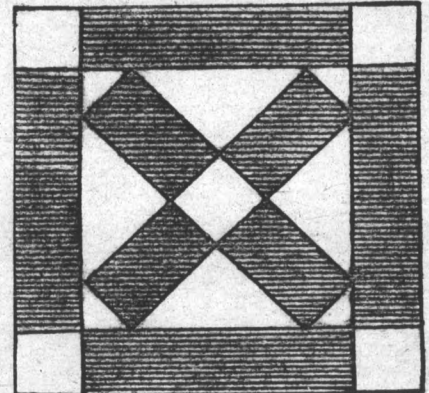
Songs.—I would appreciate it very much if you could get the words to the following songs: "I'm a Stern Old Bachelor", "In a Little Spanish Town", "It Made Me Happy", "Little Log Cabin in the Lane", "Answer to the Prisoner's Song."—Miss F., Addison, Mich.

"Barbara Frietche"—Will you kindly send me the words to "Barbara Frietche"?—Mrs. McK., Alpena, Mich.

"Way Out West in Kansas."—My husband would like to have you publish the words to the song, "Way Out West in Kansas."—Mrs. L. F. J., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Old and New.—Would like to receive the following songs: "On the Shores of Penchastrain", "Won't You Come Over to My House and Play You're My Little Girl", and "Just A Bird's Eye View of My Old Kentucky Home".—E. W., Elwell, Michigan.

Another Quilt Block.—The quilt block design appearing in this issue is somewhat more complicated than any of the recent ones published but it is very attractive when properly made. If you want to borrow the quilt block I have so that you can cut the pattern I will be only too happy to loan it to you but I



Aunt Abbie's Quilt.

must request that you return it by an early mail because I always have so many requests from different ones and I always like to take care of them just as soon as possible. All requests will be taken care of in the order they are received. By the way, if you have not requested previous patterns that have appeared in this column there is still plenty of time.—Mrs. A. T.

Wants Cold Jam Recipe.—Has any of the readers a recipe for making cold raspberry jam?—A Reader, Levering, Michigan.

An Old Song.—I would like the words to the song, "Oh, Where Is My Wondering boy Tonight?"—Mrs. G. C., Marlette, Michigan.

## —if you are well bred!

Table Service.—Serving the meal. All housewives should adopt a form of serving for their families which best meet their needs. The form of table service adopted may incorporate the principles stated but the absence of those principles would be no indication that the method being used was not a proper one. The important thing to always remember in meal serving is to secure attractiveness, quietness, quickness and adherence to outstanding accepted principles of table service in the manner most easy for the housewife.

## For the Movie Fan

The Beloved Rogue.—Here is another one of John Barrymore's starring vehicles and it goes back into the days of early history as did "Don Juan". In "The Beloved Rogue", Mr. Barrymore appears as the vagabond poet, Francois Villon, who flourished in the fifteenth century. The poet becomes the favorite of King Louis XI, saves the throne of France from the intrigue of the duke of Burgundy and wins the king's consent to marriage with his ward, the fair lady Charlotte. This is slightly different from the actual life of the vagabond poet but it makes a much more interesting movie. There are scenes in the torture chamber which are somewhat unpleasant but as a whole you will enjoy Mr. Barrymore's excellent acting in this picture which is the first one he has completed as a United Artist.



## Favorite Songs

## THE CURSE OF AN ACHING HEART

You made me think you cared for me,  
And I believed in you,  
You told me things you never meant,  
And made me think them true.  
I gambled in the game of love,  
I played my heart and lost,  
I'm now a wreck upon life's sea,  
Alone, I paid the cost.

## Chorus:

You made me what I am today,  
I hope you're satisfied,  
You dragged and dragged me down until,  
My soul within me died,  
You shattered each and every dream,  
You fooled me from the start,  
And tho' you're not true,  
May God bless you,  
That's the curse of an aching heart.

The dreams I dreamed of future joys,  
You smiled although you knew  
Deep down within your faithless heart,  
They never would come true.  
Still further on you led me till,  
My paradise I saw,  
Then with one word you banished all,  
My hopes forever more.

## Recipes

**Dandy Cocoa Cake.**—1 cup sugar, 2 eggs, 3 tablespoons melted lard, 1 teaspoon vanilla, 1 cup cocoa. Stir into a thin paste with boiling water. 1 cup milk, 3 teaspoon baking powder, flour. Cream sugar, lard and eggs, add vanilla and cocoa, stir, then add milk, flour, and baking powder. Beat ten minutes put in greased pan.

**Date and Lettuce Salad.**—1 head of lettuce cut fine, 1 cup dates cut fine, ½ cup nut meats cut fine. Mix together and cover with salad dressing and the kind you like, serve on a leaf of lettuce.

**Salad Dressing.**—1 can Eagle Brand Milk, 2 eggs, ¼ cups vinegar. Put together and beat with egg beater. Set away a few minutes till thick. This will keep a long time in a cool place.—R. I. W., Holly, Mich.

**Frozen Custard.**—One quart milk, 1 pint cream, 1 cupful sugar, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoonful vanilla, a little salt. Heat in a double boiler the milk, one-half the sugar and the well-beaten yolks until the proper consistency, which usually requires about 30 minutes. Set aside to cool. Add vanilla. Whip the cream and add to it the beaten egg whites and the remainder of the sugar. Add this to custard and freeze.

**Coffee Ice Cream.**—Scald together 1½ cupsful milk and ½ cupful fresh-made, strong, strained, black coffee; then beat together 2 eggs and 1½ cupsful sugar, to which add a pinch of salt. Stir into the egg mixture the coffee and milk, gradually. When mixed, stir vigorously for 2 minutes and cook in a double boiler until thick. Then add, gradually, 1 quart of cream, stirring constantly. Let it stand 15 minutes and then freeze.

**Peach Surprise Ice.**—Peel and chop 2 quarts of ripe peaches, add to them 1½ pounds sugar, 2 cupsful cold water and the whites of 5 eggs. Do not beat these, but put all the ingredients right into the freezer. The dasher will whip the eggs while the freezing is going on. The same kind of "surprise" may be made of any kind of "surprise" may be made of any gether.

**Frozen Punch.**—1½ cups water; 2 cups sugar; 1 small bunch mint; 3 cups weak tea or ginger ale; ½ cup lemon juice; 2 cups orange juice. Boil sugar, water and mint together for 5 minutes. Chill, add remaining ingredients; strain and freeze.

**Orange Ice.**—2 cups water; 1 cup sugar; 1 teaspoon grated orange rind; 1 cup orange juice; one-third cup lemon juice. Boil water, sugar and orange rind 5 minutes; cool, add lemon and orange juices; strain and freeze.

**Fruit Sherbert.**—2 cups sugar; 2 cups water; 2 oranges; 2 lemons; 1 pineapple; 2 bananas; white of 2 eggs. Boil sugar and water 5 minutes; cool; add pulp and juice of oranges, juice of lemons, finely-chopped pineapple and bananas rubbed through a sieve. Freeze to a mush; add egg-whites beaten stiff and continue freezing.

**Water Ices.**—3 quarts of water; 2 pounds of sugar (4 cups); juice of 2 lemons; 1 heaping teaspoonful of gelatin; 1 quart of fruit or fruit juices.

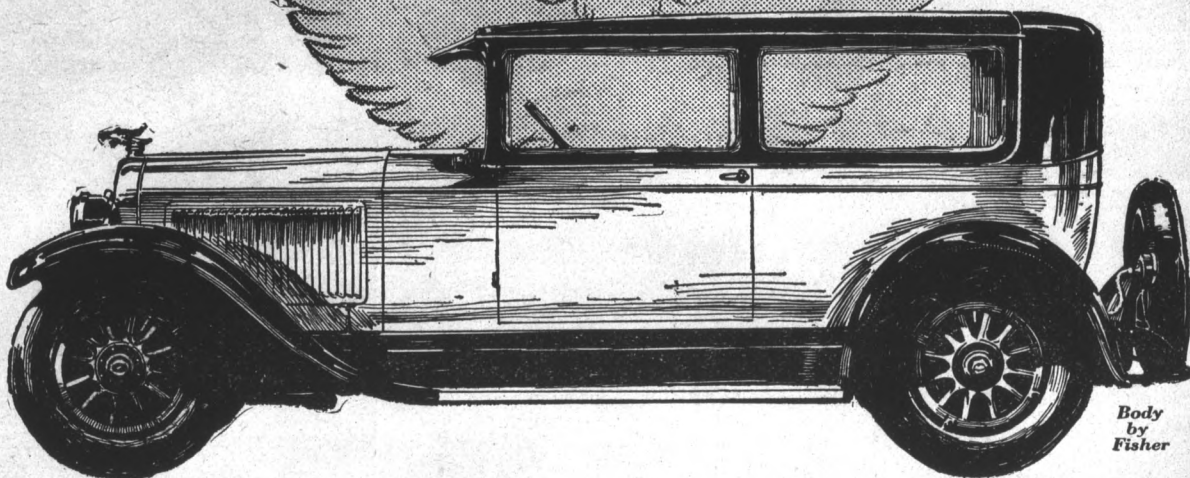
## WOMEN'S EXCHANGE

IF you have something to exchange, we will print it FREE under this heading providing: First—It appeals to women and is a bonifide exchange, no cash involved. Second—It will so 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.—MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR, Editor.

No. 152.—I would like to exchange children books.—L. Fowler, R. 1, Whitehall, Mich.

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**5872.—Boys' Suit.** Cut in 3 sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4 year size requires 2½ yards of 36 inch material.

**5867.—Ladies' Undergarment.** Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 2½ yards of 32 inch material. Shoulder straps of ribbon require 1 yard.

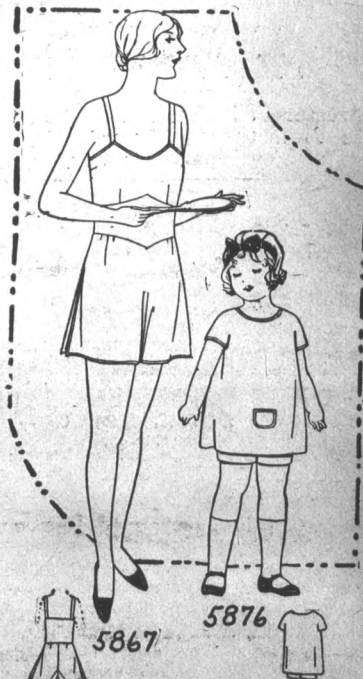
**5876.—Child's Dress.** Cut in 3 sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4 year size requires 1½ yard of 36 inch material. For trimming as illustrated 1½ yard of bias binding is required.

