

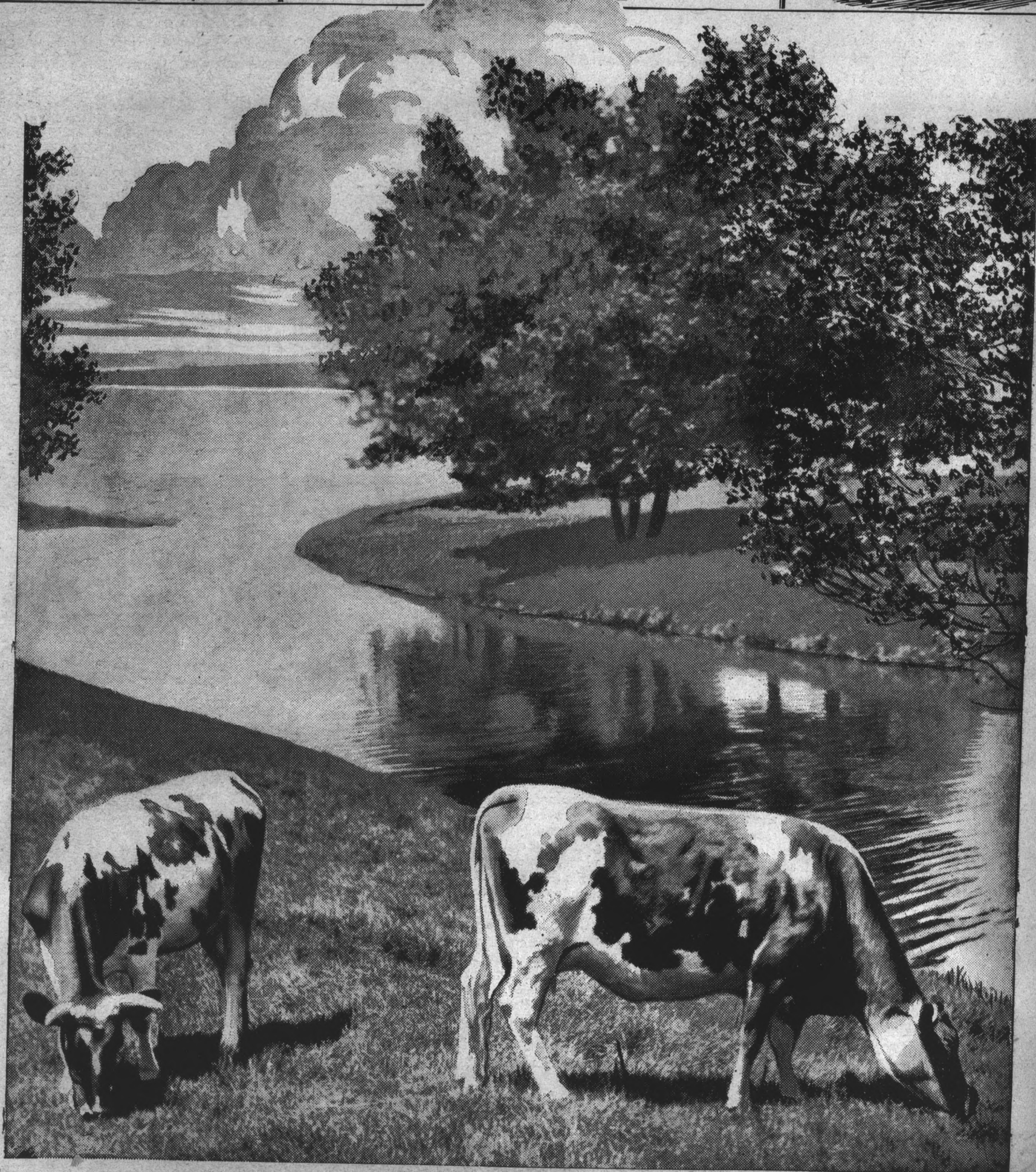
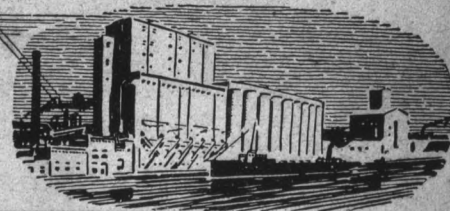
VOL. XV, No. 20

JUNE 9, 1928

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



*An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan*



JUST A BIT OF COW HEAVEN

In this issue: "Solve Farm Problems Through Organization," by C. L. Nash—"Dr. Butterfield Resigns As M. S. C. Head"—"Seeing Michigan With Mathews" Besides Many Other Valuable and Interesting Features

Seeing Michigan With Mathews

By IRVIN J. MATHEWS

LAST week I had a visit with Howard Kittle, now the secretary of the Michigan Bean Jobbers Association with headquarters at Saginaw. Kittle was once county agent of Macomb county and later county agent of Clinton county. He has just recently published a booklet pertaining to permanent bean raising; its title is Soil Rehabilitation.

Saginaw Valley Original Garden of Eden. I think "rehabilitation" is especially apropos of the present situation in Michigan. With a great deal of the State, it isn't soil conservation, for that means merely preserving what we already have and in some sections that would not help very much. But that very fertile section roughly described as the Saginaw Valley has long held the palm as being the most fertile and productive area in Michigan. At present it is the State's sugar bowl and bean pot but late years the yield of both beans and beets has been petering out, an unmistakable sign that fertility is waning. With such soils it is distinctly a matter of rehabilitation, getting back to where they once were.

Soil Fertility Fundamental: With most of the soils in Michigan, rehabilitation is the right word; with others, notably the newer soils in the north, it is soil conservation and with quite a large area it is a real job of soil building that confronts the owners. But let Kittle be credited with having made a fine application of the word rehabilitation.

Where Webster Got His Definition of Neighbor. Last week in Charlevoix county we were trying to get in an alfalfa fertilizer demonstration on the farm of David Smith, west of Boyne City. B. C. Mellenkamp, the county agent was cooperating and there is a fellow who tackles a job with good old fashioned vigor; now we'd call it pep, punch or zip. We needed a fertilizer drill in order to get the fertilizer down below the seed because that's where it belongs. But in this locality, fertilizer drills are pretty scarce. Finally Wesley Dilworth, manager of the Boyne City Co-op, lent his bit by telling us there was a drill four miles away. "Melly" got on the telephone and Albert Bathke loaned us a good fertilizer drill; Frank Fox, another neighbor loaned a truck to

haul it and between everyone in the neighborhood, we got things fixed up and the fertilizer applied in apple order.

Up in this country, neighborliness is a fine art.

First Nomination for Prexy. Seeing Michigan, here, there and yonder, from the looks of buildings and fences, I should say that the specialized potato regions have been having the best of the economic situation for two or three years past. Of one thing I am quite certain, the Corn Belt is going to be long on corn and oats this year as the abandoned wheat ground has gone to these two crops. Indications are for a much expanded potato acreage. What will happen to potato markets next fall? The weatherman will decide that. I will nominate him as the first man to be placed on the farm board to administer the surpluses contemplated by the McNary-Haugen bill.

Michigan to Resume Recreational Leadership. All the world loves an evergreen tree. There is something about an evergreen tree that bespeaks stability and dignity; the pungent pines and balmy balsams are as a sedative to frayed nerves. There are a thousand men who cut trees down to one who plants them but there is an unexpressable something about planting a tree such as one gets out of planning for posterity.

Says Wordsworth in "The Tables Turned": "One impulse from a vernal wood, may teach you more of man, of moral evil and of good, than all the sages can."

Fine Forest on Cribbs Farm: Recently I saw a young forest of white and Norway pines on the farm of Willard Cribbs, south of Mancelona. These were planted four years ago and are about 15 inches tall now. From this on, they will grow a foot or so a year. A great many trees have been set in northern Michigan this spring; makes big figures on paper but in fact a mere bagatelle when it comes to filling the gaps in those million or so of acres that are priceless when they are growing forest but worthless when cleared and infested with quack.

Tom Buell at Elmira set 8,000 trees last year and lost only one pine and 15 spruce. This spring he has set twenty thousand in Otsego county.

C. J. Charters, professor of education in Chicago University has set 7,650 evergreens in Leelanau county.

The Hersey Banking Company has set out 23,000 young trees in Osceola county on U. S. 10 between Reed City and Evart.

The Evart High School has set out 5,000 treelets on U. S. 10 between the fair grounds and the city.

The Farwell High School has set out 35,000 trees on a ten acre tract given to the high school for this purpose by J. L. Littlefield.

The club members in Kent county, under the direction of K. K. Vining, county agent, has set out 23,000 trees which were furnished by the business men of Grand Rapids.

Space forbids me mentioning all the many others who have planted trees this spring.

Eight Thousand Trees on Mathews Manor. I set 8,000 trees myself on Mathews Manor farm. Taking a tip from the experience of others, we first plowed shallow furrows about six feet apart and set the trees with a spud, just where the furrow slice breaks over. Set here, it will take the grass about three years to grow into the trees again.

We had a spud made out of an old crowbar. Cut off about eight or ten inches of the bottom; this is excess baggage. By flattening the remaining end to about five inches wide, we could make a nice place for tree roots and by putting the spud in slanting four or five inches away, we firmed the soil about the roots better than any amount of tramping.

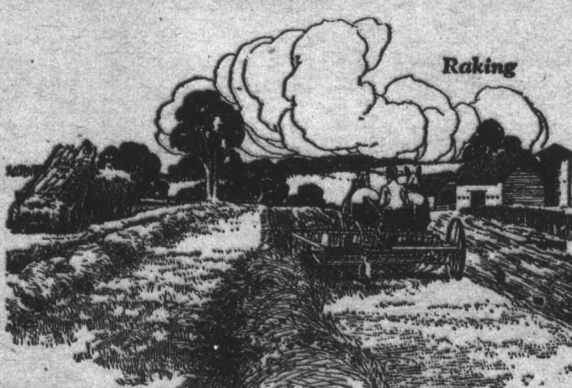
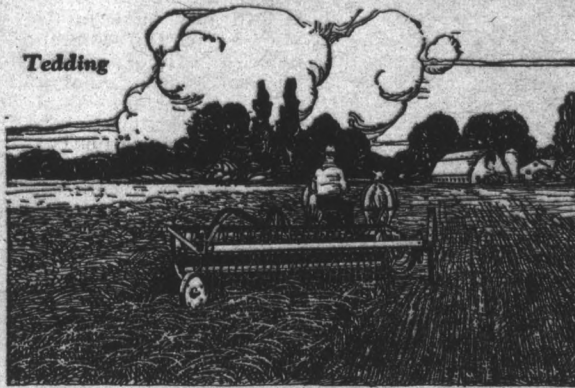
One man can plant about a thousand trees a day with this spud. It takes a good man to handle this implement and a fellow will stand right up and call for beefsteak when it comes supper time.

More Forest, More Fun, More Service, More Mon. More speed to this reforestation movement. Let the trees be planted on the State highways where possible. On Michigan's lakes and streams and in Michigan forests, tired folks can drink in that invigorating pine-scented Michigan air and regain the equilibrium that has been badly jarred by the jostle and jolt of modern city life. Kalamazoo celery to munch on as the tourist speeds on his way, the exhilarating aroma of mint as one glides through the cool muck sections, long rows of bluish green onion tops, like the speaking tubes of buried giants—these are the things that are different, the things that are met with in no other state to the same degree. Everyone should know what they are and appreciate them.

WISCONSIN FRUIT MEN TO VISIT US

JUNE 28th and 29th are the dates set by the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society to pay a visit to the famous cherry section of Michigan. They expect to come across Lake Michigan from Manitowac to Frankfort and spend two days touring Benzie, Leelanau and Grand Traverse counties. The group will be made up mostly of cherry growers of the Sturgeon Bay section of Wisconsin.

The McCORMICK-DEERING Side Rake and Tedder



Combines Speed with Quality in Haying

PRACTICAL haying and quality hay demand speed and quality in haying machines. The better and faster-working your equipment, the less the worry and chance of having the crop ruined by poor weather conditions.

The McCormick-Deering Side Rake and Tedder combines into one machine two hay operations, raking and tedding—and the two essentials in successful hay growing, speed and quality. It handles raking and tedding equally and exceptionally well. In raking it turns the hay completely over with the leaves turned inward and the stems outward, and forms clean-cut quick-curing windrows that air-cure, not sun-dry, the hay. The side rake places the newly cut hay on the clean stubble, not on the unraked swath.

When tedding is called for, a shift of the lever changes the direction in which the reel revolves, and the side rake is converted into a tedder, the straight teeth of which can be depended on to do a perfect job of tedding.

The McCormick-Deering has many mechanical features that make the side rake and tedder a hard combination to beat. You will appreciate

its roller-bearing construction, the steel frame, controls which raise or lower the reel ends to meet varying conditions, and other conveniences and efficiencies of operation.