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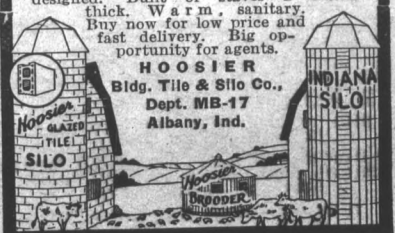
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One  
Man's  
Time

3-27 All Gears  
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Motto: DO YOUR BEST  
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## Our Boys and Girls

DEAR girls and boys:—We have had several different kinds of contests but the one I am starting in this issue is entirely different than any of the others. I feel sure you are going to like it. It is called the corn game and you have to answer nineteen questions with one or two words using the word corn in the answer. Here are the questions:

- 1.—What corn is a city of New York?
- 2.—What corn is part of a window?
- 3.—What corn is part of a box?
- 4.—What corn is red limestone?
- 5.—What corn is seed of the oak?
- 6.—What corn does Johnny like to eat?
- 7.—What corn is an important part in every foundation?
- 8.—What corn is a musical instrument?
- 9.—What corn are the inhabitants of Kentucky often called?
- 10.—What corn is a city in England?
- 11.—What corn is used in baking?
- 12.—What corn surrendered at Yorktown?
- 13.—What corn is smoked?
- 14.—What corn is served green?
- 15.—What corn is a pest in corn-fields?
- 16.—What corn is found in the eye?
- 17.—What corn comes in cartons?
- 18.—What corn is the dialect of the people of Cornwall?
- 19.—What corn is diagonally, not parallel?

To give you an idea of how the contest goes I will answer a couple of questions for you and after that you ought to be able to get the rest of them. Take the first question, its answer is Corning, N. Y. The answer to No. 5 is acorn, and No. 17 is answered with two words, corn flakes. There now, I have answered three for you. You get the rest of them.

Prizes? You bet! We will have four of them. The Grand Prize goes to the boy or girl sending me the first correct or nearest correct list of answers, second prize to the second, third to the third, and fourth to the fourth, and all answers must be in my office by August 20th. These will be more of our Mystery Prizes, the winners not knowing what they are going to get until they receive them, and all of the readers will learn about them after the contest closes.

Vacations have caused a mix-up in our judging of the letters entered in our three contests—"What's Wrong In This Picture?", words from "The Children's Hour" and "Ask Me Another"—but before this issue reaches you all of the persons who judge these letters will be back on the job and prizes will go out shortly after. Of course, I will tell all of you about them.—UNCLE NED.

Dear Uncle Ned.—As you told me to write again and I have a craving for companions, I am. I have been a wee bit afraid to write again because, aw gee, but I hate to tell you, I broke my pin. Aw Uncle, don't look so reproachable, honest I didn't mean to. You see, I was washing and I wanted to wash my apron and of course my pin was on my apron for everyone to see and I ran it through the wringer. Of course, I didn't rescue it in time. Uncle, I am sending another stamp, won't you please send me another one? Please. Thank you folks for your letters, I just love to write letters.

Folks, when people say a farmer is a backwoodman, don't they make you angry? They do me. I have met a lot of farmers and their families and most of them were as modern as the city folks.

I think those artists who poke fun at us are really enjoying us. Don't you think that's the truth? At least my grandmother said that was so and I believe it too.

Won't someone tell me some outdoor games to play? Please do for I like to play, and, oh yes, ones that you can play by firelight. If you were here I would give you all a marshmallow.

There, Uncle, do I get the pin? Aw gee, but you're good!

Three cheers and a tiger for the farmer, farm, Uncle and we kids who farm! Your "doggone poor farmer."—Idolia Smith, Luther, Michigan.

P. S. Please folks when you write, as I want you to, enclose a snapshot if you can. Thanks!

—Now who, even a "stern" old man with long gray whiskers like Uncle Ned, could refuse such a request? I couldn't, so Idolia received her second pin. What do you folks think about her defense of the farmer?

Dear Uncle Ned.—This is my third attempt in writing you a letter but have never seen it in print. I will describe myself now as the other people in your club do. I am ten years old and in the eighth grade at school. I have light hair, blue eyes and a light complexion. I wish school would hurry up and start. I like school very much indeed. We live on a 85-acre farm southwest of Owosso. Our farm is now for sale. It is very pleasant on the front porch and also on the front lawn. I have one brother, Wendell, 13, and also a twin brother and sister whose names are Donald and Donna, at the age of five years. I am drawing a picture, too. I am hoping that Mr. Waste Paper Basket is to sleep when this letter arrives. I remain, Your Niece,—Marjorie Wait, Owosso, Mich.

—Sorry I cannot publish the picture you sent in because it is made with blue ink. Next time use white paper and black ink.

## WALK TAG

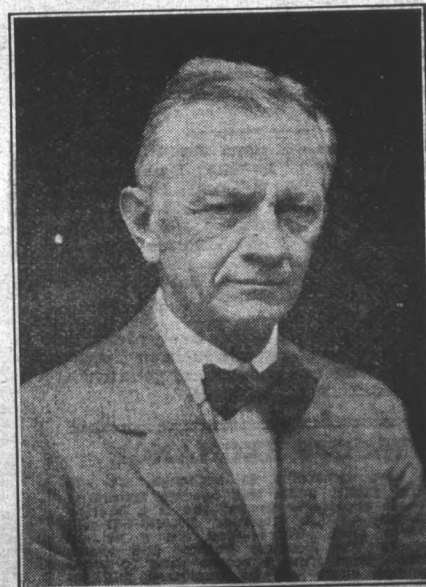
IN this game everyone must walk. No matter how close "it" may be, no one is allowed to move faster than a walk. "It" must also walk. It helps to liven up this game if boundaries are fixed.

## A MESSAGE FROM PRES. BUTTERFIELD OF M. S. C.

TO the Editor: I am glad to respond to your request for a statement regarding the Boys and Girls Club Work for the State of Michigan. It has my hearty and enthusiastic support. I think it is being handled with great skill and I wish for its rapid and continued growth. I look forward to the time when provision will be made by which boys and girls on leaving school will have the opportunity, the incentive, and the leadership to keep up their study and education throughout life.

I also believe the type of work done in Boys and Girls Clubs is good work to be carried on while they are still in school.

The finest thing about the work, after all, is the way in which it reveals the splendid material that Michigan is still producing in the new crop of boys and girls.—Kenyon L. Butterfield, President of Michigan State College.



KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD  
President of Michigan State College



## CROP REPORTS

**Emmett.**—Past two weeks have had ideal growing weather but getting dry now as we have had no rain for ten days. Wheat, rye and barley about ready to cut. Each a fair crop. Oats not so good. Potatoes planted first part of June looking good, those planted after 15th, poor stand. Beans and all fruits look like short crop. Quotations at Petoskey: Eggs, 35c doz.; butter, 40c lb.—R. D., Aug. 3.

**Berrien.**—Some rust appearing in melon fields. Growers spraying. Quotations at Berrien Springs: Red raspberries, \$3.00 to \$3.60; blackcaps, \$2.25 to \$2.50; dewberries, \$2.25 to \$2.35; apples, A grade, \$2.75, B grade, \$1.25; pears, \$2.50 to \$2.75; huckleberries, \$5.00.—H. N., Aug. 4.

**Hillsdale.**—And still no rain; it is three weeks since we had enough to even lay dust. Everything beginning to show effects of hot dry weather. It has been fine weather for threshing out of fields; there being no dew, they start early in the morning. Good many waiting to thresh out of fields as grain stacking is nearly lost art. Grain yielding fair. Oats all cut. Some farmers have started cutting second crop of alfalfa. Farmers receiving checks from government for work done in corn borer clean-up. Early planted corn tasseled and some silked.—C. H., Aug. 4.

**Chippewa.**—Haying about half way through with normal crop. Light frost August 1 done slight damage. Peas, flax, barley and wheat an average stand but late. Not as large an average of oats planted as last year. Potatoes not more than fair stand. Quotations: Creamery butter, 42c lb.; dairy, 30c lb.; eggs, 24c doz.—L. A., Aug. 2.

**Tuscola (W).**—Wheat all cut and in barn. Some threshing being done with light yield of wheat for amount of straw. Oats beginning to ripen with short growth of straw. Corn coming along good but outlook in some fields is doubtful. Beans not looking very good on account too much rain. Sugar beets looking fairly good. Quotations at Vassar: Hay \$11.00 per ton; corn, 95c bu.; oats, 36c bu.; rye, 71c bu.; wheat, \$1.17 bu.; beans, \$5.75 cwt.; potatoes, \$2.75 cwt.; eggs, 25c doz.; butter, 45c lb.—J. T., Aug. 4.

**St. Joseph.**—Crops better this year than for long time; in fact, they would be hard to beat. Farmer Littlefield had a wheat crop that ran 56 bushels to acre. Hay and oats also heavy yield. Small fruits abundant; huckleberries, dewberries, blackberries, etc. But peaches not good, or plums. Threshers busy. Corn big stand here in spite of late spring. Quotations at Sturgis: Wheat, \$1.19 bu.; corn, \$1.00 bu.; oats, 40c bu.; rye, 85c bu.; potatoes, \$1.50 bu.; butter, 45c lb.; eggs, 22c doz.—C. H., Aug. 4.

**Cass.**—Wheat threshing almost over, some barn threshing to be done yet and next week oats will be run through. Corn tasseling and needs rain to set ears well. Dry weather good for clover seed but not for young seedling. Early potatoes not large crop but with some rain, late ones may make up difference. Quotations at Marcellus: Wheat, \$1.19 bu.; oats, 50c bu.; potatoes, \$2.00 cwt.; eggs, 19c doz.—W. H. N., Aug. 4.

**Shiawassee (N.W.).**—Oats harvest in full swing; good crop. Barley and wheat turning out good. Corn worst I ever saw. Beans not very good. Pasture all dried up. Need rain bad. Sugar beets looking good but need rain. Quotations at Elsie: Wheat, \$1.22 bu.; oats, 46c bu.; beans, \$5.60 cwt.; butter, 45c lb.; eggs, 23c doz.—G. L. P., Aug. 4.

**Montcalm.**—Oat harvest on. Lots of potato bugs. Some threshing being done. Some frost in this locality last night. Corn backward and lots of fields just half crop. Beans and potatoes looking good. Pasture short on account of dry weather. Quotations at Stanton: Oats, 50c bu.; potatoes, \$1.50 cwt.; butter, 45c lb.; eggs, 23c doz.—C. T., Aug. 2.

**Wexford.**—Crops on low ground quite badly damaged by frost on night of August 1. Lack of rain also keeping things back. Potatoes look good. Corn still below normal. Cucumbers short crop, just beginning to produce. Cherry picking begun and raspberries plentiful. Quotations at Cadillac: Wheat, \$1.10 bu.; corn, 80c bu.; oats, 55c bu.; rye, 85c bu.; beans, \$4.00 cwt.; butter fat, 44c lb.; eggs, 16c doz.—E. H. D., Aug. 4.

**Genesee.**—Farmers busy threshing or hauling grain to barns or stacks. Oats being harvested and will be good crop. Most of wheat that has been threshed has

yielded good. Beans and late potatoes promise to be good crop. Second cutting alfalfa nearly ready. No rain here since first of week. Quotations at Fenton: Wheat, old \$1.17 bu.; new \$1.15; corn, \$1.10 bu.; oats, old, 50c; new, 35c; rye, 75c bu.; beans \$5.70 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.50 cwt.; butter, 44c lb.; eggs, 29c doz.—H. S., Aug. 4.

**Gratiot.**—Corn and beans looking fine considering late start corn got. Threshing is order of day. Wheat and rye yielding well and quality good; wheat 30 and 20 bushels to the acre. Plenty of show-ers. New oats being harvested and shocked up heavy. Some farmers still haying. Peppermint was far gone, when rain came to rally very much. August 2nd, frost this morning. Quotations at Carson City: Wheat, \$1.20 bu.; oats, 47c bu.; rye, 85c bu.; beans, \$5.75 cwt.; potatoes, \$2.50 cwt.; butter fat, 45c lb.; eggs, 22c doz.—B. R., Aug. 2.

**Saginaw (N. W.).**—Wheat all in barn, some threshed. Yielding from 20 to 30 bushels to acre. Some shrunk, some is not. Oats about ready to cut. Early sown will be good crop. Late not so good. Beans and corn coming on good since rains. Some fields extra good while some poor. Beans in bloom; lots of weedy fields; they may average 65 per cent of crop; too early to tell yet. Wheat going to market as soon as threshed. Quotations at Hemlock: Wheat, \$1.14 bu.; corn, \$1.00 bu.; oats, 36c bu.; rye, 85c bu.; beans, \$5.70 cwt.; butter, 43c lb.; eggs, 24c doz.—P. D., Aug. 1.

**Huron.**—Much hay still to cut. Alsike and fall wheat getting attention. Cultivating also demanding it. Great shortage of strong-arm help has developed lately. Alsike threshing started; reports of bushel to load. Beef cattle being picked up. Drovers cleaning up on stuff since county decided to test for T. B.—E. R., July 25.

**Lake.**—Wheat and rye being cut and some being hauled and stacked. Weather quite warm. Roads are pretty dusty. Corn very poor. Beans are fair, also potatoes. Cows not milking as good as while back. Strawberries were failure, the first crop. Second crop promises to be not much better. Nothing going to market only cream and eggs. Butter fat went down.—F. K., Aug. 2.

**Monroe.**—Fine weather prevails. Generally speaking, crops doing very well for season. Not much harm from corn borer about here. Grain threshed thus far yielding fairly well. Quotations at Petersburg: Wheat, No. 1, \$1.23; No. 2, \$1.21 bu.; oats, 38c bu.; barley, \$1.30 bu.; rye, 85c bu.; corn No. 3, yellow, \$1.30 cwt.; buckwheat, \$1.85 bu.; eggs, 24c to 25c doz.; dairy butter, 25c to 45c lb.—F. H., Aug. 4.

**Hillsdale.**—Need rain very much. Too dry to plow. Oats about all cut and threshing started. Much spring seedling has died for want of moisture. Corn is coming slow. Corn borer clean-up checks are beginning to be received. About 3000 farmers in Hillsdale county to get them.—L. M., Aug. 4.

**St. Joseph.**—Threshing in full blast. Wheat and rye yields good. Few oats threshed. Corn good but behind. Mint ready to cut. Second cutting of alfalfa being made. Some fall plowing but pretty dry. Young clover fairly good. Apples will be short crop.—A. J. Y., Aug. 4.

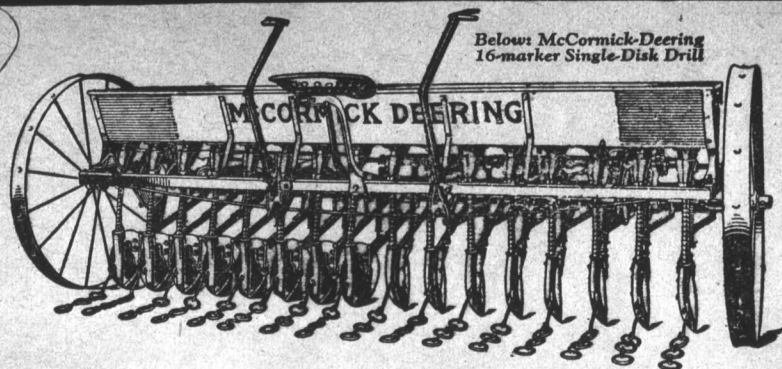
**Lenawee (W).**—Wheat about all threshed, yield good. Oats about all cut, some good, most fair. Barley not yielding best. 25 to 30 bu. to acre. Corn backward, growing slow. Most of wheat was smutty. Large acreage will be sown this fall.—C. B., Aug. 4.

**Washtenaw.**—Last 10 days have been favorable for harvesting. Threshing has begun. Wheat, oats and barley best in years. Second cutting of alfalfa in progress. We have had plenty of rain during whole season. Corn doing well but behind. Fruit prospect fair. Quotations at Whitmore Lake are: Wheat, \$1.20 bu.; oats, 40c bu.; rye, 80c bu.; beans, \$5.00 cwt.; butter, 38c lb.; eggs, 25c doz.—A. W. S., Aug. 5.

**Alpena.**—Haying about done. Wheat cut, also little barley. Corn doesn't grow very fast. Potatoes good. Quotations at Spratt are: Wheat, \$1.15 bu.; oats, 50c bu.; rye 70c bu.; beans, \$5.00 cwt.; butter, 40c lb.; eggs, 25c doz.—R. H., Aug. 4.

**Missaukee.**—We need rain. The weather has been fine for haying but pastures are getting short and cows are dropping off in their milk. Some wheat looks very good and is now being harvested. Corn very backward, nights too cold. We had a bad frost on the morning of August 2 which did considerable damage on low ground. Too dry for plowing. Cream 43c, eggs 23c.—J. H., Aug. 3.

**Defiance (Ohio).**—Fine summer weather; few showers. Vegetation looks fine. Wheat threshing begun, yield 20 to 35 bu. Oat harvest commenced; will be fair crop. Corn doing well but must be late fall to mature. Quotations at Bryan, Ohio: Wheat, \$1.24 bu.; corn, \$1.40 cwt.; oats, 40c bu.; hogs, \$9.50; hay, \$6 and \$8; butter fat, 42c lb.; eggs, 22c doz.—W. E. B., Aug. 2.



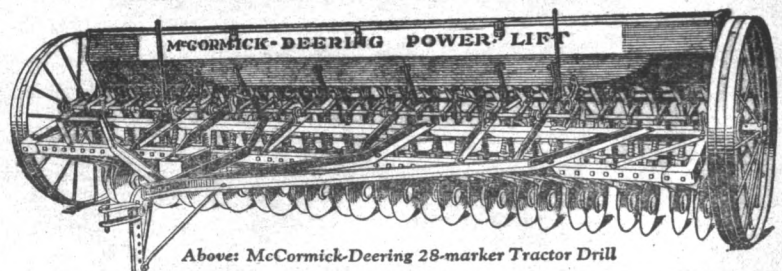
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We are always glad to receive pictures from our good friends to publish in M. B. F. If you have some kodak pictures that you think would print well send them in and we will see what we can do. All pictures are returned to senders when we are through with them. Address  
**The Editor, The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, 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 WGHF, of Detroit, on a wave length of 319.3 meters, 6:40.....Markets and News



## What's the Big Secret of Fall Milk Production?

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Every year swells the ranks of successful dairymen who feed a summer grain ration — almost always including Linseed Meal. And each year they make more money than neighbors who trust pasture alone.

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L. M. E. C.  
1927

## BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

Advertisements inserted under this heading for reputation, breeders of Live Stock at special low rates to encourage the growing of pure-breds on the farms of our readers. Our advertising rate is Fifty Cents (50c) per agate line per insertion. Fourteen agate lines to the column inch or \$4.20 per inch, less 2% for cash if sent with order or paid on or before the 10th of month following date of insertion. SEND IN YOUR AD AND WE WILL PUT IT IN TYPE FREE, so you can see how many lines it will fill. Address all letters, BREEDERS DIRECTORY, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

### 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.

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#### HOLSTEINS

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FOR SALE: PURE BRED JERSEY BULL, 18 months old. State T. B. Tested, \$100.00. ASA BULLARD, Montrose, Michigan.

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FOR SALE 75 HEAD OF YEARLING DURHAM STEERS. 75 head of yearling Durham Heifers not bred. These cattle are all Reds and Roans and dehorned. Write or call. HUGHSTON & SCOTT, McBain, Michigan.

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

POLLED SHORTHORNS, HEIFERS, SOME bred, not fat, very thrifty, also young bulls milk strain. See them. Herd T. B. Tested. FRANK BARTLETT, Dryden, Mich.

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## DAIRY AND LIVESTOCK

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

### MICHIGAN HAS FOUR BIG DAIRY DAYS

EXCEPT for one factor the history of Michigan's "Four Big Dairy Days" could be written "successful." This disturbing point was that the attendance was slim. All the careful planning by those in charge of the meets could not buck the opposition set up by Jupe Pluvius, Ceres, Herpicide or whatever God of the Elements decided that this year seasons should lag about two weeks. Instead of the little lull period usual in late July, farmers found plenty of unescapable labor in late haying and wheat harvest.