And to work with this ideal combination is an ideal partner, the McCormick-Deering Adjustable Windrow Hay Loader. After the hay has been rolled into airy windrows the perfectly cured hay is gently and quickly picked up and carried onto the load. And best of all, the adjustable section permits delivering the hay three feet nearer the rack when starting the load. This means you can continue the loading without trouble in windy weather.

The same combination of speed and quality will be found in every McCormick-Deering Hay Tool and you can see them all at the McCormick-Deering dealer's. Our full line is listed below. Rely on McCormick-Deering experience in hay machine development.

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Adjustable-Section	Farmall Tractor Hay
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High-Lift Stackers	

BESIDES the Windrow Loader, with adjustable section, there is the McCormick-Deering Gearless Loader to pick up hay from the swath, saving the raking operation when hay dries quickly and help is scarce. The gearless loader does equally good work taking hay from the windrow. This loader is shown here with the best power for haying—the Farmall Tractor.



Gearless Loader and Farmall Tractor

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MICHIGAN

Published Bi-Weekly at
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

"How to the line, let the chips fall where they may"

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

Title Registered U. S. Patent Office

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1928

GEORGE M. SLOCUM
Publisher

MILON GRINNELL
Editor

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Solve Farm Problems Through Organization

Agriculture Can Profit by Following the Examples of Labor and Industry

THERE are forces hammering away at agriculture today threatening the fundamental economic and social position upon which American rural life has been built. Our agriculture was founded around a self-sufficing farm unit. This doesn't mean absolutely self sufficient, but to a large degree this was the case. Agriculture in America has been built around the home which gave employment to the whole family and in turn furnished most of the farmer's requirements. Agriculture has been built around markets which today we are finding inadequate to handle our increasing ability to produce. Agriculture was built in a day of individualism, of expanding industrialization of business, of an increased ability on the part of the wage earner to buy.

Agriculture is facing a new day and doesn't know it or at least doesn't recognize its significance. Industry started back on our old New England farms when this and that farm boy became a specialist in blacksmithing, shoemaking, or some other of the multiplicity of employments found upon the farm and built a business around his talents, has learned his lesson of industrialized production, mass efficiency and of corporate existence. Industry has found a way through combines, of eliminating needless competition. Industry has learned the lesson of organization and is following the organized standard. Industry does not hesitate to discard the old if the new appears better. Industry recognizes that while the law of supply and demand in the main is effective it is not entirely beyond the power of man to change in some measure its operation. Industry does not shy at legislative palliatives for business.

Industry didn't hesitate to set up a national banking system to stabilize business in times of panic. She

learned her lesson in 1907. She consistently stands for a protective tariff and keeps her eye on the government's tax policy. She has gained protection by legislation and the opportunity for large scale production under corporation laws, making it possible to produce economically on the one hand and to avoid dips in the market due to over-production within certain limits, on the other.

Marks Vast Change

This passing of the manufacturing business of our nation from the farm to the shops marks a vast change in our economic structure. Farmers that lived off the produce of their land, made their own shoes, spun their own cloth, used their own

home-made butter and home-cured meats were forced to face a second stage in the progress of agriculture. They began to exchange goods one with another and the age of specialization was ushered in. They traded at the country grocery store and what might be termed the era of barter and exchange followed and overlapped the period in which they lived off the produce of their own land.

Labor woke up one morning and found the condition of labor intolerable, to labor, at least. When our forefathers' sons left the farm and began to enter the industries they little realized that before a generation had passed, sweat-shops, 12

hour days, etc., would be the harvest reaped by their grandsons.

But labor learned. She met the corporate power of industry with the second great organized human factor in our economic structure, organized labor. Labor recognized the need of collective bargaining and gained the point that labor is a commodity that can be bought and sold in quantities on the market just the same as pig iron or cotton shirts.

Labor learned from industry some lessons regarding legislation. She passed her Adamson law and kept an eagle eye on immigration. She began to do some things for herself and regardless of what we think about methods we must admit that American labor has raised its plane of living to a point envied by that of many workers in many other nations.

Has the farmer kept pace? I fear not.

Following the day of barter and exchange he began to sell his produce and buy back on the markets of the world the commodities that he needed. He lived off the profits of his land just as labor had tried to live off the profits of unorganized workers and business off the profits of a competitive industry.

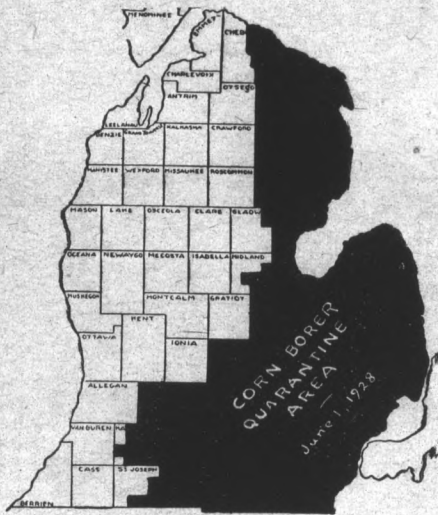
Farmer Hasn't Realized

Now this is no indictment of the farmer. He hasn't fully realized what the under-lying currents were, and if he did he was unable to outline a program that would correct the difficulty. Perhaps he has not made more serious blunders in the past than industry is making today in its short-sighted policy of setting up a situation that caters to foreign markets when only five per cent of manufactured goods are exported and it is many times more important to industry that the purchasing power of agriculture be maintained on

(Continued on Page 21)

CORN BORER QUARANTINE REVISED

THE area under quarantine on account of the European Corn Borer has been enlarged in Michigan by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine and is now as follows, effective on and after June 1: Complete counties of Alcona, Alpena, Arenac, Barry, Bay, Branch, Calhoun, Clinton, Eaton, Genesee, Hillsdale, Huron, Ingham, Iosco, Jackson, Lapeer, Lenawee, Livingston, Macomb, Monroe, Montmorency, Oakland, Ogemaw, Oscoda, Presque Isle, Saginaw, St. Clair, Sanilac, Shiawassee, Tuscola, Washtenaw, and Wayne; and the townships of Aloha, Benton, Forest, Grant, Maple Grove, and Waverly in Cheboygan county; townships of Brady, Charleston, Climax, Comstock, Cooper, Kalamazoo, Pavilion, Portage, Richland, Ross, Schoolcraft, Texas, and Wakarusa in Kalamazoo county; Bourret and Sheridan townships in Gladwin county; Homer, Ingersoll, Larkin, Lee, Midland, and Mt. Haley townships in Midland county; Burr Oak, Colon, Fawn River, Leonidas, Nottawa, Sherman, Sturgis, and White Pigeon townships in St. Joseph county. Cornstalks, ears and other parts or debris of corn can be moved about within this territory but not to points outside the regulated area.



Dr. Butterfield Resigns As M. S. C. Head

ligious conference in the Holy Land, was named the new president.

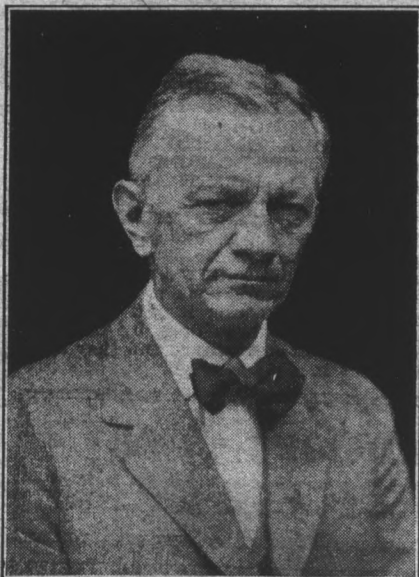
Dr. Butterfield came to M. S. C. in September, 1924 from Amherst, Mass., where he served as president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. He was born in this State and graduated from the old M. A. C. in 1891. Following that he was president of the Rhode Island State College for nine years and then went to head the Massachusetts institution in 1907.

The State Board of Agriculture has been disappointed in Dr. Butterfield's work at the College for some little time because he allowed the liberal arts to become such a big thing in the program of M. S. C. at the expense of agriculture in many cases. Apparently the fact that the college was founded for agriculture was forgotten. Then the finances have been handled in a rather unsatisfactory way. It was not long before they were facing a deficit that seemed to increase rather than decline.

The first of the year Dr. Butterfield asked for a leave of absence to attend a religious gathering in Palestine which was granted by the board. Also they made some changes in the control of the funds at the college. If the board had been in accord with the Butterfield regime they would have put in Dean Phelan as acting president during his absence but they did not do this; Dean Shaw was their choice.

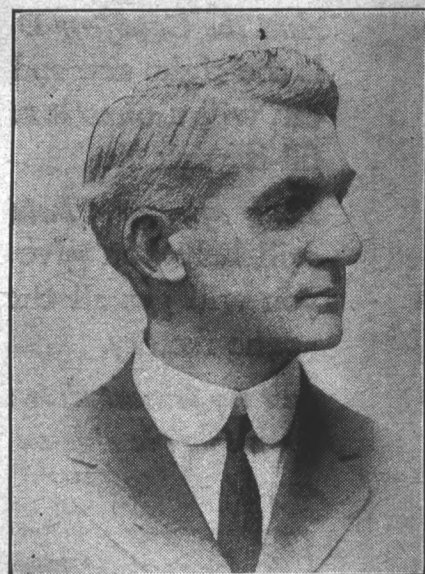
Before Dr. Butterfield left the latter part of February it was predicted he would never return but he declared May 1st would find him back in charge. During his sojourn in Europe the board had another meeting and they extended his leave to July 1st without consulting him and they removed three of his friends from the payroll after July 1st. But he returned May 1st as previously planned and everything was fairly quiet until the May meeting when his resignation was presented and accepted. He had made a strong fight to stick but was forced out by the action of the board. Reporters were informed that he had nothing to say.

The new president, Dean Robert S. Shaw, who has served as acting president at various times, was born in 1871 on a large farm near Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, and graduated from the Ontario Agricultural College in 1893 with the degree of B. S. A. For several years he managed the 520-acre farm on which he was born, and then in 1897 went to the University of Minnesota where he taught animal husbandry. The following year he went to the Montana State College as assistant professor of agriculture, remaining there for a little over four years. In 1902 he came to the Michigan Agricultural College as professor of agriculture and livestock experimenter. Then when the agricultural division was created in 1908 he became dean and was later appointed to director-



Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, who resigned as president of Michigan State College.

RESIGNATION of Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield as president of the Michigan State College, effective at once, was offered to and accepted by the State Board of Agriculture in executive session at East Lansing on May 22nd. It was voted to continue his salary until the first of January, 1929. During the same meeting Dean Robert S. Shaw, head of the agricultural division of M. S. C. and acting-president during Dr. Butterfield's recent leave of absence to attend a re-



Dean Robert S. Shaw, who was appointed M. S. C. head by Board of Agriculture.

ship of the experiment station as well. M. S. C. conferred the degree of doctor of agriculture upon him in 1922.

As acting head of the institution Dean Shaw has proved that he possesses real executive ability and his long association with the college should put him in a position to know the present needs of the institution. With the cooperation of all concerned it is expected that his administration will be history making.



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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.)

HYDRATED LIME

I would like to know if hydrated lime that comes in paper sacks can be used to lime the ground with for planting alfalfa, and if so, how much to drill per acre and how does it compare with marl being used for seeding alfalfa?—W. C., Morley, Michigan.

HYDRATED lime is a suitable material for correcting the acidity of soil in preparation for the growing of alfalfa. Either hydrated lime, marl or ground limestone will give good results if applied in adequate amounts and properly worked into the soil. The amount of lime or marl to use is determined by the degree of acidity of the soil and I would not advise any farmer to use such materials until a test is made to find out how much is needed. The county agricultural agents are prepared to make these tests or a sample of soil may be sent to the Soils Department of the College if desired. If a soil is quite sour, it is customary to apply about two tons of ground limestone or from four to six cubic yards of good marl. If hydrated lime is used, it will require about one and one-half tons. In most cases the hydrated lime treatment is more expensive than the marl or ground limestone.—C. E. Millar, Michigan State College.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

How deep should asparagus plants be set? Is it advisable to set three year old plants? Will they do well in black muck, well drained?—C. S., Alpena, Michigan.

THE proper depth of planting asparagus roots will depend to some extent on the type of soil. Eight to ten inches deep is usually satisfactory as this enables you to lightly plow or harrow the soil early in the spring and again when the cutting season is over at which time manure can be applied. A light plowing in the fall is advisable. There is no particular advantage in setting three year old roots; in fact I would prefer good strong one or two year old roots. Only strong vigorous roots should be set in any case.

The Michigan State College is experimenting with asparagus on muck soil but I do not believe they have made known the results as yet. However, you might communicate with the horticultural department.—Garden Editor.

MUST PAY TUITION

Must a school district pay the tuition this year, for a high school pupil who passed his twentieth birthday last August? Does the teacher have the right to change any and all school books some of which were put in less than two years ago, without the consent of the school board, and can the parents be compelled to pay for them?—G. B., Coopersville, Mich.