As it was about 100 breeders tore away to come to Pontiac State Hospital on July 26th, about 150 to Kalamazoo State Hospital on the 27th, 200 to the institutionals at Ionia the 28th, and to Traverse City State Hospital on the 29th, about 200.

The program on each day was similar. Before dinner J. E. Burnett, Associate Professor of Dairy Husbandry, Michigan State College, gave a demonstration of true dairy type on animals he selected from the institution herd. To make his points perfectly clear Professor Burnett referred frequently to the True Type statues—cow and bull—which were parked beside the elevated platform.

Following the demonstration came a parade over the platform of outstanding members of the institution herd. H. W. Norton, Jr., director of the Michigan Bureau of Animal Industry, announced the facts of interest regarding each bovine notable. Norton, who has general charge of the 13 institutional herds of Michigan, also gave a brief history of the founding and present management of the local unit.

Everyone was given an opportunity to go through the barns to inspect the cattle. A placard over each animal announced interesting facts—name, age, records, breeding.

At noon came a picnic dinner with the institution furnishing lemonade, coffee and ice cream.

Speakers on the afternoon program included R. S. Shaw, Dean of Agriculture, and O. E. Reed, Head of the Dairy Department, Michigan State College; D. D. Aitken, ex-president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and Earl J. Cooper, Director of Extension of that organization.—J. G. H.

### COW TESTING NOTES

THE Macomb No. 2 Cow Testing Association has been completed. Earl Jackson who relieved Casper Blumer just before the end of the present testing year reports that the 250 cows tested averaged 303 pounds fat and 8,140 pounds milk. The majority of the members in this association have been testing for a period of years. It is noteworthy that of the fifteen herds which averaged above 300 pounds butterfat production, four herds exceeded this amount of fat for four years, and four for three years. The members who have led this association during this period of four years are as follows: Frank True, Wm. Manska, Helmuth Ebeling, and Wm. Krause; for three years, Ervin Fenton, Arthur Plageans, Clifford Hopkins, and Wm. Church. The owners of herds averaging this amount for two years are: Harry Krause, John Clark, John Gamm & Son, and Wm. Toles; for one year: Ervin Burnam, Clare Shue & Charles Pratt, and M. Montgomery.

The Macomb No. 3 Cow Testing Association, George Hoke, tester, concluded a year of testing work with an average similar to the figures found in the Macomb No. 2 Association. The average production for this organization was 311 pounds butterfat and 7,947 pounds milk for the 26 herds under test. Improved production has largely been due to better feeding methods and the employing of legume roughages in the ration.

The following herds have averaged more than 300 pounds butter-

fat during the past two years: Arthur Fistler, Emory Chapman, Eugene Inwood, Herman Pagel, Samuel Bade, Wm. Kaatz. During the past year the herds averaging this amount were: George N. Lake, Wm. Hahn, Sieger & Hagedorn, W. C. Inwood, and Alger Chapman.

Dairy herd improvement associations are considered the natural thing for dairymen to belong to around Rives Junction, Jackson County. For six or more years a testing association has been active among the dairy herds in this vicinity. Jack Barnes, tester, reports that the year's work closing April 30 showed 310 pounds butterfat and 9,032 pounds milk average production for the 334 cows under test during the year.

### CONSUMPTION OF MILK INCREASES

A 4,000,000,000-pound increase in the quantity of whole milk produced in the United States was the record of the year 1926, as compared with 1925, the Department of Agriculture announced July 29.

Approximately 47 per cent of this was consumed as milk for the household, 25 per cent was manufactured into creamery butter and the rest went into farm butter and other dairy products.

### Veterinary Department

Edited by DR. GEO. H. GONN

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

### CAKED UDDER

I bought a cow last spring and I noticed a few days later that one quarter of her udder was caked and about a week before she freshened her whole udder caked so bad she could not lay down. It did not seem to have anything in it. I went to a veterinarian and he gave an ointment but it did not seem to help any. It took me two months to get the cake out of three-quarters of her udder and the one that was caked first is still caked and at some times worse than at others. Her appetite has been good except for two or three times during the year but she stays thin and I am graining her heavy.—R. R., Mason, Mich.

GET the following for the cow's udder: Tincture of iodine, glycerine, equal parts of each. Paint on each day with tooth brush or other small brush. For internal treatment get the following: Fluid extract of belladonna, 1/2 ounce; fluid extract of phytolacca, 1 ounce; water to make 1 pint. Give one tablespoonful night and morning as a drench in a small amount of water. Do not feed her much corn. Give a laxative as needed.

### BONES BECAME SOFT

I am writing to ask if you can give me any information about my cow. She seemed to be well and was giving about 70 pounds of milk a day but finally decreased to about 35 pounds a day. One morning I found her lying down in the barn and she had lost the use of her hind legs. She tries to get up with her legs spread apart. Has a very good appetite. Was wondering if you could give me the cause for the same?

I AM of the opinion that this cow just milked herself to the point where the bones became soft and she has probably broken one of them in trying to get up. I should advise you to have a good veterinarian look at her at once. This accounts for the reason that she fell off in her milk yield. Many cows do this if they are not fed a mineral rich feed. It is not likely that she will recover from this.

### 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.)





**JERSEY HERD SIRE**  
Pedro, 2 year old registered Jersey herd sire is owned by Bert Elder, of Carp Lake.

### •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.)

#### BUDDING CHERRY TREES

When is the best time suited for budding cherry trees and is budding better than grafting for the cherry? Can you graft with any degree of success where you cut your grafts or



Herbert Nafziger

scions from a tree and set them at once on apple or cherry? Also can you describe the method so that an amateur can get scions to set? There is no one here in this neighborhood that has done any grafting. I have a young orchard coming into bearing and some of the fruit is not the kind I want and I would like to change it, if practicable.—P. C., Sandwich, Illinois.

**T**HE time for budding is any time during the summer after about the first of July. Yes, we believe you will have better luck budding than grafting in the case of cherry.

Cutting the scions for grafting and setting them at once can be done in the early spring when the trees are dormant. The reason for this is that in grafting the scion must always be dormant.

First have your dormant scion wood ready. Then cut off the stub where you intend to graft, making a clean cut with a fine toothed saw. Next split the stub down a short way. Then trim two scions, one for each edge of the stub. A scion should have three buds and should be of the previous year's growth. The top of the scion should be cut off just above the third bud. The lower part of the scion should extend about an inch below the first bud and should be trimmed in a wedge shape, with one of the wedges slightly thicker than the other.

When your scions are ready, hold the split in the stub open by lightly driving a grafting tool or a screw driver into the center of the split. Then set the trimmed end of the scions into the edge of the split, next to the bark, one at each edge. The wide edge of the trimmed portion of the scion should face outward. The scion itself should be tilted outward slightly, and the first bud on the scion should come even with the top of the stub. This first bud should also face outward.

When the scions are in place pull the screw driver out of the split. The split will then spring together and hold the scions tightly in place. Now wax the graft, being careful to cover all exposed and split parts both on top and down the side of the stub. Also put a dab of wax on the tip of each scion. The underlying principle of grafting is to see that the cambium layers of the scion and the stock come together. The cambium layer is a thin layer between the bark and the wood and is the live, or growing part of the tree.

#### WHY IT'S THERE

Customer: "The bread you sold me had sand in it."  
Grocer: "Yes, m'am, that was to keep the butter from slipping off!"

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En-ar-co Motor Oil, as seen under a powerful magnifying glass, is made up of minute globules of oil, rolling freely to provide

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See your En-ar-co dealer at once (at the Sign of the Boy and Slate)—he'll supply you with the proper oil for your tractor.

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Light—Medium—Heavy—Extra Heavy

55 Gal. Steel Drums 80c Per Gal. 5 Gal. Drums...\$1.00 Per Gal.  
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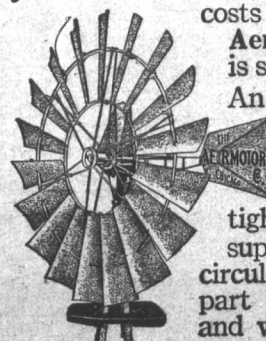
from a bone spavin, ring bone, splint, curb, side bone, or similar troubles; gets horse going sound. Absorbine acts mildly but quickly. Lasting results. Does not blister or remove hair, and horse can be worked. At druggists, or postpaid, \$2.50. Horse book 9-S free.  
Pleased user says: "Had a very lame horse with bone spavin. Now sound as a dollar; not a lame step in months. Working daily."

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**CORONA WOOL FAT FREE**  
Wonder Ointment From Sheep's Wool Works Like Magic  
The base of Corona is extracted from the Wool of the Sheep. An amazing ointment for Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Sore Tests and Caked Udder of Cows, or any flesh wound on man or beast, also for Eczema.  
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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.

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Auto-Oiled Aermotors have behind them a long record of successful operation. Their merits are known the world over. For further information write

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An Aermotor runs in the lightest breeze. It will also work safely and steadily in the heavy winds.

The Auto-Oiled Aermotor is completely self-oiling. The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case which holds a year's supply of oil. When the mill is running the oil circulates through every bearing. Every moving part is constantly and completely oiled. Friction and wear are practically eliminated.





### "More Milk with More Cow Left at the End of the Year"

*Milk Maker, a Public Formula Ration,  
Builds for the Future*

THE important part that Milk Maker plays in Michigan dairying is probably best set forth in the claims made by hundreds of Michigan's leading dairymen who have used Milk Maker continuously for one or more years.

These dairymen tell us that they have secured the following results by the use of Milk Maker, viz:

1. Cows have kept up in better flesh and better physical condition.
2. Cows have maintained a larger and more even flow of milk.
3. Calves better developed and stronger at birth.
4. Freedom from trouble with cows at calving time; no retained afterbirth and no udder trouble.

The strongest advocates of course are those dairymen who have used Milk Maker continuously since it came on the market in 1922.

#### Buying a Better Herd

These men have realized that in buying and using Milk Maker they are assuring themselves of a better herd of cows two or three years hence.

In buying a bag of dairy feed you do not buy the feed for the feed itself, but for the ultimate results obtained. The results to be obtained are not necessarily determined by the price of the feed. The real value of the feed is determined by the per cent of digestible protein and digestible nutrients, both of which determine results.

A common phrase among users of Milk Maker is "More milk with more cow left at the end of the year."

Ask for booklet on "How to Feed for Economical Milk Production."

Ask us for the name of your local distributor.

**Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service**  
Lansing, Michigan

**Only \$5 Down buys a WITTE Engine**  
One Year To Pay—No Interest  
Lifetime Guarantee

**50 New Features**

Write today—for NEW Witte Engine Book telling how you can now buy a WITTE Engine for ONLY \$5.00 down, balance small EASY Payments. No interest. Absolutely the greatest engine ever made. Used all over the world. Guaranteed for a lifetime. Runs on All fuels. Will increase your farm profits \$500.00 to \$1000.00 a year. Sizes 1 1/2 to 50 h. p. Also 3-in. Saw Rigs and Pumps.

**WITTE ENGINE WORKS**  
275-C WITTE BUILDING, KANSAS CITY, MO.  
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**CORN CRIBS ROSS METAL GRAIN BINS**  
(COPPER-CONTENT—GALVANIZED)

ROSS METAL CORN CRIB 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 CUTLER & SIO CO.**  
76 Warden St.  
Springfield, Ohio

#### Pullets—Reduced Prices

S. C. English White and Brown Leghorns and Anconas. Even sized, healthy, and well developed. 8 weeks, 75c; 10 weeks, 85c; 12 weeks, 95c. Also 12 week old White Rocks at \$1.00.

BOS HATCHERY, Zeeland, Michigan.

#### Let's Hear From You

We want you to write us your criticisms and suggestions about M. B. F. to help us make it better in every way. It is your farm paper and the editors are your hired men.

The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

### Free to Asthma and Hay Fever Sufferers

Free Trial of Method That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time

If you suffer with those terrible attacks of Asthma or Hay Fever; if you choke as if each gasp for breath was the very last, don't fail to send at once to the Frontier Asthma Co. for a free trial of a remarkable method. No matter where you live or whether you have any faith in any remedy under the Sun, send for this free trial. If you have suffered for a lifetime and tried what you thought was the best skill known to cope with the most terrible attacks of Asthma, if you are discouraged beyond hope, send for this free trial. Simply mail coupon below. Do it today.

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For destroying  
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Safe and Sure  
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### Has No Sign of Asthma Now

Says Wheeze and Cough Entirely Gone.  
Tells What Did It.

For the benefit of asthma sufferers, Mr. Charles Dean, 910 1/2 Virginia Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind., tells how he got entirely rid of this stubborn disease. Mr. Dean says:

"I began having asthma in 1912. Kept getting worse, and couldn't do a day's work. I would wheeze and choke and if I walked a square, I had to lean against a post and rest. In October, 1923 I began taking Nacor. Relief came promptly, and I continued to improve, gaining 13 pounds in weight. I feel perfectly well again and can say that Nacor is the only medicine that ever brought me relief."

Hundreds of other sufferers from asthma, bronchitis and severe chronic coughs have reported their recovery, after years of affliction. Their letters and a booklet full of valuable information about these stubborn diseases will be sent free by Nacor Medicine Co., 590 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. No matter how serious your case seems, write for this free booklet today. It may give your whole life a new meaning.—(Adv.)

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I make a specialty of patents and trade marks. Protect and profit by your ideas. Advice and terms on request. Fifteen years' active practice before U. S. Patent Office. Write today.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS  
PLEASE MENTION  
THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

## Growers From 26 Counties Tour Fruit Belt

(Continued from page 4)

pears being found. In the Bartlett-Bosc cage the trees were well laden. Hand pollination work also showed that the Bartlett cannot be pollinated by Seckel, nor by its own pollen. Bartlett pollen was found to be poor on all varieties except Bosc. As an all around pollinizer under commercial conditions, Mr. Johnston recommended the Howell. Wind pollination was found to be totally ineffective as against pollination by the honey-bee. Mr. Johnston also took occasion to clean the honey-bee of all blame as a carrier of blossom blight. Other insects such as ants, hoppers, etc. were said to be the real culprits.

At Friday Bros. orchards, near Coloma, was seen a ten year old J. H. Hale peach orchard which this year is bearing its first crop. The credit for this crop is given to several colonies of bees which were placed in the orchard last spring. The reader of this article will probably have noticed by this time that the entire tour seems to have had a "bee in its bonnet." The honey-bee was surely elected as the fruit growers' first lieutenant.

#### Orchard Ranked First

At the Verne Wormen farm, near Coloma, the growers inspected the apple orchard which ranked first in a study made of 100 orchards by Prof. Gardner. The results of this study may be found in the M. S. C. Special Bulletin No. 161, "Varieties, Locations, and Men in Apple Production."

The last stop of the second day was made at the Carl Lindemann farm near Millburg, where Mr. A. B. Strand has been carrying on experiments with muskmelons. Mr. Strand uses a 7-14-100 bordeaux as a spray; and 300 pounds per acre of a 3-12-4 fertilizer, put on in two applications. For the striped beetle, lime dust is used containing 4 per cent of nicotine sulphate.

#### Third Day

On the last day of the tour the caravan formed at Jean Klock Park at Benton Harbor. This is a beautiful municipal dunes-park, with a paved road running along its entire length close to the bathing beach. Mr. Gorby of Apples for Health, Inc., addressed the growers here and told of the progress of this movement to advertise apples to the American public. It is proposed to do one million dollars worth of advertising each year over a four year period. The organization work is expected to be finished soon and then the real work of the organization will begin.

At the John J. Gard farm near St. Joseph the tourists beheld a 40 acre pear orchard bearing a large crop. Mr. Gard advised that pears be planted 20 by 24 feet.

The Henry Bartz farm yielded an inspiring sight. Eighty acres of Elberta peaches and Concord grapes, all dusted. Mr. Bartz is a firm believer in high soil fertility and his farm amply demonstrates the wisdom of this belief.

Near Berrien Springs the tourists nearly lost themselves in a forest of peach trees on the farm of John Warsco. Mr. Warsco was said to have purchased this farm eight years ago with the intention of going out of the fruit business, and now the place is almost 100 per cent planted to fruit.

At Ballard Bros. farm near Niles was seen a large orchard of bearing Spies and McIntosh. These trees

were planted in sod, in dynamited holes, and have been in sod ever since. The trees are in first class condition and grow well.

At Sawyer the Keith Bros. strawberry farm was visited. Thirty acres of Mastodon everbearers were seen in one field. A two wheeled tractor-cultivator and a gang with hoes is kept constantly at work. The rows are placed three feet apart with the plants sixteen inches apart in the rows. The berries are on new ground but this is further enriched with 300 pounds per acre of a fertilizer containing five per cent nitrogen and twelve per cent acid phosphate, added in three applications. At Keith Bros. the dusty but happy pilgrims were treated to ice cream and fresh strawberries, and many a staid fruit grower was seen sipping up for a third helping.

After the strawberry treat the tourists travelled back to visit the Benton Harbor fruit market, and then disbanded to scatter to their various homes.

#### BROADSCOPE FARM NEWS AND VIEWS

(Continued from page 8)

fenced, and not far distant from the barn. These three fields will be used just as the above mentioned farmer used his.

#### Wheat

Threshing is progressing at a rapid rate, and the yield of wheat seems to be rather disappointing on many farms. There was straw enough to indicate a large yield. The heads seemed well filled, but the berry itself somewhat undersized. The question is asked, what is the cause of it? The lack of sufficient phosphorus is, without question, the main cause. The fine wheat growing weather in the spring caused a growth of straw, and the available phosphorus in the soil was not sufficient to properly develop the berry. It is a good practice to use a fertilizer carrying a high content of this element, and isn't it good news to know it is really the cheapest element of plant food we have to buy. We find it pays to use 20 per cent acid phosphate. On many farms, properly managed with a legume sod and barnyard manure plowed under in the rotation, just plain acid phosphate is all the additional plant food required by most crops. But if one is to grow a special crop like potatoes, sugar beets, etc., he may profitably use nitrogen and potash, as well as phosphate. We expect to do some experimenting with Raw Rock Phosphate. If it works out as we are quite sure it will, it will be better and cheaper source of phosphorus than acid phosphate.

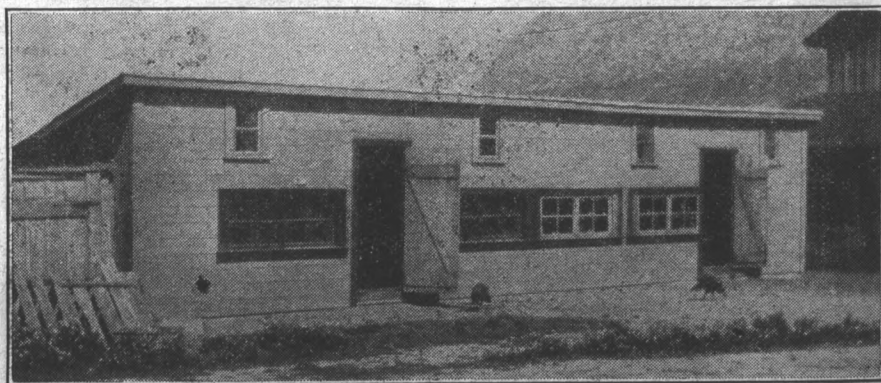
#### POINTS ON WEANING CALVES

**B**E sure that calves have learned to eat some feeds that keep them growing before attempting to wean them. When weaning, take them away from the cows abruptly if possible, and keep them where they can neither see nor hear the cows.

#### PROVIDE SELF-FEEDER FOR YOUNG PIGS

**T**HE first opportunity to assist the sow in feeding the young pigs comes when they are about three weeks old.

A creep should then be provided in the sow's pen or pasture to be used as a self-feeder.



UP-TO-DATE CHICKEN COOP ON REYNOLDS' FARM, CLARE COUNTY

One end of this modern chicken coop has roosts with a concrete floor under them while ground floor at the other end allows for scratching and feeding. It is located on the farm of Orin Reynolds, in Clare county, and was built three years ago.





"My hens have increased at least 50 per cent in laying over what they were doing before I began feeding Collis Process Pure Dried Buttermilk in their mash," writes J. J. Sease, 1137 Beulah Ave., Pueblo, Colorado.

**COLLIS PROCESS  
PURE  
DRIED BUTTERMILK**

You, too, can get more and larger eggs by following the simple directions in this 40-page book shown above. It gives many worth-while suggestions for making more money from poultry. Free to you. Write for it.