A SCHOOL district must pay the high school tuition for any high school pupil who was under twenty-one years of age on the last day for making application. The fact that he becomes of age before the

school year closed, or even before it begins, does not affect the case.

No teacher has the right to change any school books. This is a matter which rests entirely with the school board. The law provides that the board shall select the textbooks to be used and when once adopted they cannot be changed for a period of five years unless the board is authorized to do so by a majority vote of the qualified school electors present and voting at an annual or at a special meeting called for that purpose.—C. L. Goodrich.

ANGLE WORMS IN DIRT AROUND PLANTS

I have tried to raise house plants but am troubled with angle worms in the dirt they are in. Please tell me what to do to get rid of them.—Mrs. W., Dowagiac, Mich.

SIFTING your soil through a reasonably fine screen should give you relief from angle worms in the soil. We have found them troublesome to potted plants and have used this means with success.—Garden Editor.

Bulletin Service

(The bulletins listed under this heading are free. Some are issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, others by agricultural colleges, and many by our advertisers. We carefully consider the bulletins that come to us from different sources and list those which, in our opinion, are of greatest value to our readers. 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.)

- 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. 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.
- No. 24.—100 FOODS FROM 4 RECIPES.
- No. 25.—FARM LEASE SYSTEMS.
- No. 26.—ORCHARD MANAGEMENT.
- No. 27.—RASPBERRY PLANTATION.
- No. 28.—POULTRY FEEDING SECRETS.
- No. 29.—FLIES IN DWELLINGS.
- No. 30.—MORE MONEY FROM COWS.
- No. 33.—CULLING FARM FLOCK.
- No. 34.—POTATO GROWING.
- No. 35.—PROFITABLE ORCHARDS.
- No. 36.—TRACTOR LUBRICATION.
- No. 37.—MODERN POULTRY HOUSES.
- No. 38.—POULTRY, SWINE DISEASES.
- No. 39.—AUTOMOBILE LUBRICATION.
- No. 40.—YOUR TRACTOR.
- No. 41.—A FEW BOARDS.
- No. 42.—REAL ESTATE ASSESSING.

Bulletin No. 43.—FARMING UNDER MULCH PAPER. It was fourteen years ago that the idea of farming under paper was born but not until recently has there been sufficient work done to warrant the average farmer trying it out. Much experimenting has been done by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and they speak highly of it.

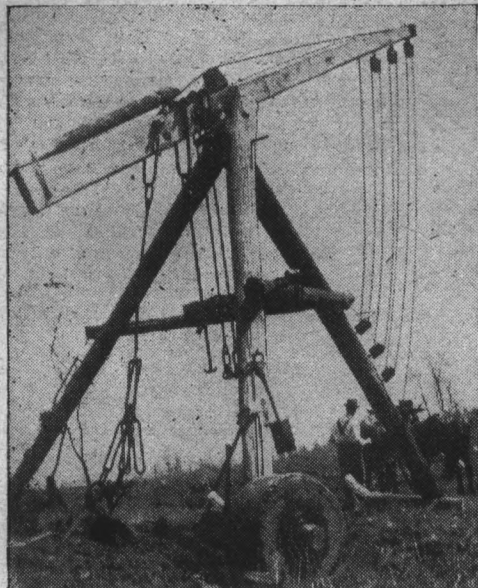
Where Our Readers Live

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.



Home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. T. Schmieding on the Pioneer Fruit Farm, in Oceana county. They write, "We are very much impressed with your paper and are paid up to 1937."

THRU OUR HOME FOLKS' KODAKS



EVER SEE ONE OF THESE?—Some of you old timers have but most of the young folks haven't. It's an old fashioned stump puller, owned and operated by W. F. Young, Sanilac county.



RIDING HIS UNCLE'S PONY.—"Gerald Boroughby, my grandson, riding his uncle's pony," writes Mrs. D. H. Boroughby, Gratiot county.



QUITE A WALK.—A. B. Coffron, of Lapeer county, writes, "The walking is fine for ladies between Pontiac and Detroit."



JUST AS HAPPY AS THEY LOOK.—A group of young folks who were visiting at the home of M. Buchner, one of our Alcona county subscribers. "They are as happy as they look," he says.



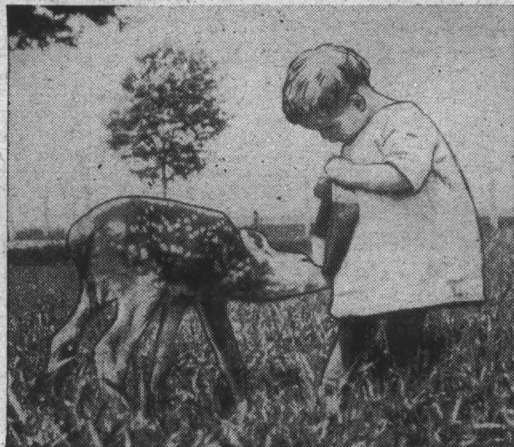
"ME AND MY HORSE."—"I started with a full Morgan in 1865 and he is the sixth generation," writes John Gilbert, Calhoun county.



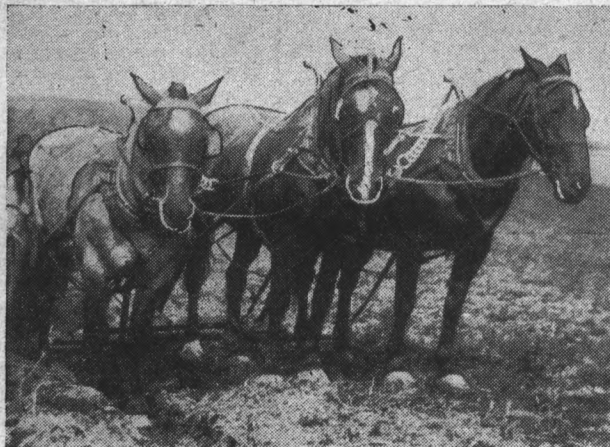
EXPERT WORK.—Louie Sobbo, Saginaw county, repairs the alarm clock.



HARVESTING A SWEET CROP.—Herman Steinmuller, of Grand Traverse county, and his two sons cooking syrup, according to Mrs. Steinmuller.



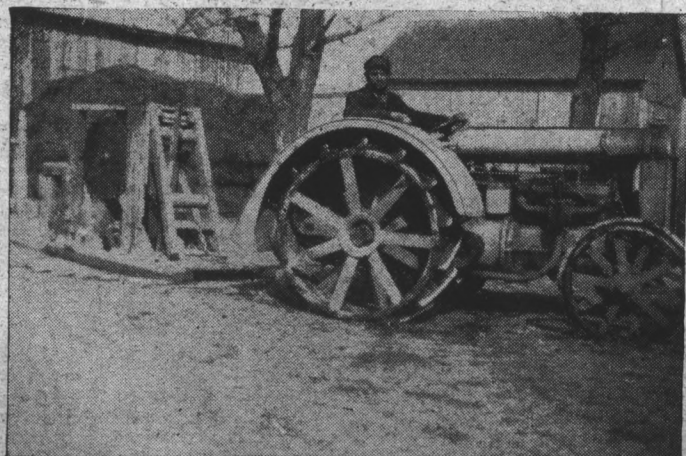
A DEER AND A DEAR.—Claude H. Edwards, Schoolcraft county, says the "young lady" is Marion Edwards.



FLOWING ALFALFA.—Edward Lohroff, one of our Oceana county subscribers, uses his three horse power "tractor" to turn under alfalfa sod.



HE'S MAD ABOUT SOMETHING.—Earl Mulens, is the grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Krueger, of Bay county.



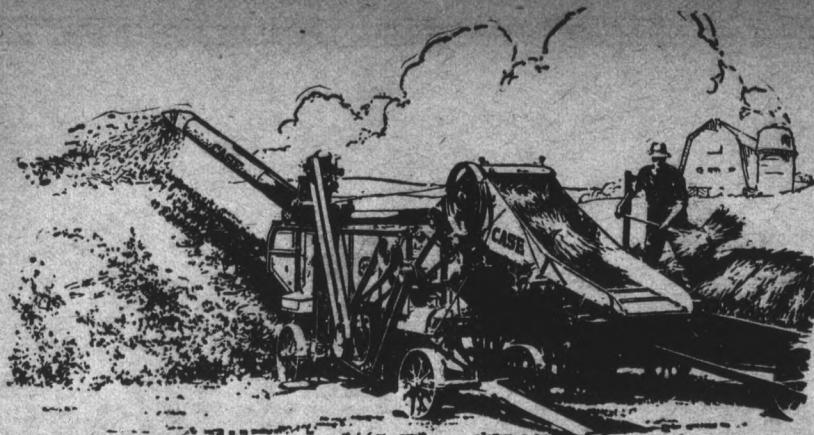
VALUABLE ASSISTANT.—Edward Taylor, of Huron county, finds his tractor a very valuable assistant and would be lost without it. Here he is hauling the buzz saw to the wood pile.



"CATCH ONE LIKE THAT!"—Mack McDonald, of Osceola county.



"JUST SUNNING THEMSELVES."—Mary Moussian, of Huron county, sends us this picture of her sister, Anastasia (left), with two of her friends enjoying themselves on the beach of Lake Huron.



For You To Consider

WITH forty makes in the field, about two-fifths of all threshers in use are Case machines. In the past twenty years farmers have bought more Case Threshers than of any other three makes combined. No other mechanical product has ever enjoyed such universal approval. This remarkable popularity is due to outstanding Case advantages:



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Outstanding
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Combines
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Skid Engines

Also—
Grand Detour
Plows and
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Rigid all steel construction developed by twenty-five years of constant improvement.

Case steel threshers do not weave or twist in rough use. Their steel sides and decks do not warp, rust or rot.

The bearings are self aligning and durable, and all working parts are always in alignment.

Case threshers have large capacity and do thorough cleaning without waste under widely varying conditions of grain and feeding.

They are so well balanced and light running that they save power and wear on tractors and are so exceedingly simple that any one can operate them.

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CASE

One or more of these highly valuable books may be obtained by returning this coupon, or writing. If account book is wanted (every thresher owner should have one) please indicate make, size and age of thresher owned.

- ☐ From Flail to Freedom
- ☐ Profit by Better Threshing.
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Let's Hear From You

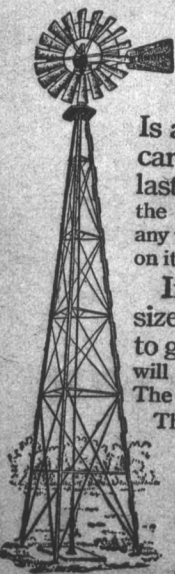
We want you to write us your criticisms and suggestions about M. B. F. to help us make it better in every way. It is your farm paper and the editors are your hired men.

The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Registered Grimm Alfalfa Seed

FARMERS: Buy your seed direct from the largest Registered alfalfa Seed ranch in the United States. Genuine Grimm, sealed and tagged by the Montana Seed Growers Association. Write us for samples. Prices Extra No. 1, 39c; No. 1, 37c; No. 2, 32c; f. o. b. Miles City Montana. All seed dry land grown.

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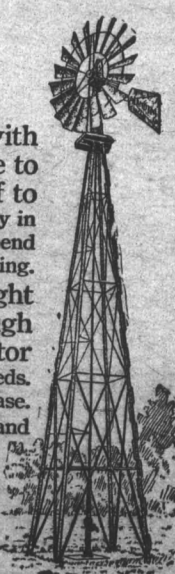
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Broadscope Farm News and Views

Edited by L. W. MEEKS, Hillsdale County

(Many people write for Mr. 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.)

Potato Varieties

A LETTER from a subscriber at Ypsilanti wants to know where he can obtain potatoes called "Flat Dutch." I am unable to tell him and if any of the readers can



L. W. Meeks

furnish the information would be glad to have it sent to M. B. F. at Mt. Clemens. Requests for special varieties of potatoes and other crops come to me and some of the varieties I have never heard of. Some seed companies will take some very good standard variety and give it a new name and I believe this is where many of the variety names originate. I think the seed companies are growing away from this questionable practice and instead of giving a new name to some standard sort are offering the seed as being of their special selection or improvement. This is far better, and unless some one can originate a superior new variety there are enough names on a seed list right now to last for several decades. I believe this Ypsilanti Subscriber will find some standard sort of potato just as good as the "Flat Dutch" could be. This year the Michigan Crop Improvement Association will certify only the following varieties which show that they are the only ones recommended in Michigan. Early Ohio, Irish Cobbler and Triumph for the early crop, and for late crop, White Rural (Sir Walter Raleigh), Carmen No. 3, Rural New Yorker No. 2, Russet Rural (Late Petoskey), Green Mountain and Triumph, of these the great demand is for Cobblers and Russet Rural.

Old Fertilizer

From Kingsley comes a letter asking about depreciation of fertilizer after remaining in a warehouse a year or so. I do not think the value will be lessened to any noticeable extent if the fertilizer has been stored in a dry place. Of course, I would prefer the fresh product, but how do you know it is just made even when your dealer just opens a newly arrived carload? Old fertilizer if kept dry and not caked or lumpy, will be quite as effective as any. Fertilizer manufacturers know that some plant food elements will deteriorate when mixed together and they do not mix those that will become inactive with combination. We have used old fertilizer, that had to be pounded up with a club to break the lumps, and it gave a good account of itself.

Sweet Clover Hay

A man at Waltz, Michigan, wants to know about sweet clover hay. From his letter and several others I have lately received, I conclude there are many who seem to have the idea that sweet clover can be made into a "catch crop of hay," in years like this when old meadows and new ones, too, are practically all gone. This is a mistaken idea about sweet clover. While it is possible and has been done, it is almost too uncertain to recommend the sowing of sweet clover in the spring with the intention of cutting a crop of hay that same season. It is possible also, to sow it with oats or other grain and have it get large enough after harvest to cut a crop of hay, but these possibilities are not certain enough to recommend them as practical. At this late date, Millet or Sudan grass will be more worth while.

Another man wants to know when and how to make sweet clover hay. Sweet clover hay, to have any value as feed, must be cut early. I would cut it just as blossoms begin to

form. If left longer, it gets too coarse and woody. Nothing like the stems very well and after blossoming it is very difficult to make it into hay and save many leaves. I would cut it with a grain binder and set up in small shocks. If one would hasten the curing, it could be reset a day or two before hauling. It makes excellent hay, for sheep and cows and horses will do fine on it by the reports I have received. Sweet clover is a wonderful plant, but I sometimes doubt its being an ideal hay crop plant. We have a field of it we are pasturing this year. It is fine and quite early we put the disk drill on the field, and seeded sweet clover which is coming up fine at this time. We hope this recent seeding will give a good account of itself next year.

A man writes asking if sweet clover can be cut year after year like alfalfa. No, it must be reseeded every year. If allowed to go to seed a year or two in succession, it is possible some of the seed will come up every year and make it a sort of perpetual crop, but the plant itself dies the second year after being sown.

Grimm Stands the Test

A few days ago, I visited a man who has made more than an ordinary success with alfalfa. He showed me a field where Grimm had been growing for several years. When he seeded the field, he ran out of Grimm and had to use a little common alfalfa to finish it. The common has done very well until this last winter, when it nearly, if not quite all, killed out. The Grimm is as good as ever. He has a wonderful prospect for hay from the Grimm fields, while if he had sown all with the common variety, he would not have any hay prospect at all. He also showed me his hog pasture of sweet clover. This field grows up and reseeds itself every year and the great rangy Tamworths that have the privilege of roaming around in it are to be envied by the pig who has June grass lot as his summer run.

Top Dressing

A near-by neighbor called me to his farm a few days ago to determine the cause of some "freak" strips of excellent timothy and clover in a field which was intended for a meadow this year, it having been seeded in the wheat a year ago. The field is barren other than the strips just mentioned and must be put into some crop. If all of the field were like these "strips" he would have a fine crop of hay. What caused these strips to be so fine when all the rest is dead? Is the field badly run? No, the field is in excellent condition and produces fine crops of corn, oats, etc. The wheat last year was good. But these "strips"—what could have caused them? Isn't it a queer thing? See, they don't run very straight and regular; and they are about four feet wide and wind around, and over there they seem to be closer together—let's follow one of them as it winds around the field. Here is—where it begins and it seems to circle around for sixty yards or so. The solution is easy. These strips were top dressed with the manure spreader last summer just after harvest! Ask the boy—he is the one who did it. He was supposed to take the manure back to a field which was to grow corn this year—he just thought he would try a few loads on the wheat stubble, he had almost forgotten it. Dad never knew it, but he does now! He also sees that if all the field had been top dressed, he would have a wonderful hay crop. This hay crop is needed badly. Will history repeat itself? It will in this top dressing event. Try it and see.

We should become a nation of tree planters until our 81 million idle acres are planted to trees.

• 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.)

NEW YORK GETS THE JUMP ON MICHIGAN

WHY do New York apples predominate in Michigan markets?" asks the Grand Rapids Press. "Does it reflect better grading in New York State or faulty distribution on the part of Michigan apple interests?"



Herbert Nafziger

"It reflects neither," says the Michigan Fruit Growers Inc., "except whatever lack of distribution is occasioned by the fact that Michigan apple growers are at present paying 36 per cent higher relative freight charges than New York State apple growers. Most Detroit or Chicago wholesalers will admit that on the average Michigan apples are packed equally good or better than New York State fruit, due to the stricter grading regulations enforced by the Michigan Department of Agriculture at the request of growers."

A study of certain figures contained in a recent bulletin issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, (Relative Importance of Varieties and Sources of Carload Supply of Apples), in markets in which Michigan fruit should predominate because of nearness to market, indicates that the New York grower evidently has considerable advantage in the matter of freight rates.

In shipping to Indianapolis, apples from New York must travel 250 per cent greater mileage than Michigan apples, yet the New York rate is only 50 per cent higher than the Michigan rate. From Rochester, New York, to Detroit the mileage is 150 per cent greater than from Benton Harbor, Michigan, with practically

**AT THE BLOSSOM FESTIVAL**

This artistic float in the parade during Blossom Festival at Benton Harbor this spring represented the city of Holland and was the winner of a first prize.

the same rate. From Rochester, New York, to Lexington, Kentucky, the mileage is 150 per cent greater than from Benton Harbor and yet the New York rate is 33 per cent lower! Taking rates which apply to points farther north than Benton Harbor such as Fennville, Grand Rapids, etc. the freight rate is increased.

In a normal year Michigan apple growers will pay about \$240,000 more to ship their crop than New York growers in shipping a like tonnage to Cincinnati, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, Lexington, Louisville and Pittsburgh. Other fruits and other products such as hay, grain, beans, potatoes, etc., show a similar handicap.

Why is New York getting the jump on Michigan? Mainly because New York has a trained traffic expert on the job continually, getting better rates for agriculture. A similar man's work in the Michigan Department of Agriculture would cost about \$15,000 annually and could save the growers \$240,000 a year, in nine markets, on apples alone. This looks like a good investment. So far, however, Governor Green has turned a deaf ear to entreaties of growers and the farmers' organizations to put Michigan agriculture on a par with its competitors. We wonder why?

We use one billion pencils in the United States every year.



Elimination of Pullman Surcharge Will Involve Loss of \$40,000,000 to Railroads and Will Shift the Burden Upon Those Who Do Not Enjoy the Service

THE Senate Committee has reported out favorably the Robinson bill eliminating the Pullman surcharge. This action, while apparently a popular one, is class legislation and as such is bound to involve losses not only to the railroads, but to the traveling public who ride in the day coaches and to a number of communities that now enjoy sleeping car service.

TO the Railroads, it involves immediately a loss of \$40,000,000 in revenue annually, which will have to be made up somehow. The surcharge is the only revenue that the railroads get for the hauling of the heavier equipment and the incidental special service of parking this equipment at the stations and in coach yards. In fact, the railroads have always had to pay to the Pullman Company a certain small charge for the mileage of each Pullman car and besides a guarantee of a certain minimum of return covering a period of years. All of the returns for berths, etc., go to the Pullman Company excepting the surcharge.

THE surcharge was found necessary by the United States Railroad Administration. Its continuance has been recommended by the Interstate Commerce Commission after an exhaustive study of the entire question of passenger travel returns.

THE Pullman sleeping car after all is a hotel on wheels. It provides an unusual service. It represents a heavy investment per passenger. The berth charge and the surcharge of 50 per cent (which latter is the only revenue the railroads derive from this high class service) together, are not out of line with the charge for a room in a modern high class hotel.

SINCE the Pullman sleeping car passenger enjoys greater comfort than does the passenger in the day coach, he should expect to pay for the added comfort. The Pullman passenger is allotted two and one half times as much space as the person riding in the day coach. The car weight per passenger of the average day coach—assuming that it is filled—is about 6,800 pounds. The car weight per passenger of the average Pullman sleeping car—assuming that sleeper is filled—is about 12,260 pounds. The cost to the railroad of hauling a sleeping car passenger is, therefore, approximately twice as much. Should not the sleeping car passenger pay for these additional privileges to the passenger and the obligations devolving upon the railroads?

ANOTHER illustration: The sleeping car lines to Michigan resorts in summer and to Florida or California resorts in the winter, are seasonal movements. The travel is all in one direction, which means that the return movement is an empty one.

RAILROADS have only two main sources of income—passenger revenues and freight revenues.

THE wiping out of \$40,000,000 annually in passenger revenues involved in the abolition of the surcharge on Pullman fares must inevitably do one of three things:—

1. Result in cutting down of passenger train service now provided by American Railroads;
2. Restricting sleeping car service on the less prosperous lines;
3. Or, shifting the burden of the loss upon the shippers of freight.

ANY one of these expedients is unfair to the general public, that section who ride in the day coaches.

IT is a good principle of business at all times to require the person who enjoys a special service to pay for that special service.

THE Pullman surcharge requires just that.

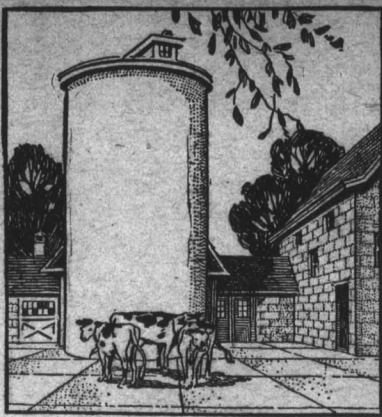
THE abolition of the surcharge, therefore, constitutes class or sumptuary legislation, which is not desirable in this day and age.

THE railroads do not object to governmental regulation by the proper tribunal—the Interstate Commerce Commission—constituted to deal with the transportation industry exclusively.

WRITE your senator or congressman to-day protesting against this uneconomic and unfair measure.

MICHIGAN RAILROAD ASSOCIATION

Sure Death to Corn Borers!



Government authorities agree that ensiling of corn is sure death to the European corn borer.

They also agree that silage increases milk yield, as numerous tests have shown.

Build a Concrete Silo Feed Cattle From It All Winter

A Concrete silo solves the winter feeding problem, especially when drouth makes short hay crops.

"Concrete Silos, Monolithic and Block" tells the whole story. Write for your free copy.

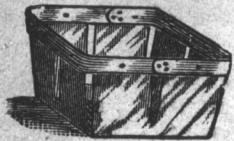
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A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete

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\$6.75 per 1000 in 10,000 Lots
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Write us for descriptive Price List of Quality Packages
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more
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SOLVAY

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 12½ tons of lime oxide, or
9 tons Burnt Lime containing 7½ tons lime oxide, or
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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

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LOCAL DEALERS

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.)

SPEARING THROUGH THE ICE

DEAR EDITOR: I want to say a few words in regards to fish laws in answer to "L. H. P., Rodney, Mich." I want to say that the residents of this part of Michigan do not have time to fish during the summer and about the only time to fish is during January and February, spearing through the ice. As for being hogs, I can not see as we are as much hogs as the people who come up here summers. There are actually more fish caught here in one week during the summer than were caught by all the fishermen on Burt and Mullet lakes combined this last winter. Speaking of hogs again, the largest catch this winter by any man was ten pike and last summer I personally saw one man catch fifteen pike. Who is the hog?

As to the size of the fish I agree with "L. H. P." that the small go in the count and cut the count down.
—C. E. L., Topinabee, Mich.

MAIL SERVICE

DEAR EDITOR: I agree with Hugh Fosdick that the rural mail delivery is not fair. We cannot seem to get the mail to go by our door. There are three houses within one-half mile and all of us have to walk to the corner for our mail in all kinds of weather or go without, and sometimes it is very bad to try and leave money in the box or try to send money orders.

I have tried by writing to the post master general and all he did was send my letter to the local post mistress. At that time I think they were talking of raising the mail man's wages, so he said. This same mail man on his route drives one mile to serve one house on a very poor road while the road is much better by our place and three houses within a half mile.

Why does the government pay mail carriers to deliver mail to every house in the city while many rural people have to wade snow and mud and put up with anything?—W. F. Tooker, Saginaw County.

POLITICS

DEAR EDITOR: I am very much interested in your Minute Men proposition and am sure we are all opposed to the thief and want to get rid of him but talk alone will not do this. We will all have to get our shoulders to the wheel.

We are being robbed more each day of the year, more than this thief gets, only he comes at night and does not belong to the right class.

When it comes to selecting candidates how much cheese does our primary system cut? The industrial class pick out the man they want and how many voters ever look up his record. We have a man trying hard to get the nomination for the presidency. What did he ever do to show the farmer and laborer that he was their friend. I think he demonstrated this when he got the farmers \$2.20 for \$3.00 wheat. Are you farmers going to forget this and vote for that kind of a man? If so never in the world will you get any place.