**Collis Products Company**  
Dept. 690 CLINTON, IOWA

## Mr. Lamb Feeder:

Opportunity will present itself in July, when you will be able to buy choice quality 55 to 60-lb. Idaho feeding lambs at around (\$13.00) cwt. This will be as cheap as they will sell at any time in the season, and we predict that feeders will sell at from (\$14.00) to (\$15.00) cwt. in August, September, and October, because of great losses in the feeder lamb producing states of Wyoming, Oregon, and Montana. Most of these feeder lambs were under contracts to Colorado, and Nebraska feeders, and we are advised that these losses in these states were 40%, which means that these Colorado, and Nebraska feeders will be short 40% on their contracts at time of delivery, and they will then have to go into the open market in order to fill their requirements, which will help force the market on feeders upwards in October. The lambs out of Idaho, and Washington will be 85% fat, which means that there will be few feeders through the summer months, and that they will sell from (\$14.00) to (\$15.00) cwt. all summer and fall. The reason these Idaho lambs are selling so reasonable is because it is early, and there is no demand for them. Take advantage of this opportunity, and buy now, running them on grass through the summer, growing them, and have them fat for the December market, which will be high. Send your orders to us, and we will ship you strictly graded, and uniformed, feeding lambs, well sorted, just as cheap as they can possibly be had on the market. We will guarantee every load to be just as represented, and ordered by you, and you have the privilege of looking at the lambs before you pay your draft at the bank. We will have about 3000 of these Idaho feeder lambs each week to offer for sale, starting May 23rd. Wire your orders, satisfaction guaranteed.

**Wool Growers' Commission Co., Inc.**

F. W. SHURTE, Mgr. Feeder Dept.

Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO, ILL.

## Ship Your Live Poultry to Detroit Beef Company

Oldest and most reliable  
commission house in Detroit.

Write for new shippers guide, shipping tags and quotations.

**Detroit Beef Co.**

1903 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich.

## SEND NO MONEY FOR SILVER CHICKS

Just mail your order. We ship O. O. D. and guarantee prepaid 100 Per Cent live delivery of sturdy, purebred Chicks from healthy bred-to-lay flocks: Wh. & Br. Leghorns, 7c; Br. Leghorns, 8c; Bd. and Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Bl. Minorcas, 9c; Br. Oringtons, Wh. Wyandottes, Br. Rocks, 10c; Mixed, 7c; Heavy Mixed, 8c. Orders for 50 chicks, one cent per chick more, 25 chicks, two cents per chick more. Silver Lake Egg Farm, Box B. M., Silver Lake, Ind.



**Ross Brooder House**  
ROSSMETAL Galvanized. Near round—no corners for crowding—vermin and rat proof. Diameter 12 ft. Combination Ventilator and stove flue. Glass windows. Capacity 500 chicks. Special concession for order now—write today. Ross Cutter & Silo Co., 268 Warder St., Springfield, O.

Makers of Ross Metal Silos, Ensilage Cutters, Cribbs, Bins, Feed Grinders, Metal Garages.

## INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

New York, June 29, 1927. The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of Sixty Cents (60c) a share on the Common Stock of this Company, payable August 16, 1927, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business August 1st, 1927. Checks will be mailed. Transfer books will not close.

OWEN SHEPHERD,

Vice-President & Treasurer.

## With the Farm Flocks

### LIMBER NECK

I would like to find out what ails some of my hens. They turn their heads back towards the tail with the throat up and some times turn the head from side to side as if they had some sort of spasm. Could worms cause it? I saw one hen pass worms a couple of days ago. What would one give the flock and how much to rid them of worms?—Mrs. R. J. M., Mendon, Mich.

MY opinion is that your hens are getting some spoiled feed. It may be mouldy grain or something of that sort. That is the way poultry act that have limber neck. You must find out what feed is causing it and then not feed it any more. You might help them some by feeding cod liver oil for a while in their mash; give them 2 pounds in each 100 pounds.—Dr. Geo. H. Conn.

### T. B. IN POULTRY

About five weeks ago in discovering some of our chickens had T. B. or white spots all over the liver, we sold them. Now we are very anxious to know what we must do before we can have more. Will you please write us at once telling us what to do?—C. R., Delton, Mich.

YOU must clean up and disinfect; remove all rubbish and manure away where flock cannot get to it. Use boiling water and put one pound of lye in each 35 to 40 gallons. Then after you have scrubbed with this disinfect with a good stock dip. Then whitewash. Sprinkle the yards with lime and plow them up. If you can, move your house to a new location where chicks have not been kept. Be sure to get your next stock from a clean flock.—Dr. Geo. H. Conn.

### NEW HOME IN LANSING

TO render still better service to its extensive business in Michigan, the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company has just moved into its new place of business at Lansing. The new home is a practically fire-proof building erected for the purpose intended. It is a modern brick building with an abundance of light for display floor and shop.



New Home of Case Threshing Machine Company in Lansing.

This new house is located at 413-417 North Cedar Street, which is one of the main highways leading into the city. It is a locality that has an abundance of parking space for farmers' cars.

The Case Threshing Machine Company has enjoyed a big business amongst Michigan threshermen and farmers for many years. It has had a branch house in the state since 1899. Its first branch was at Jackson. In 1909 it moved its headquarters to Lansing where it has maintained its service to owners and customers ever since. In the new building will be a complete line of sample machines as well as a full line of repairs and extra parts for immediate delivery to the territory it covers.

E. L. Schultz who has been in charge of the old headquarters will continue in the same capacity in the new home. "E. L." is well and favorably known throughout the territory and is well posted on all local conditions. With the facilities that the new home offers, the Case Company are now in a position to render even better service to Michigan threshermen and farmers than ever before.

# MAKE SURE of Fall and Winter PROFITS

## FEED Larro EGG MASH



# NOW

Your hens need Larro Egg Mash now! The long season of production has lowered their vitality and robbed their bodies of the elements that go into the formation of eggs. These must be restored if you are to get plenty of fall and winter eggs when prices are at their peak.

Larro Egg Mash prepares your hens for a quick, easy molt. It keeps early hatched pullets in top notch condition for steady, profitable laying. It nets you the biggest profit from every bird in your flock from one year's end to the next.

Here is what William Ellery Bright of Waltham, Mass., nationally famous Brown Leghorn breeder wrote on February 2nd, 1927: "Just as an example of Larro production I am giving you some figures for last week from eight pens of pullets raised on Larro and still fed on Larro. This is a 64% production which is pleasing, and the condition of the flock is the best I ever had."

Pen 1, 20 pullets, 86 eggs	Pen 5, 22 pullets, 118 eggs
Pen 2, 25 pullets, 88 eggs	Pen 6, 21 pullets, 127 eggs
Pen 3, 23 pullets, 106 eggs	Pen 7, 25 pullets, 107 eggs
Pen 4, 18 pullets, 60 eggs	Pen 8, 24 pullets, 105 eggs

Make sure of your fall and winter profits by starting your flock today on the Larro feeding program.

THE LARROWE MILLING CO., Detroit, Mich.

Write for our  
Free Bulletin on  
"Mash Feeding"  
Ask for No. M-9

# Larro

Look for the red,  
white and blue  
bull's eye sack.  
It means absolute  
uniformity  
in poultry feed.

"Feeds That Never Vary"  
for Cows · Hogs · Poultry

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.





# MARKET FLASHES



## Most Markets Reflect Good Business

### Abundance of Green Pasture Ruins Hay Market

AS each week passes by moderate changes are noted in the various markets for agricultural products and business in the United States is gradually developing more activity. During the summer business has been going through a period of slow and orderly readjustment of consumption and production and although there have been no flares of activity thus far this year there has been more evidence of stability in industry. That is to be commended more than short lived periods of frenzied activity which are usually followed by dull times. The outlook for the last half of this year is for moderately expanding activity in most businesses. While there are some which are bound to come out at the small end of the horn, as long as most industries are enjoying activity, times are good.

The outcome of the corn crop this year is the subject uppermost in the minds of farmers. The outcome of the crop will be of paramount importance to business generally but more largely to the business of cattle and hog feeding. The weather has been very unfavorable for corn growing this season and some of the late planted corn will never be more than fodder according to farmers who are unfortunate enough to have some. Others, however, say that the ears are silking and some ears are a foot long already and in certain sections, what corn there is will be good. Thus far stockmen have confined their purchases of feeding cattle to light weight stock suitable to go on pasture and until the corn crop is made they are not figuring much on feeding steers. There is an abundant of grass and an unusual crop of hay in the country and there will be plenty of feed for stock although fat corn feeds will undoubtedly be scarce next year. The high price of corn during the past few months has forced a lot of hogs to market and prices broke. For the next month or so supplies of hogs are expected to be lighter. The abundance of grass on the ranges out west is not only retarding the seasonal movement of western grass cattle to market but is also tending to hold back lambs. Two or three extra weeks on lambs does not cost the sheepman a cent but it increases the weight of the lambs and as a consequence prices for heavy lambs have been much lower than for the lighter weights.

### Big Hay Crop; Prices Low

The abundance of green grass in the country has played havoc with the hay markets and prices are low and the trade very draggy. With a record hay crop in sight, large shipments of hay are expected to be crowded into market channels during the 1927-1928 season and the probability is that only good grades will pay much for the baling and handling. Poor quality hay is expected to sell so low that it will hardly pay for baling and shipping. A recent estimate made by the government indicated 3½ millions more tame hay this year than last year. With a short corn crop in sight and probable high prices for grain and other concentrates, demand for hay will undoubtedly be stimulated and will be of assistance in moving stocks.

At Chicago best timothy hay was recently quoted at \$20 and \$21 compared with \$23 and \$25 a year ago. No. 2 timothy and grass was listed at \$14 to \$15 compared with \$17 and \$21 a year ago. Alfalfa hay ranged from \$13 to \$22 according to quality compared with \$18 to \$25 a year previous. Prairie hay at \$12 to \$15 was \$6 per ton under a year ago. At Kansas City quotations on timothy hay ranged from \$11 to \$11.50 for best down to \$8 to \$9 for cheaper quality. Alfalfa hay was at \$13 to \$19 for best and at \$10 to \$12 for low grades. Prairie hay at Kansas City was quoted at \$8.50 to \$10.50 per ton.

While hay is cheaper than a year

ago other feeds are generally higher. Old process linseed meal 34 per cent was recently quoted at \$50 the same as a year ago and cotton seed meal at \$43 was \$8 above a year ago. Tankage, 60 per cent, at \$65 was slightly under a year ago but standard middlings at \$34 shows an advance of \$8 over a year ago.