Last year, while threshing at a neighbor's, I am sure there were 14 or 16 men there and not one of them could tell you about the bill put through regarding clover seed or who was the cause of its being put across, and still three-fourths of this same bunch were sobbing about the railroad man, his wages, etc., and out of the bunch just one could tell how long they have been getting what they got.

Gentlemen, they did not get it in one year, nor five years, it took several. Now the first thing the farmers must do is get recognized in Congress, then do not expect to get the whole loaf the first bite. Do as the railroad men did; take a small portion and try your best to get more next time.

Mr. Ackerman says our 17 sugar factories are liable to lay idle this year. I just saw an article where they said the Michigan Sugar Company alone had over 50,000 acres

and that the Owosso branch is the only one without more acreage than last year.

I should like to have Mr. Ackerman explain what was the trouble with the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers Ass'n. He also says as organized farmers let us call our local organization together. I should like in the first place to ask Mr. Ackerman where his organized farmers are. Just as sure as 24 hours make a day they are not around here and I don't believe much of any other place. If they were we would not be caring as we do for the McNary-Haugen bill.

I belonged to what was supposed to be a farm organization and paid a small amount of dues for a certain length of time as required, and when the time was up I asked a half dozen different ones who I should pay dues to and have not found out to date, and I am ashamed to tell how long ago that was.

As farmers let's not be Republicans or Democrats. Let's get the right man, a real he-man. Why is it during a Republican administration and there is a depression in business it is always over-production, but if the same thing happens during a Democratic administration it is the party?—A Subscriber, Shiawassee County.

POISONING FROM ALUMINUM

DEAR EDITOR: Matthew 10:8 deals with healing the sick, raising the dead (the non-thinking), cleansing the lepers and casting out demons, and is the most important verse I know of in all literature. It deals with our present moment-by-moment living. Our streams are contaminated by sewage, and to make that water drinkable it is doctored. Toledo, Ohio, puts about \$70,000 worth of aluminum sulphate into its Maumee River water in a year and that is 3,000 tons as well as much lime. Possibly a little poison would not harm people much. But there are nine ways to get aluminum compounds, as poisons. In city drinking water, in medicines, from aluminum water purifiers, in baked goods, in whiskies, in baking powders, in injections before major surgical operations to reduce blood flow, for bases for false teeth, and from cooking utensils.

Once, some years ago, those who demonstrate this nice looking, shiny metal, to sell to the housewives and frequently through some church aid society, did have a printed slip along saying that acids should not be cooked in them nor salted foods. Salt is sodium and chlorine, and chlorine is a violent poison. In hospital routine, where calomel (for bowel action) is given (it contains mercury) generally the food (and they feed the sick in hospitals, instead of fasting them) and water comes out of aluminum utensils and the mercury of the calomel meeting this aluminum in the stomach forms an amalgam—which is the cause, perhaps, why so many successful operations of surgeons are followed by a soon passing on. Potatoes should be cooked in their skins, yet if you peel some and set them in an aluminum kettle in water over night and you find them turned yellow and you cook them and find them turned black you may conclude there is something wrong with aluminum ware. Some newly married couples who stock up with aluminum ware have ulcerated stomachs as well as ptomaine poisoning. Our universities are run to train (not educate) drug doctors to doctor the sick, not educate the public as to poisons and proper food so health would be natural.—Elson Averell, Editor Intelligent Cooperation, Ada, Mich.

The United States uses about 23 billion cubic feet of wood a year.

About two-thirds of a tree, when cut for wood, goes into waste products and is thrown away, while only one-third is really utilized.

• Chatting with the Agricultural Teacher •

Edited by V. O. BRAUN

(Mr. Braun is a farmer, a teacher of agriculture and a writer. He owns and operates a large farm in Branch county known as Spring Water Farm. He is a successful teacher of agriculture in a high school in Shawansee county. Also he writes for many leading farm magazines of this country. He is well prepared to help farmers with various problems and our folks are welcome to write him at any time. Just address him care of M. B. F. and you will receive a personal reply by early mail.)

Corn Planting Time

CORN planting time has always been an alluring one with me. When I was a youngster it meant barefoot time and I awaited with much anxiety until the day arrived when father planted the first row of corn.



V. O. Braun

At that moment, off came the old shoes and stockings and the barefoot season, which only a boy can enjoy, was made a reality. A few years later I awaited corn planting time to roll around so that I could try my skill at the art of corn planting. It is a task that advertises all your mistakes. All summer long the corn rows show whether you are a skilled teamster, whether you had the neck yoke, traces, and reins adjusted properly, and whether you were careless in stretching the wire.

I was more than pleased a few weeks ago when one of my very efficient farmer friends invited me to finish up a field for him. I thought I was going to be cheated out of a corn planting job this season because I have not found time to get back to Spring Water Farm, but here was my opportunity and I made the most of it. Time will soon tell if I did a better job of planting than my friend, but at present I am willing to bet a new hat that I at least did as good a job.

One-Room Schools

A few weeks ago I had the opportunity to visit several rural one-room schools. These rural schools of Michigan are the centers where the farmer's children receive their education before they enter high school. I am sorry to say that these one-room schools are not giving very good results, and are handicapping the farmer's boys and girls. In many cases the equipment is poor, the number of classes taught are too large and the number in each class is too small. There is usually inadequate supervision and very often the child passes from grade to grade with little regard for his or her work. As a result when these youngsters come to the high school they often find that they cannot do the work of their city cousins. I know this to be true because I have the task of teaching many of them in the high school. I am not criticizing the rural teachers as I know they are doing their best at an uphill job, but this unfair and inefficient system of education of our farm youth causes a feeling of sadness and regret within me, and I hope the time is near at hand when the one-room school will be eliminated and in its place will be a centralized, up-to-date school for our farm boys and girls.

This New Age

Proper education and training seem all the more important to the farm boy and girl when we realize the wonderful age in which we are living. This is an age of science, of economy, and skill, where a premium is given for the man or woman with efficiency and training. It is an age of new ideas and methods in industry; this is true in both business and agriculture.



—Courtesy Fertilizer Review.

Electric manufacturers have found that a 100 candlepower lamp can be operated cheaper than an old-fashion wax candle; other discoveries reveal like facts. In the automobile industry one laborer in America can produce more than 10 workers in Europe. General Motors, Ford, and many other automobile magnates invest capital in special machinery, save labor, and reduce total costs while paying a maximum wage to laborers; on the other hand the textile manufacturers, on which our cotton growers depend, failing to adopt these new and up-to-date methods, are finding themselves in the background, and are attempting to reduce costs by reducing wages.

Everything which can be stated about unsatisfactory business methods can be applied to agriculture or to the farm. Efficient machinery, properly cared for, proper rotations, and cultural methods, good varieties of seed, and correct types of stock are some of the factors which go to make a better agriculture.

These and other factors together with efficient management typifies this age of better agriculture and parallels the age of industry. The farmer that fails to acknowledge them and adopt them will also fail in his business of farming. Study and education play a large part in this new age.

Feeding Small Pigs

Numerous questions have come to me regarding the feeding of small pigs after weaning age or soon after weaning. The Purdue experiment station has carried on various experiments in hog feeding and they recommend a ration as soon as the pigs are weaned of the following mixture: 80 parts corn; 20 parts of high grade wheat shorts, and 10 parts of tankage by weight. This feed is put in a self-feeder in a creep where little pigs can get at it at all times free from competition with older hogs. Pasture, plenty of water, and skim milk will make the showing just that much better.

Due to the corn shortage probably a ration without corn in it would be of more service at this time. The Michigan State Experiment station at East Lansing gives the following ration for weaned pigs: barley 100 lbs; oats 50 lbs. middlings 50 lbs. Supplemented with tankage 22 lbs. or skim milk 520 lbs. Other rations may be obtained by

writing and asking for extension bulletin No. 26 revised.

Winning Teams at M. S. C.

Several issues ago you read elsewhere in this paper concerning the State judging contests at Junior Farmers Week where over 1500 farm boys from 150 schools met to compete for high honors in judging stock and grain. The winners have been announced and I take off my hat to the winning teams, and to their instructors who coached these young farmers to select prize stock and prize grain. The boys certainly ought to make efficient farmers of tomorrow. Fowlerville, coached by Chas. P. Dynes, won first place in stock judging and will represent Michigan at the Royal Stock Exposition at Kansas City. Hillsdale, coached by W. J. Rawson, won first place in dairy judging and received the honor of representing Michigan at the National Dairy Show at St. Louis. Paw Paw, coached by R. G. Oas, won first place in poultry judging and Mason, coached by H. J. Bortley, won first place in grain judging. To win first place in any of these contests is a distinctive honor and shows a high class of efficiency. There was also a potato judging contest which was won by St. Louis and the team was coached by John Wilk.

Trees are the biggest factor in the regulation of wild life of the forests.

How to care for a Fisher Body

- 1 When you have the chassis of your car inspected, a thorough inspection of the body should also be made.
- 2 In case of a closed body, have it completely adjusted after the first 1000 or 1500 miles.
- 3 See that the tie-down bolts, which fasten the body to the chassis, are always kept tight. Loose tie-down bolts cause distortion of the door opening. They also cause squeaks.
- 4 Squeaks which come from a glazed hood can be readily eliminated by inserting a small piece of rubber, or cloth, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick, under the lacing, and slightly lubricating the contact points.
- 5 Contact points on rubber door bumpers facing door pillars, the door supporting dovetail, and the striker plates, when they become glazed, should be lubricated, as should the door lock.
- 6 Don't fail to remove dust from the upholstery regularly, preferably using a vacuum cleaner with special dusting attachment, or, if this is not practicable, briskly apply a whisk broom.
- 7 Remove grease spots at once, using some safe, standard cleaner.
- 8 In washing car, play water on gently from a hose, or apply with sponge.
- 9 Never use hot water.
- 10 Never use soap.
- 11 Dry by wiping gently with a piece of chamois.
- 12 Whenever possible, do not allow your car to stand under a blistering sun for a long period, as this may have a deteriorating effect on the finish.



Body by FISHER

(Continued from May 26th issue)

THE advancing summer had produced such a luxuriant foliage that danger from poison was well nigh past. He knew that if Mort was right in his deduction, that it would be the merest chance now if they caught Messer and Lossing at work. Cattle, he noticed, were beginning to fill out with amazing celerity now, and he visioned with regret the many prime heaves they could have shipped with the coming of the snow if things had not gone amiss.

His horse was following a trail with which he was little acquainted. He had been mounting steadily for some time and was well up in the blue timber now, where it was cooler. It was darker, too, under the big spruce that shot skyward a hundred feet or more, straight as a drawn string.

Terry stopped at a spring and watered his horse. He noticed when he stretched himself to drink of the icy water that it was disturbed, carrying sediment from above. He reasoned that there must be cattle above, or deer or elk.

He arose swiftly, drew his rifle from his scabbard and set off up the trail afoot. A piece of fresh meat would not be unwelcome, he decided. Bear would be getting fat and tender now.

He advanced cautiously, the wind in his face, the carpet of pine needles blanketing his footfalls completely. A whiff of wood smoke, pungent and unmistakable, came down the wind. Terry paused, considered anew, then went on more carefully than ever. And so advancing, he came presently upon the source of the smoke.

In a little park, but a few yards in diameter, two men were occupied, Messer and Lossing.

A two-year-old steer, evidently stupefied by poison, had wandered that way and fallen in the little stream. The animal was not quite dead yet, but it would never rise to its feet again. Messer was leaning over the beast with a glowing iron in his hand; Lossing was holding a blanket, water soaked.

"Here's where we make another Bar Z Bar steer out of a Bar Slash Bar," said Messer laughing. "I've heard of lots of men changing someone else's brand into their own, but this is the first time I ever heard of anyone changing their own branding into somebody's else's."

"Put that iron on here," ordered Lossing. "Be cold first thing you know."

Terry stepped out of the pines fringing the park, the rifle leveled.

"Don't make any sudden moves," he said. "I'm nervous and this rifle is easy on trigger. Loaded with soft-nosed bullets," he added.

Their surprise was complete. But Lossing recovered quickly.

"You've got a funny idea of a joke," he said, managing a grin of sorts.

"Count it that if you like," Terry told him. "Just turn around, both of you, and walk down this trail before me."

"Anything to oblige," sneered Lossing. "Who's first?"

"You," said Terry, watching him closely. If either of them carried guns, he could not see them, and he dared not risk searching them. A rifle is awkward at close quarters.

Lossing purposely stepped quickly, thus putting a yard or two between him and Messer who was next. And for a second Terry realized that he could not watch them both and he opened his mouth to order Lossing to halt.

But that second was enough for Messer. Terry never knew what hit him until later. Lew Kane, forest ranger for that district, found him with a hole in his side, lying almost in the stream, unconscious. He placed the lad on the saddle before him and took him home. Terry had not recovered consciousness when the doctor came several hours later and responded slowly to treatment.

"He'll make it," said the doctor, "with proper care; but it's hard to tell when he'll come to himself." And like a wise doctor, he asked no questions.

After he had gone and while her father was at Terry's bedside, Mary came in

CATAPULT

By NORRELL GREGORY

Another Tale of the Homestead Country

HOW IT ALL HAPPENED

ALL health caused the Muirs—father, mother, Mary and Terry—to sell their Iowa farm and move westward. Accompanied by Doug Summers, an orphan who has lived with the family for many years, they located in Colorado. Doug and Mary plan to wed but times are hard for the first couple of years and Doug suggests that he is going to earn some money riding wild horses. The Muirs do not approve and Doug leaves home. After riding several horses successfully he has a chance at "Catapult," the one horse that even the best riders of the country had not been able to conquer. He is thrown the first time but he determines to try again for the purse of \$1,000 offered. Back on the Muir ranch they are losing cattle and it looks as though there were thieves at work.

with the paper and silently pointed out the following item:

"Doug Summers, a local rider, was seriously injured in a tilt with a bad horse at the rodeo in Kansas City. Word from the hospital authorities comes to the effect that his spine was injured, paralyzing his legs permanently."

Mr. Muir passed his hand over his brow shakily.

"What a country!" he groaned. "It's got both the boys now!"

"It takes dead people to make a fu-

neral," said Mort cheerfully. "Neither of them is dead yet."

Ranger Kane was present next day when Terry recovered consciousness and was able to tell what happened as far as he could remember.

"You sure," Kane questioned, "that it was Lossing and Messer?"

"Dead sure," whispered Terry. "No mistake there."

Kane talked with Mort before he left. Mort told him everything he knew.

"You'd better go after them," warned

COALS OF FIRE

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: "If thine enemy be hungry, give him bread to eat; * * * for thou wilt heap coals of fire upon his head, and Jehovah will reward thee." Proverbs 25:21.

THEY said that they were conscientious objectors to war. There were about fifty of them, and they would not fight nor would not work. One of our reactions on leaving this war camp was that of a heightened respect for the United States government. For while these men were neutral foes of a war administration, yet the State continued to feed and care for them in a kindly way. An officer was questioned as to why the uniformed soldiers did not sneer at them, and he replied, "They dare not. We will not permit it." Let us raise the Christian flag to grace the Stars and Stripes, for here indeed was our own Uncle Sam heaping coals of fire upon his enemies.

"If thine enemy be hungry, give him bread to eat." Does it surprise you to find that we do not have to wait to reach the New Testament to discover the heart of God? This ancient text stands for persistent love and good-will. However, when transferred to the New Testament we think this ideal has a more consistent setting. We see it in a new and clearer perspective. Coals of fire are an essential part of the ethics of Christ and the teachings of Paul. Such moral excellence does not prevail in the standards of pre-Christian sages. Just feel this hot breath of the psalmist upon his enemies, "Let burning coals fall upon them; let them be cast into the fire, into deep pits whence they shall not rise."

Now these are coals of hatred; of vengeance. The psalmist thought he had a right to pray in this manner against his enemies. And many moderns breathe out such imprecations. But does God hear? Not if He is the God of the Sermon on the Mount. Imprecatory prayers are hardly consistent with the life and teachings of Him in Whom was no spirit of hate or hurt.

We are sad to know that multitudes of men are not yet above a "tooth for a tooth and an eye for an eye" state of social living. And we are ashamed that even church folks sometimes like to render to others according to their works. They like vengefully to strike back. Forgiveness is altogether too rare in Christian society. Why is it that Christians resort to bitter retaliation? Don't they know better? Of course. It is not so hard to get men to acknowledge the rightness of the forgiving principle; but it is hard to get them to practice it. Elemental selfishness overrules. Passion masters. And thus goodness is trampled under feet. This is the spirit of war whether in the heart of the individual or of the nation. But we are learning. The heart of the country is leaning toward a Higher Wisdom. Secretary Kellogg's proposal for a general treaty of peace among the nations is a broad gesture toward applying coals of kindness. Could anything the quicker soften international frictions and pacify inter-racial jealousies? Let America do so! We sanguinely hope she may be first in any move to disarm the nations of fear and hate.

"And Jehovah will reward thee." And how? By the achievement of

Mort. "If I know them guys, they're hittin' the high places right now."

"We'll take care of them," said Kane, staring before him and frowning. "You sure they ain't shipped any cattle out yet?"

"No," said Mort. "I ain't sure. They could have run them out the other way and loaded them on the U. P. But what for? There's no market for cattle the shape they're in. They won't make beef."

"I'll let you know," said Kane, and rode off in haste.

Three days later he came in, from the east, riding a thoroughly fagged horse. Mort was at the horse corral when he appeared.

"How's the boy?" he asked, dismounting wearily.

"He's comin'," said Mort. "Slow. Be a long time before he's out again. What's the news?"

"Lossing and Messer got clean away," said Kane. "But we'll get them, never fear. But they moved a bunch of cattle out the back way over a week ago."

"They did!" exclaimed Mort, his jaw dropping. "How many, did you find out?"

"Over a hundred," Kane told him. "But they never loaded them at any railroad pen. I know that."

"Then what did they do with them?" Mort wanted to know. "Eat them?"

"Hardly that," Kane managed a smile. "No doubt," he added, "but that they were the cattle in question."

"Not a bit in the world," said Mort. "But I can't look for them now. I've got three men's work to do here. What can we do about it?"

"You ought to have some help here," said the ranger. "Where's the young fellow, young Summers?"

"In the hospital," Mort told him, "with a broken back. The boss left day before yesterday to see about him. I look for him back tomorrow or next day. Stop for supper?"

"Got to get on," said Kane. "Just stopped to rest my legs and give you the news. We'll do what we can about the cattle."

Mr. Muir came back next day with the news that Doug had been removed from the hospital two days after he had been injured and no address was available. He could find no trace of him.

"But was he hurt as bad as the paper said he was?" Mary wanted to know at once.

"I talked to the surgeon that attended him," said Mr. Muir, "and he told me it was serious. He doubted if Doug would ever walk again."

Haying was over before Terry was able to be up. Nothing was found of either the missing cattle or men. Haying was over and the bite of fall was in the air. Aspen on the slopes flamed brilliantly in irregular patches. The grain crop was heavy but late. Snow was due any time now. Nothing had been heard from Doug.

October. The first fall of snow had been so light that it damaged nothing, for which they were thankful. A heavy fall would have flattened the grain crop, their only salvation now that the cattle were unmistakably gone. Terry was able to be about a little, and help Mort rig the binder. Mort was thinner than ever these days; the whole burden of running the ranch had fallen on him. Mr. Muir went about in a sort of perpetual stupor.

"Lord, Lord," Mort was saying, "300 acres of grain to cut with one little six foot binder and only me to cut it."

Terry grinned wanly.

"Poor prospect, eh?" he said.

"Poor!" snorted Mort. "So danged poor it ain't likely to happen. And who's to shock? We want to keep it piled as fast as it's cut. I look for snow any time now. Never did wish for that boy Doug so hard before. He gets things done."

"After you get started," said Terry, "maybe I can handle the binder. Or, if I can't, maybe Mary can."

"Maybe!" snorted Mort. "Neither one of you look stout enough to swing a cat by the tail. It's durned funny what became of that boy."

"It's all of that," agreed Terry, "but I've decided that Sid and his sister must have taken him away from the hospital."

(Continued in June 23rd issue)

HERE'S HOW

To Get Rid of Flies

By Ray Inman

FLIES CUT DOWN MILK FLOW
AND ARE HARD ON THE MILKER'S DISPOSITION!

I'D CUSS - BUT THEY AIN'T NO CUSS WORDS STRONG ENOUGH FOR TH' OCCASION

try this **LARD - 1 GAL. SULPHUR - 2 LBS. KEROSENE - 1 PINT.**

ULP!

HOLY IKE, ROLF, YOU AINT SUPPOSED TO EAT IT - YOU RUB IT ON THE COW!

apply WITH CLOTH OR BRUSH AS OFTEN AS NECESSARY.

I PAINT MY FLIVVER EVERY SUMMER - BUT WANGED IF I EVER HEERED O' PUTTIN' A NEW PAINT JOB ON A COW!

KEEP MANURE HAULED OUT
OR PUT LIME ON IT TO KILL THE MAGGOTS (YOUNG FLIES) ~ ~ ~

MILKING IN A DARK BARN WILL HELP

THE OL' COW HAS WENT PLUMB DRY

HO HUM

BUT NOT SO DARK THAT YOU CAN'T SEE WHAT YOU'RE DOING

COALS OF FIRE (Continued from Page 10)

social unity among men. In Romans eleven our text is appropriated and its meaning expanded to universal ends. Is human brotherhood worth while? Then the law of coals of charity must get a hearing in the court of the public mind. The people are the jury; and though thus far they have had no opportunity to render a formal verdict, we can almost certainly forecast what it is to be. They are tired of the terror and inhumanity of war. The common voice cries out for a trial of reason and love. He lay in a federal prison during the recent war. He was asked what had been his greatest experience. One might suppose it was that of bitterness and hate. But these are his words, "I have discovered that love is omnipotent. All the forces on earth cannot prevail against it. Hatred, war, cruelty, greed and lust must all give way before it. It will overthrow all tyrannies. It will empty all prisons. It will not only emancipate the human race eventually, but to a great extent it lifts us individually above the struggle while we are in the thick of the fight for human brotherhood." It is easily seen how Jehovah is rewarding this individual, and how, therefore, he will reward the race when such individuals predominate.

Coals of fire have in them mystical power to appease the wrath of men. Such goodness wears down antagonism and turns the antagonist into a friend. But is there no limit to love? Well, not unless seventy times seven is that limit. Yet doesn't this teaching completely defeat the spirit of bitterness? It does not follow that we are never to oppose another. We sometimes have to do this for the good of the opponent and of others. But this kind of goodness has in it no ruthless violence. The motive of getting even is ruled out. Hard? Of course, it is hard. But isn't it necessary for the soul's sake? We are led to most serious reflection when we recall that God's forgiveness is measured to us as we forgive others. This is conquering evil with good and getting our reward from on high. It is converting evil into a staircase which leads to regions celestial. Do we have a heart of pity and love large enough to cover up our enemy? One Man did and Jehovah rewarded him. The Jesus way was to get vengeance through love. Our text will never be fulfilled until we follow this way and give our enemies bread instead of bullets.

ANNUAL ORCHARD TOUR IN AUGUST

DATES for the annual orchard tour of the Michigan State Horticultural Society have been set for August 3rd and 4th and the trip is to be through the concentrated fruit section in the St. Catharines district of Ontario, Canada. The tour will start at Windsor, Canada, across the river from Detroit on the morning of the third and the night will probably be spent at Simcoe or possibly at Hamilton. The second day will take in the fruit sections around Vineland, St. Catharines and end up that evening at Niagara Falls. From there some of the party plans to continue eastward while others will return to Michigan either on the American or Canadian side, but the main party will break up at that point and what folks may do from that point on is a personal matter for them to decide as no organized trips or groups are planned.

This is a trip that will be a combination of business and pleasure, and one that every fruit grower and his wife will enjoy. It is a chance to take the wife on another honeymoon to Niagara Falls. We hope to see you on the trip.

Be sure to bring your title if you drive your automobile, as you will need it at the border.

Further details can be secured from D. H. Hootman, Secretary, Michigan State Horticultural Society, East Lansing, Michigan.

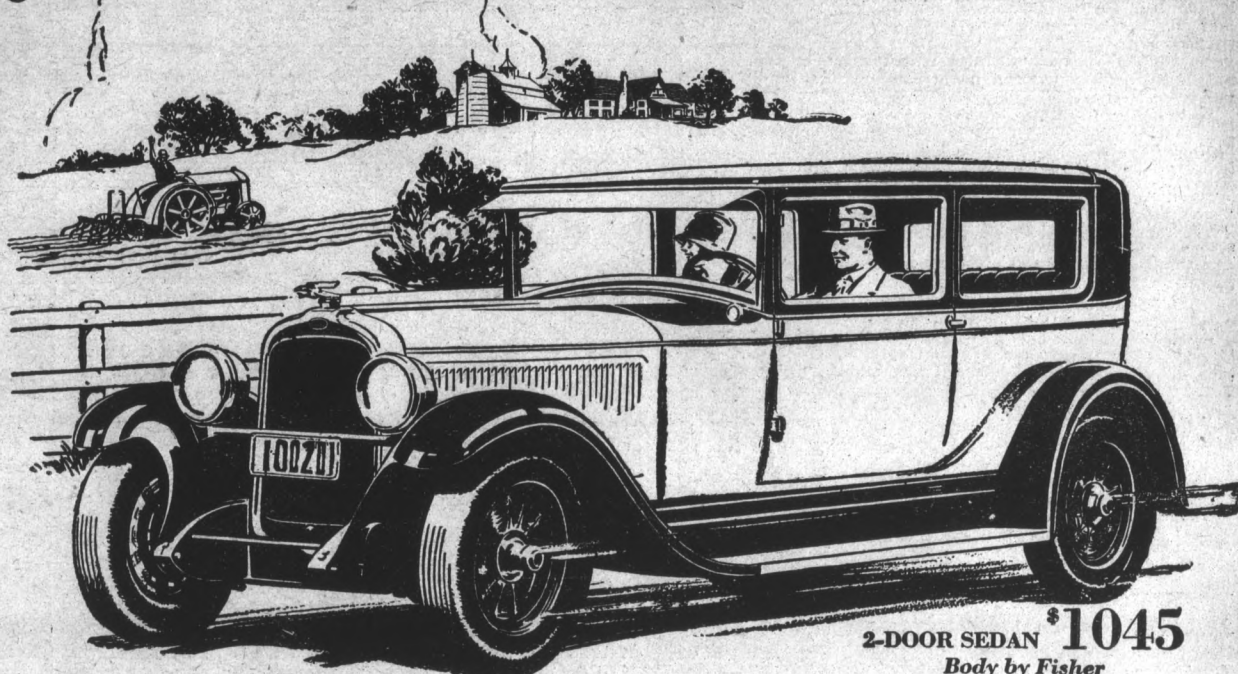
PAIR OF TIGHTS

Jones: "Did you ever hear the story about the pair of tight's?"