### Corn 30c Above April

Corn prices at around \$1.05 to \$1.10 for future delivery are 30c above the low time in April and cash corn at \$1 to \$1.08 at Chicago also shows a similar advance. Wheat however is but very little different from a year ago at \$1.36 to \$1.44 at Chicago. Reports of damage done by rust and smut in the spring wheat sections are causing markets to fluctuate somewhat but comparatively little net change in prices have been noted during the past few weeks.

### Beef Cattle Sell Higher

Medium and just good grades of heavy cattle have slipped backward

ers east of Chicago report hogs at \$11.50 and \$11.75 but at the western points best light weight butchers are bringing \$10.25 and \$10.50. The average top price at fourteen of the large eastern and western markets averaged around \$10.95 all last week compared with a similar average the previous week and \$13.50 for the corresponding week last year.

In the lamb trade at Chicago choice natives closed the past week at \$14.00 for top and western lambs flirted with the \$14.50 mark having sold around \$14.00 a few days previous. There has been some demand for feeding lambs recently at \$12.50 to \$13.50 but most corn belt sheepmen have not forgotten the lesson of last fall when they scrambled for feeding lambs which came back during the winter at losing prices. They are willing to take out thin lambs now but the price is the determining factor as to the breadth of the demand. Some say if they can get what they want around \$12 or less they will go to it. As soon as the movement of Montana lambs is in full sway there will be more of a variety to pick from but since grass

kets on fat cattle during that time. The trade is in marked contrast to the dull affair of a year ago when the majority of steers were long feds rolling in fat and selling at such relatively low prices owing to their abundance. Margins of profit to the cattle feeder all year have been very gratifying but as a number of stockmen have said after pocketing their roll, "this makes up for the money last year's cattle didn't make." Recent sales at Chicago have shown as much as \$6 and \$7 gross margins over feeder costs last fall.

Although a few small shipments of western range steers have trickled into the market recently, the movement is not expected to begin until after the first of September or later. Ranges have afforded plenty of grass this spring and summer and stockmen of the west are going to hold their cattle back as long as they can take advantage of the feed. Since the condition of the cattle will show evidence of liberal grazing, it is expected that thin stocker and feeder steers will be scarce and consequently high. A spread of \$7.50 to \$8.50 has represented some shipments of thin grass steers recently compared with a spread of \$10.50 to \$14 for many killing steers of medium to choice grades. A year ago it was \$6 to \$6.75 for bulk of stocker and feeder steers and \$8.50 to \$10 for the bulk of fat steers. With corn high and the poor prospects of a new crop, fat corn fed cattle will decrease and cheaper grades will show a proportionate increase thus tending to widen the range of prices. Finished stock will maintain a position far above the general run of steers. The same condition is evident on cows and heifers and other classes of bovine stock. Fat corn-fed cows suitable for the kosher trade are selling up to \$9.50 and better at Chicago while thin grassy dairy cows are going at \$4.50 and \$5. Thin grassy heifers of stocker flesh are available at \$5.50 to \$6.50 and fat baby beef heifers of choice quality and condition have sold in road lots at \$12.75 during the past two weeks. A little difference in quality and condition means considerable difference in the value of the animal this year but last year it was the reverse and thin stock looked relatively high in comparison with fat stock. For the past month bologna bulls have been selling well, mostly at \$7 to \$7.50 and the urgent orders for good dairy bulls indicates that sausage grinders are doing a good business.

### A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS

(Special to THE BUSINESS FARMER)

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

THE markets are beginning to reflect the advance of the season with its shifts in sources of supplies of fruits and vegetables, new grain crops coming in, backwardness of corn, lending uncertainty to cash corn and hogs; and hot weather effects on egg receipts and butter production. Prices are better for some products and lower for others. Combined, they are on a slightly lower level than last year.

### Wool

The Boston wool market was firm. The largest sales reported were of three-eighths bloods 56s strict combing Ohio wool at 44½c in the grass.

### Corn

The uncertainty as to the supply of corn this year has been the principal strengthening factor in the market and has held prices of cash corn around \$1-\$1.03 per bushel at the principal central western markets.

### Wheat

The wheat market weakened under increased receipts, together with a falling off in both domestic and export demand, and prices declined somewhat. Carryover July 1 was about 24,000,000 bushels larger than a year ago, so that if this year's crop is as large as indicated at the first of July, this year's supply will be about 45,000,000 bushels larger than last year. High protein wheat is rather scarce and bringing larger premiums than last year. Soft winter wheat movement is increasing but the demand is only moderate. Rye and barley prices are working toward a new crop basis. The oats market was weak and inactive prices declining 2c-3c.

### Feeds

Production of most feeds continued

### 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 319.3 meters.

recently but strictly finished offerings have shown strength at all markets. Hogs have maintained their recent advance fairly well selling at \$10.80 to \$11 during the past week for top light weight butchers. Lamb values suffered a drop but quickly recovered the loss when receipts were light late in the week. It is a supply and demand proposition in cattle and sheep markets but storage holdings of pork products continue to be counted as a big factor in the hog trade. Storage stocks of lard and provisions are increasing despite the wide advertising campaign for meat consumption and particularly hams and bacon. The hog market has shown material improvement over a month or two ago but if there was better outlet for provisions, there would undoubtedly be a sharp rise in the market on live hogs. Many in the trade feel that advances are due nevertheless and some look for \$12 hogs at Chicago before long. Top hogs at some of the market cent-

has been so plentiful in all range territories, most of the lambs marketed will be in good flesh. Demand for breeding stock has been reflected by some shipments of good yearling ewes at \$13 to \$14 and above. The ordinary breeding ewes however are quoted around \$7.50 to \$9 and fat ewes were listed at \$5.50 to \$7 mostly.

### Cattle Margins Are Big

Finished yearlings are gradually advancing closer to the levels at which their big brothers are selling, and there is now a difference of only 50c between similar grades of little cattle and heavy weights while a month or two previous the margin between the two amounted to \$1 to \$1.50. Best light weight cattle at Chicago last week sold at \$14.25 with prime heavy steers making a new top at \$14.60. These prices hark back to the fall of 1925 for an equal and the general tone of the market reminds one of the gay mar-

### THE BUSINESS FARMER'S MARKET SUMMARY and Comparison with Markets Two Weeks Ago and One Year Ago

	Detroit Aug. 9	Chicago Aug. 9	Detroit July 26	Detroit 1 yr. ago
<b>WHEAT—</b>				
No. 2 Red	\$1.38	\$1.37	\$1.36	\$1.36
No. 2 White	1.37		1.37	1.36
No. 2 Mixed	1.36		1.35	1.35
<b>CORN—</b>				
No. 2 Yellow	1.17	1.00	1.10	.89
No. 3 Yellow	1.15		1.08	.87
<b>OATS</b>				
No. 2 White	.54½	.47½ @ .48½	.53	.47
No. 3 White	.52½	.45½ @ .47½	.51	.46
<b>RYE—</b>				
Cash No. 2	1.01	.94½	1.05	1.04
<b>BEANS—</b>				
C. H. P. Cwt.	6.05		6.05	4.10 @ 4.20
<b>POTATOES—</b>				
Per Bbl.	4.25 @ 4.50	4 @ 4.25	4 @ 4.25	2.65 @ 2.83
<b>HAY—</b>				
No. 1 Tim.	15 @ 16	20 @ 21	15 @ 16.50	22.50 @ 23
No. 2 Tim.	13 @ 14	18 @ 19	13 @ 14.50	20 @ 21
No. 1 Clover	14 @ 15	19 @ 20	14 @ 15.50	19 @ 20
Light Mixed	14 @ 15	19 @ 20	14 @ 15.50	21 @ 22

Tuesday, August 9.—Wheat weak. Corn scarce and higher. Bean market dull. Hay quiet. Butter and eggs unchanged. Berries steady and receipts light.



light and with the corn market firm, prices of several feeds went higher during the week. Recent rains cut feed requirements in some sections of the Southwest, but dry weather has caused some increase in feeding in scattered localities in the North Central States. Southern dealers are offering cottonseed meal rather freely and have been accepting lower prices in order to make sales.

#### Hay

Light receipts and some improvement in demand strengthened the hay market at the close of July, but pasturage was generally good and demand is not of great volume. There is a fair demand for good quality timothy hay. Western alfalfa markets are draggy except for the best quality and that which is suitable for dairies.

#### Butter

Butter markets were unsettled and slight declines occurred. Trading is slow and of such a character that it is difficult to form a definite opinion of future trends. Receipts at markets have been lighter but into-storage movement fairly heavy. Production is irregular and declining more in some sections than in others. Trading in cheese distributing markets was generally quiet.

#### Eggs

Egg markets are steady to firm and at prices slightly higher in eastern markets than a week ago. Receipts are dropping off both in quantity and quality, due to the influence of hot weather. Storage reports indicate that the time is almost here when storing will cease and dealers will begin drawing upon reserve stocks held in cold storage warehouses.

#### Poultry

There was no material change in poultry markets. Hot weather is having some effect upon demand for live poultry. Dressed poultry has moved slightly better. There have been a few light price advances.

#### Potatoes

The potato market broke about the middle of the week under the rather heavy receipts and the poor demand. City prices were set back farther than the shipping-point quotations. The Chicago carlot market declined suddenly to \$1.30-\$1.35 per 100 pounds of sacked midwestern Cobblers and then recovered slightly. Other central cities reported a range of \$2-\$2.75. Variable quality and condition of receipts in New York City depressed that market, so that eastern Cobblers could be had there at \$2-\$2.75 per barrel and Long Island and New Jersey sacked stock at \$1.35-\$1.50 per 100 pounds. Heavy rains in the Kaw Valley of Kansas, and rainfall in New Jersey stopped potato digging for awhile, and markets may have chance to recover. Eastern Shore shipments have exceeded all expectations and have already passed the 20,000 car mark, with considerable quantities still to come. Virginia last week shipped three times as many potatoes as during the corresponding period in 1926. New Jersey was becoming very active.



#### Week of August 14

**S**TORMY days are expected in many parts of the state at the beginning of the week of August 14th. These will be in the nature of severe wind and electrical storms. There is some probability the weather will clear up somewhat about Wednesday but more storms are expected in the state Wednesday. The temperatures will be generally warm throughout the state during the greater part of the first half of the week and continue over into the latter part. However, for the state and week as a whole we believe that the temperature readings will register below the seasonal normal. It will be a good week for meadows and pasturage.