Bones: "I don't believe I ever did. Let's hear it."

Jones: "Well, once there was a couple of Scotchmen who starved to death because they wouldn't buy food and their friends wouldn't give them any."

An American Six of Advanced Design for the Modern American Farm



2-DOOR SEDAN \$1045
Body by Fisher

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OAKLAND

ALL-AMERICAN SIX

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

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Again the Gleaner Service Bureau is offering Imported Dutch bulbs at wholesale prices.

All the most popular bulbs are listed in our catalog, and a few of the extra fancy ones which have been prize winners in the North American Flower Show.

Only enough bulbs are ordered to fill orders so if you want these bulbs you must order before July 15, the date when our order is sent to Holland.

Send for catalog, price list and order sheet at once and make your selection without delay.

GLEANER SERVICE BUREAU, 5705 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Gentlemen:—Kindly send me your catalog, of Imported Holland Bulbs.

Signed

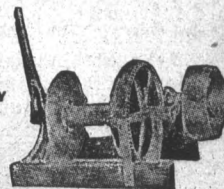
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HAY FORK
and
HANDLE HAY
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Minnesota

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

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"The Farm Paper of Service"

THE M. S. C. PRESIDENCY

MICHIGAN State College has a new president. Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield resigned during the May meeting of the State Board of Agriculture and Dean Robert S. Shaw of the agricultural division of the college was appointed in his place.

As we have predicted in these columns, this change was inevitable. Not because of any personal feeling, if any, that there might be at the college or among the board members, but because Mr. Butterfield was not the man to head the institution. He is a wonderful scholar but not an executive. The man at the head of an institution of this kind must be able to get the heads of the various departments working together for the common good of all. Dr. Butterfield failed to do this, so it was necessary to make a change if M. S. C. was to continue to show progress.

The college was founded in the interests of agriculture and under Dr. Butterfield's direction it apparently lost sight of that fact, so in making a change an agricultural minded man should be appointed. Certainly no one appears more capable of filling the bill at this time than Dean Shaw. He has been the head of the agricultural division of M. S. C. for the past twenty-six years and at various times served as acting president of the college. Dean Shaw loves the college and is giving his best to it. He has the respect and will receive the cooperation of those who are in the departments concerned about agriculture as well as the alumni, present students, farm organizations and farmers in general. He has all ready asked for this cooperation, stating that no one man will be able to conduct the affairs of the college successfully without the cooperation of all friends of the institution.

With Dean Shaw at the helm at Michigan State College we look forward very confident of a bright future.

WE'LL MISS YOU, PROF. REED

FOR some time rumors have had it that Prof. O. E. Reed, head of the dairy husbandry department at Michigan State College, would be appointed chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture in the near future. We hoped this was not true, for selfish reasons of course, because he is a very valuable man and we did not want the farmers of Michigan to lose their close contact with him, but an announcement by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine of his appointment has been given to the public. He is to take up his duties in Washington about September 1st.

Prof. Reed was born in 1885 at Fayette, Missouri, reared on a farm, and graduated from the University of Missouri in 1908, receiving his master's degree there two years later. In 1911 he went to the Kansas State Agricultural College as head of the dairy husbandry department and filled this position until 1918 when he accepted a similar position with Purdue University. After two years there he came to Michigan State College and has served as head of dairy husbandry and

head of the dairy husbandry department since that time. Under his guidance much valuable work in the interest of dairying has been done. In 1920 and again in 1923-24 he was vice-president of the American Dairy Science Association and in 1925 he became president. He has studied the dairy industry abroad and is one of the delegates to the International Dairy Congress soon to be held in England.

As the head of the work in dairying at M. S. C., Prof. Reed gathered about him some of the best men in the game and has made the college outstanding in this work. The farmers of Michigan owe him much and they are going to miss him.

FARM RELIEF

OUR senators and representatives have returned from Washington and many of them are now busy telling the farmers how much congress did for them by passing the McNary-Haugen bill but President Coolidge spoiled it all by vetoing it when it came to him for signing. We think that if a contest was put on to name the best joke told in 1928 that this one should win in a walk.

When the bill came before President Coolidge during the 1927 session of congress he stated carefully and fully his reasons for vetoing it, and the equalization fee was one of his main objections. Yet when the new bill, which was the old one with a few slight changes, was brought up in the last session it still contained that one big objection and carried it all the way through both house and senate and finally to the President's desk with the congressmen well aware that it would be vetoed. Then when they had a chance to pass it over the President's veto some of them changed their minds. Would the bill have passed either house or senate if the members had believed Coolidge would sign it?

If our congressmen were so earnest in their desires to help the farmers why did they not spend their time on a bill that would stand a chance of winning the approval of the administration? Perhaps it would not have been just what the farmers in every section of the country wanted but certainly it would have been something—which they haven't got now.

WILL IT BE DEAN COX?

PRESIDENT SHAW, new head of Michigan State College, has announced that he will resign as dean of agriculture to give his entire time to his new work. The State Board of Agriculture failed to make any arrangements at its last meeting for anyone to take his place in the agricultural division but will undoubtedly do so at their next meeting, in June. We are confident that the farmers of Michigan would be pleased to see Prof. J. F. Cox, head of the farm crop department, appointed as dean of agriculture.

BLAMING THE STATE BOARD

THE city press has had much to say about the changes in presidents at the Michigan State College during the last few years and criticizes the State Board of Agriculture for not doing a better job of selecting. Perhaps the board is at fault but could anyone else do any better? When you buy a horse you can not tell at once whether he will prove to be just what you want. Of course you investigate the record of the animal before you buy and make your choice from that but when he gets to working for you, in a different neighborhood and under different conditions, he may change in many ways. The same will apply to the hired man, whether he be the hired man on your farm, the hired man at the head of the Michigan State College, or the hired man governing our State.

NON-STOP RECORDS

THE papers are full of stories about non-stop records of various kinds—airplane, auto driving, eating, checker playing, dancing, and what have you—but the latest one to come to our attention takes the cake. Two California farm boys recently completed a 240-hour non-stop tractor run. The tractor, pulling a nine-foot double disk with plank float behind, was used in cultivating an orchard for ten days and nights without a stop. This breaks the previous record of 168½ hours established in New Zealand.

THAT IS RIGHT

IN an article in the Breeders Gazette James A. Walker, founder and head of the Blue Valley Creamery Institute, says, "After watching it closely for many years, I've concluded that without good cows, hogs and hens to convert field crops into higher priced products, the average farming community is severely handicapped." More truth than poetry in that statement.



WHEN I got home, the hired man says, "Boss, I've done the best I can, but who can work, or even try, on cold potatoes without pie? Some days when you were gone, I feel I'd give a farm for one square meal, some good hot soup would hit the spot, but did I git it? I did not. A man can't fill his soul with hope when he is cookin' his own dope. I've got the pip and rheumatiz from eatin' my own grub, gee whiz. I've killed a hen, and I can't wait till noon to see it on my plate with chicken gravy and mince pie. You sure are welcome home, Oh my!"

It took a week to fill that man, he'd scrape the platter and the pan, you'd think, to see that feller eat that he was hollow to his feet. But when we finally got him full the way he worked was wonderful, he had more ginger in his step, that feller just was full of pep. Us men are sure obstreperous without our wives to cook for us, when dinners' steamin' in the pot I'd sooner have a wife than not!

PETER PLOW'S PHILOSOPHY

I notice a piece in the paper tellin' 'bout the Prince of Wales fallin' off his horse 29 times. It didn't say whether that was durin' one week or a year. One thing sure, he certainly "falls" for the horses.

Now that congress has adjourned and the wind has stopped blowin' from Washington some of them foreigners who want to fly to America from Europe stand a sportin' chance of makin' it.

Congress said they couldn't pass the corn borer appropriation bill in time to pay for work done this spring and then a week or so later the bill goes through to cover work done this comin' fall and next spring. An' none of the claims for work done this spring would be paid 'fore 'bout August even if the money was appropriated. Gosh, I must be dumb, 'cause I can't seem to understand how them congressmen figure.

Ever hear this one? This is the latest Ford joke I've heard. A feller was drivin' along the road 'bout fifty miles an hour in a Packard and a Ford pulled up 'long side of him. He figured he couldn't let a Ford pass so he give 'er more gas and went seventy miles an hour. Still the Ford kept up with him and he noticed the driver was tryin' to talk to him. "What's the matter?" he says, "Go on and pass me if you want to."

"I can't," yelled the Ford driver, "'cause she won't go any faster in second and I don't know how to shift'er into high."

COMING EVENTS

June 15.—Livestock Feeders' Day, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.

July 27.—Farmers' Day, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.

Aug. 3-4.—Tour of Michigan State Horticultural Society.

Sept. 2-8.—Michigan State Fair, Detroit, Mich.

Oct. 30-Nov. 2.—Top O' Michigan Potato Show, Gaylord, Mich.

Nov. 2-3.—State Horticultural Show, M. S. C., East Lansing, Mich.

Nov. 7-10.—Greenville Potato Show, Greenville, Mich.

Nov. 14-16.—Western Michigan Potato Show, Big Rapids, Mich.

"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.)

"FRAUDULENT" SAYS POSTAL AUTHORITIES

I sent to the Art Dress Co., 308 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn., and they sent me back a check for \$1.50. I cashed it but it was returned to me stating that they had no account there. Now what would you do?—Mrs. R., Bendon, Mich.

WE immediately attempted to take up this claim for our subscriber but we did not get very far as our letter came back to us unopened and written across the face of it was, "FRAUDULENT. Mail to this address returned by order of Postmaster General." The subscriber asks, "What would you do?" We would have that check framed and hang it in a prominent place so that any time we thought of sending money to some concern about which we know nothing we would think of our deal with the Art Dress Co.

The Art Dress Co. was one of these concerns having home work for women. Their ad which ran in many papers read something like this:

"**WOMEN**—Earn \$15 dozen sewing dresses, experience unnecessary, materials cut, instructions furnished; no selling. Stamped envelop brings particulars."

Upon sending the stamped envelop requested the prospective worker received a circular telling about how easy it was to make barrels of money in spare time and "If you wish to take up this work in your home, part or full time, send us \$1.50 for your first sample. There is no further cost on your part when you receive work."

An investigation revealed that a man by the name of Benjamin Kassel owned and operated the Art Dress Co. After making up a sample dress, if the workmanship was satisfactory, according to investigators, they requested the worker to send \$5 as a deposit for material for one dozen dresses. After completing the work the woman received \$2 per dozen. That price is some different than "\$15" as stated in their advertisement.

After studying the proposition carefully the post office department seemed to be of the opinion that this concern was far more interested in getting that first deposit than it was in paying workers for sewing dresses.

STOPPED CHAIN SELLING SCHEME

SEVERAL letters have come to us regarding the National Silk Products Company, 71st St. and So. Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill., and their chain selling proposition.

The company advertised five pieces of lingerie with a stated value of \$10 which they were selling through the coupon scheme. You bought a coupon from a neighbor for a dollar and then you sent three dollars to the company. They acknowledged that you had paid four dollars and sent you three coupons which you in turn were to sell to friends. If all of the three sent their three dollars to the company you received your selection of lingerie without further cost but if they did not you had to pay a certain amount, depending on how many failed to send in their money.

Considering the contract-coupon system of merchandising to be a lottery the post office department denied further use of the mails to this

plan and fraud orders were issued against the National Silk Products Co. and other concerns using this method.

Then folks who had dealings with the National Silk Products Co. received letters from the National Distributing Co. of the same address advising them that if they paid the balance of \$6 (as they had already paid \$4 of the \$10) they would fill the order, but "No refunds will be made against contracts of the National Silk Products Company, neither will partial completion of the contract be considered."