Summer electrical storms and high winds will continue over into Thursday and Friday and perhaps Saturday. About this latter day the temperature will start downward.

#### Week of August 21

During the very early part of the week of August 21st there will be electrical, rain and wind storms after which the temperature will drop rapidly to much lower readings. Between this and the middle of the week the sky is expected to be mostly clear.

Although there may be some heavy rains during the middle part of the week we are not expecting them to be general. However, there will be some bad wind storms.

At the close of the week there will also be some local showers in scattered counties with increasing cloudiness and rising temperatures.

#### BEANS

The price of CHP beans has gained 10 cents since our last issue and it is holding fairly well although the market is dull with very little trading. Light red kidneys are quoted at \$6.00 and dark reds at \$5.25.

#### DETROIT LIVE POULTRY

(Commission merchants' gross returns per pound to farmers, from which price 5 per cent commission and transportation charges are deductible).

Market is steady. Hens, colored, 24c; leghorns, 18c; cocks, 16c; broilers, 3 lbs. up, barred rocks, 32c; reds and white rocks, 30c; Orpingtons, 3 lbs. up, 27c; all colors, 1½ to 1¾ lbs., 20½@22c. Ducks: white, 5 lbs. up, 23c; smaller or dark, 20c; geese, 18c.

#### DETROIT BUTTER AND EGGS

Butter steady and unchanged; best creamery in tubs, 36½@38c. Eggs steady and unchanged; fresh firsts 24@26c.

#### DETROIT SEEDS

Clover seed, cash imported, \$14; October, \$18; December, \$14.85; domestic December, \$17.75; Alsike, August, \$15.75; December, \$15.75; January, \$15.75; Timothy, cash, \$2.30; December, \$2.30.

#### LIVESTOCK MARKETS

**DETROIT. — CATTLE.**—Receipts, 217; market steady. Good to choice yearlings, dry fed, \$10@12.50; best heavy steers, dry fed, \$9.75@12; best handy weight butcher steers, \$8@9.75; mixed steers and heifers, \$8@9.20; handy light butchers, \$7.75@8; light butchers, \$6@7.50; best cows, \$7@8; butcher cows, \$5.50@7; common cows, \$4.25@5; canners, \$3.75@4.50; light bulls, \$5.50@6.50; feeders, \$6.25@8.25; stockers, \$5.50@7.75; milkers and springers, \$6.50@12.50.

**VEAL CALVES.**—Receipts 377; market strong, 50c higher. Best, \$16@16.50; others, \$8@15.50.

**SHEEP AND LAMBS.**—Receipts, 469; market steady to slow. Best lambs, \$13.50@14; fair lambs, \$11.50@13; light to common lambs, \$6@11; fair to good sheep, \$5.50@7; culls and common, \$2@4.

**HOGS.**—Receipts 740; market steady. Mixed hogs, \$11.25; heavy yorkers, \$11.50; roughs, \$7.50@7.75; pigs and lights, \$11.50; extreme heavies, \$8@9; stags, \$6.25.

**EAST BUFFALO, N. Y. (United States Department of Agriculture).**—HOGS, light weights, steady to strong. Pigs active 25c higher; weighty hogs slow, about steady; bulk desirable 160 to 190 pound weights, \$11.50@11.75; few 130-pound averages up to \$12; 200 to 225 pounds mostly \$11.25@11.50; 230 to 250 pounds, \$10@11; 260 pounds up, \$9@10; packing sows steady; largely \$7.75@8.25; Cattle, nominal. Calves, steady; top vealers, \$16. Sheep, steady; good fat lambs, \$14; culls around \$11.

**CHICAGO.—CATTLE.**—Generally steady on catch as catch can basis; grassers and short fed state steers, predominating at \$10.50 down to \$8; she stock generally steady, bulls weak to 25c lower; vealers firm; most grass cows, \$6@7.25; grass heifers \$7.25@8.50; sausage bulls, largely \$7 downward, vealers \$14@15.

**HOGS.**—Market closed with most of 10 to 25c advance lost, top, \$11; 160 to 200 pounds, \$10.60@10.90; 220 to 250 pounds, \$9.75@10.65; 260 to 300 pounds, \$9@9.75; packing sows, \$7.75@8.10; light weights, \$8.25@8.40; best pigs, \$10.25@10.50; bulk, \$9.75@10.25.

#### FIFTH ANNUAL SAND LAND CONFERENCE

**W**ESTERN Michigan county agricultural agents, extension specialists and M. S. C. representatives will meet at the Pennsylvania Railroad demonstration farm two miles south of Howard City on Friday, August 26th, for the fifth annual sand land conference. Mr. R. G. Carr, assistant county agricultural agent of the State will speak on "Why Western Michigan County Agents are Interested in the Pennsylvania Railroad Demonstration Farm," and Mr. John Sims, soils extension specialist, will discuss the subject, "The Future of Our Lighter Soil Types in Western Michigan." Dean Shaw of M. S. C. will also be on the program with an interesting talk.

#### HARDIGAN ALFALFA LEADS IN SANILAC VARIETY TEST

(Continued from page 3)

by R. H. Morrish, crops specialist, Michigan State College: Hardigan, 2.05 tons per acre; Cossack, 1.83 tons per acre; Grimm, 1.81 tons per acre; Michigan Common, 1.57 tons per acre; Liscomb, 1.53 tons per acre; So. Dakota Common, 1.43 tons per acre; Utah Common, 1.09 tons per acre; Argentine, .62 tons per acre; Turkestan, .56 tons per acre.

#### BUILDING AN APPLE STORAGE

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**CHOICE CERTIFIED SEED WHEAT**—Improved American Banner, Berkeley Rock and Red Rock for prompt shipment. Knox Farms, Portland, Michigan.

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#### LIVESTOCK

**FOR SALE**—PUREBRED HOLSTEIN SPRINGERS. Irving Babcock, Owosso, Michigan.

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**WANTED FANCY APPLES.** WEALTHY'S Spies, Snows, Jonathans, etc. Also Honey strained or comb. Let us know what you have. Holcomb Gardens, Saginaw, W. S., Michigan.

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**CHIMNEY SPARK ARRESTER PREVENTS** roof fires. Only one made; patented. Needed on every shingle-roofed home. Home owners buy on sight. Fits any chimney. Price delivered, \$3.50. Agents wanted. James Slocum, 2970 W. Grand Boulevard, Detroit.

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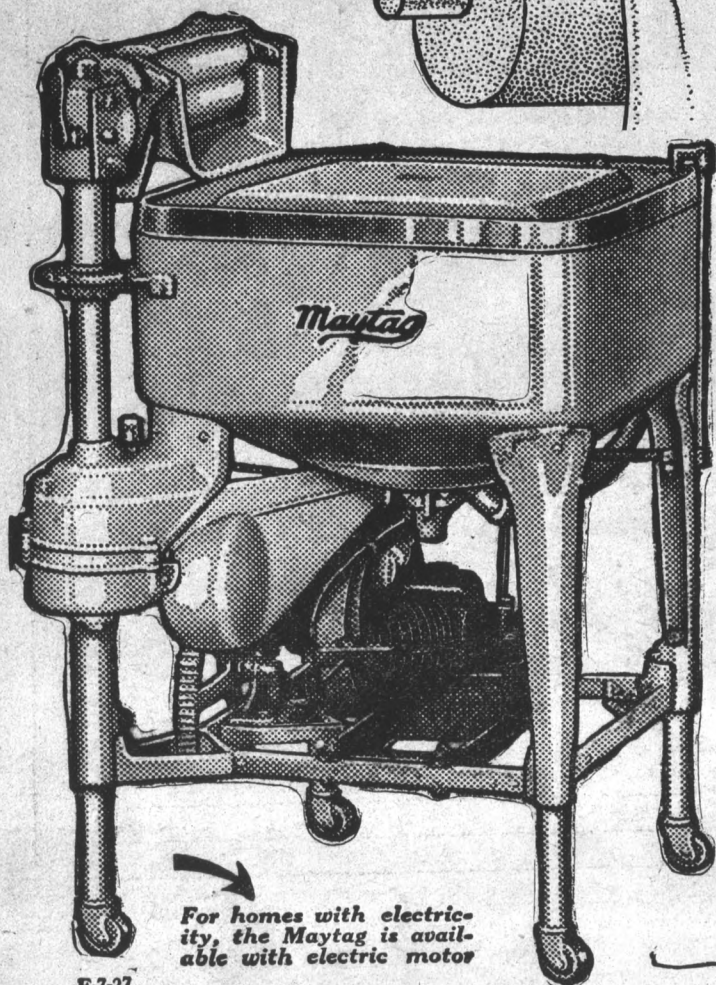
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Prairieville	F. J. Hughes
Reed City	C. R. Ringler
Riverdale	R. E. Moble
Rochester	George Burr Hdw.
Romeo	W. George Smith
Rothbury	H. F. Newman
Royal Oak	Peters Washer Co.
Saginaw	Smith Hardware Co.
Saginaw	M. W. Tanner Co.
Saginaw	Walton-Morse Shop
St. Charles	Thorsby Furn. Co.
St. Clair	E. S. Hart
St. Johns	St. Johns Elec. Shop
Sandusky	Otis Hardware Co.
Saranac	Wilkinson Hdw. Co.
Saugatuck	Koning Hardware
Sebewaing	J. C. Liken & Co.
Shelby	A. J. Rankin
Sheridan	A. L. Stebbins
South Haven	Mersous 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 Hardware Co.
Temperance	R. W. Brunt
Three Rivers	Forbes Maytag Co.
Tipton	Conlin & Shroyer
Traverse City	Traverse City Matag Co.
Trenton	Trenton Hdw. Co.
Trufant	A. G. Miller
Unionville	J. H. Kemp & Co.
Utica	E. W. Hahn
Walden	William Stiers
Walled Lake	Frank S. Nook
Waltz	Krsyszke Brothers
Warren	Fred Lutz
Watervliet	H. Pierce & Son
Wayland	M. L. Looyengood
Wayne	John J. Orr
West Branch	E. H. Motowan
Whitehall	W. C. Snyder
Wheeler	C. W. Lashaw
Wyandotte	Gartner Hdw. Co.
Wyandotte	Russell Supply Store
Ypsilanti	Staefel Hardware Co.

# Maytag

## Aluminum Washer

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