The action of the post office department has put an end to another scheme of doing business on other people's money.

SEEN THIS FELLOW?

On the 28th of March we had a man here acting as agent for lamp and oil stove wicks. He carried the lamp wicks with him but took orders for the stove wicks and they were to be sent in a week or ten days. We paid him when we ordered, giving a personal check for \$1.30 of which 75 cents was to pay for three oil stove wicks, but we never received them. He said the company was the Mineral Wick Co., 2011 Arch St., Philadelphia, Penn., and I wrote to them but my letter came back and the envelop was marked, "Not here." He said his name was J. R. Malburg and I made the check out to that name. Some of our neighbors also ordered wicks and have not received them.—Mrs. D., Byron Center, Mich.

OUR letter to the Better Business Bureau of Philadelphia brought back the information that there was no such company listed in the telephone book or the city directory, and an investigator called at the address given and found that it was a boarding house. The landlady stated that she had lived there three years and had never heard of a company by that name.

We can do nothing for this subscriber but you can if this chap appears in your neighborhood by having him put in jail. If any of you have recently seen him let us know so that we can publish the facts and get the officers on his trail.

CLAIM TOO MUCH FOR IT

I am enclosing two letters regarding the Geppert Kleer-Tone Eliminator. Do you think it will improve radios as they claim?—A. T., Ada, Michigan.

I BELIEVE that the Geppert Kleer-Tone is advertised in a very misleading way. It is nothing but a cheap wave-trap probably costing the manufacturer 25c or less and it cannot possibly accomplish the wonders claimed for it. Anything which actually did eliminate 50 to 90 per cent of static could be sold for \$40.00 as easily as for \$4.00.

The purpose of a wave-trap is to help tune out strong local stations, but the other features claimed for the Kleer-Tone are largely imaginary. If you are troubled with interference from Grand Rapids stations, a wave-trap would help.

The manufacturers of the Kleer-Tone were invited to send a sample to the Electrical Engineering laboratories at Michigan State College for testing purposes. They did not choose to accept this invitation. This is pretty good proof that they know their device will not do what they claim it does.

Your card received today asking if I had gotten a settlement with James A. Benson. I received a check of \$85.74 yesterday by mail, which I consider was a very satisfactory settlement. I wish to thank you very much for the interest you have taken in this matter. I am satisfied I would not have gotten it, if you had not taken it up. Thanking you again, I remain, W. B. C., Rudyard, Mich.

I thank you for the favor of writing to G. Lee Co., Detroit, Michigan. I received their check for 75c the next week after I wrote you. We surely do appreciate the help we get from the paper.—Mrs. O. G. S., Paw Paw, Mich.

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 May 31, 1928

Total Number Claims Filed	3,198
Amount Involved	\$35,010.43
Total Number Claims Settled	2,675
Amount Secured	\$32,143.57

A lawyer says: "I recommend them to my clients"



"SO many clients

ask me for financial as well as

legal advice," a lawyer writes, "that very often I find it embarrassing."

"I'm not a banker, and I'm not a stock market speculator. I do keep a pretty careful watch over my own investments, of course, and I know a bit about different forms of securities. Perhaps that's why I am so often asked, 'How shall I invest these funds?'"

"At any rate, I've come to the conclusion that there are only a few forms of investment that it's wise for me to recommend. One is First Mortgage Bonds issued by a responsible house like yours.

In such bonds I know that it is possible to obtain a

liberal yield without any sacrifice of safety. I find that clients who follow my advice by purchasing such bonds never regret that they did so..."

The First Mortgage Bonds offered by the Federal Bond and Mortgage Company are secured by well-located, income-earning properties. They yield 6%. They are offered by a house of the highest standing. We shall be glad to send you full details of our current offerings on receipt of the coupon below. This places you under no obligation.

FEDERAL BOND & MORTGAGE Co.

Griswold Street at Clifford

Detroit

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY!

Federal Bond & Mortgage Co., Detroit, Michigan

Please send me information on your current offerings.

Name _____ Address _____

"THE FARM PAPER OF SERVICE"

That's us, folks. If we can be of service do not hesitate to write in. Advice costs nothing if you're a paid-up subscriber.

The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

FARM PROSPERITY is Built on Quality Seeds and Feeds



Crops—Dairy Cows—and Poultry

are the fundamentals of farm prosperity. Your ability to obtain greatest production from them determines your net profit.

Michigan Farm Bureau Offers You a Three Way Service

Michigan Farm Bureau pure, adapted, high-quality Seeds, free from troublesome weeds, have solved the problem for thousands of farmers of What Seeds to use for bigger crops.

MICHIGAN MILKMAKER—the famous 24% balanced feed for dairy cows has likewise helped hundreds of dairymen to a milk and butter fat production from their herds, far beyond their fondest hopes, with a minimum of feed expense.

Similarly, experienced poultrymen chose MICHIGAN EGG MASH because in combination with scratch feed, it maintains the proper balance for greater egg production and produces increased profits from their flocks.

For detailed information on Michigan Farm Bureau Seeds, Dairy and Poultry Feeds, write us direct or consult your local Co-operative Dealer.

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU SEED SERVICE LANSING, MICH.

IN THE GARDEN

Long ago in the early ages
At the very beginning of time,
God walked in the Garden of Eden,
Does he walk in this garden of mine?

Sometimes in the early morning,
When I walk between the beds;
In reverence deep and silent,
The flowers have bowed their heads.

The birds with awe are silent,
And even the wind is still,
As the curtain of mist is parted,
And the sun peeps over the hill.

And I feel in the hush and beauty
A presence, dear divine,
And I wonder if the Creator,
Does walk in this garden of mine.

—Lucretia Calhoun.

HAPPILY MARRIED

IN the last sentence of her letter, this woman has successfully pointed out the real significance of marriage. She has said in exactly two words what many have failed to say in articles hundreds of words long. She describes accurately what the state of marriage should be in its true sense when she calls it a "life work." A life work—that's what it should be, not a pastime nor yet a casual occupation, but a service to which to devote one's whole self. A very wise man once remarked that he would rather have it said of him that he was a good husband and father than a success in his profession. If more people would take this attitude toward marriage in starting out upon the great adventure, unhappy unions would be a rarity.

"Yes, I am still in love with my husband. If I were to write all his shortcomings, you would wonder why. (I have plenty of faults, too.)"

"We were married 38 years ago, and are still living on the same farm. He was 23 and I 17 years of age. I would do the same thing again if it were the same man—I have stated this dozens of times. I have heard it said, and I believe it's true, that the first five years are the hardest. We must live together to become acquainted, and if we are wise (we women) we will tactfully avoid many a quarrel, smile when we'd rather pout, speak good words when we are just bursting to say mean ones, and learn that our supreme happiness, comfort, and pleasure within comes from a higher source."

"I love my husband more than any man I ever saw. (I have reason to believe he feels the same way about me.) He is honest and industrious, and one can always depend on his word. He is strong morally, physically and mentally. I believe these strong qualities in a man women admire more than any others."

"We have three children any parents would be more than proud of. (They take after their father.) They are all married. The in-laws? Well, we just love them."

"Several years ago my husband began calling me 'Duck' for a pet name (I really believe it's because I waddle so when I walk), so I call him 'Drake'."

"One very important thing is to have your morning prayers together on your knees the first thing on arising. There are scores of things to learn in married life. Each pair has their own difficulties and problems to work out for themselves. It's sport in a way, a life work, an intricate game, yes, hard work—but it's worth the venture.—'Duck'."

HOW TO KNOW VEGETABLES OF GOOD QUALITY

DO you know your vegetables? As knowledge of the value of vegetables to healthful living increases, the consumption becomes greater. It is therefore important that every person who provides food for others know his vegetables, their cost, their seasons and their qualities, says W. B. Mack, in Hygeia, the popular health magazine of the American Medical Association.

Signs by which anyone may recognize vegetables of good quality are enumerated by Mr. Mack. For instance, asparagus of the best quality has gradually tapering spears. The green portion should not be more than 8 inches long. Except in blanched asparagus the white portion is too tough to be eaten, so the less of it the better.

The popular method of testing cantaloups by pressing on the ends cannot be trusted, the writer warns, unless one is the first person to examine a crate. A melon of good

THE FARM HOME

A DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN
Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS: This month of June, countless of our boys and girls are passing a milestone in their life's course. This milestone represents their graduation from either the eighth grade or high school, as the case may be. For many of them it is just a mark on a long, straight road; for others, the road turns at this point and swerves off in a new direction.

What does this milestone mean to your boy and girl? Are their school days to be ended forever, or are they going to march on to a better education? In coming to a decision, it must be kept in mind that what was good enough for you, their parents, will not be good enough for them—not in this day. This is the age of specialization; the jack-of-all-trades belongs to the past. The man or woman today who does not have a special trade or job finds it increasingly difficult to make his or her way in the world, especially in times of depression like the past year. There are more high school and college graduates in this generation than there ever have been, and the number is increasing yearly. This means that the world is becoming better educated, that competition is growing keener. Unless your son and daughter are equipped by means of adequate schooling and training to cope with this competition, their chances for even small success will be very poor—unless they are born lucky, and who can depend on that? In order to keep their heads above water, they must first learn to swim, and it is the responsibility of the parents to see that they receive the proper lessons.

Disguise it as we will, the age-old struggle for existence still lies very close beneath the surface of our highly polished and elaborate civilization, just as primitive and elemental as it was in the days when man wrested his food from the forests and streams by sheer physical strength and every other man was his recognized enemy. Success no longer depends upon powerful muscles and stone axes; the methods and weapons have changed with the centuries, but it is still the same old battle, and he who wins still represents "the survival of the fittest."

I appeal to you, Fathers and Mothers, as you love your sons and daughters, to make sure that your children are provided with adequate weapons, in the form of a suitable education, before you allow them to fare forth to fight their own battles.

*Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor*

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

quality will have abundant netting, prominent ribs with well marked grooves between them and will be shorter from stem to blossom end and wide in the other direction as compared with others in the same crate.

Snap beans should snap rather than bend and the beans inside should be tender. Angular, wrinkled peas are better than smooth round ones. Corn should be smooth to the touch and the kernels should be plump, moist and shiny. Sweet potatoes that are short, thick and spindle shaped are the kind to buy. Smooth cylindrical cucumbers that are green all over are preferred. Tomatoes of the best quality are smooth, firm, heavy and dark crimson or purple red. The light red ones with flat sides have been picked green and their ripening has probably been hurried along with gas.

Kleever Kiddies

Little Lynn was saying his prayers at the instruction of his grandmother, and he dutifully prayed for God to "bless Mama, Papa, and everybody." When he had finished, he looked up and inquired, "What's the matter, Grandma? You didn't have me ask God to make me a good boy this morning.—Mrs. A. W."

Personal Column

Cracker Recipe.—I wonder if there are any readers who know how to make crackers. If so, would they please tell me how to make them?—Mrs. G. F., Honor, Mich.

Butter Beans.—I enjoy reading "Our page" in M. B. F.; in fact, I enjoy the whole paper. I wonder if some of our readers would give me a recipe for can-

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING



5409

6152

5409.—Have you been looking for a pattern for a new house dress? Here it is! Gingham, percale, linen, tub silk, or rayon material may be used.

Cut in 9 sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 inches bust measure. A 42 inch size will require 4 1/2 yds. of 32 in. material and 1 yd. of contrasting material.

6152.—A simple and becoming little frock for "Mother's Girl." It may be fashioned of crepe de chine, voile, dimity, gingham, or one of the many cotton prints.

Cut in 4 sizes: 2, 4, 6, and 8 years. A 4 year size requires 1 1/2 yds. of material 32 in. wide or wider.

SHOPPER'S NOTEBOOK

With the increasing popularity of straw hats are beginning to have brims. These are most often neither wide or narrow but just in-between in size, growing narrow near the back. Trimmings are confined chiefly to ribbon.

If you have a navy blue costume, or are planning one, the addition of a touch of red and a touch of white will make you quite "Parisian." Rayon flat crepe, an entirely new material, closely resembles heavy silk crepe, and comes in 21 different shades. It is guaranteed washable.

Sleeveless frocks for sports wear, to insure a better coat of tan, are quite the fashion. These are worn with or without the popular neckerchiefs, and also in combination with sweaters or short jackets.

Do not forget that cotton is "the" fabric for summer wear. This virtue is expressed in piques, shantung, linens, handkerchief linens, voiles, dimities, organdies, and dotted Swiss, offering a wide selection from which to select your summer wardrobe.

**BE SURE TO GIVE SIZE
ALL PATTERNS 13c EACH—
2 FOR 25c POSTPAID**

ADD 10c FOR SPRING AND SUMMER 1928 FASHION BOOK

Order from this or former issues of The Business Farmer, giving number and sign your name and address plainly.

Address all orders for patterns to

Pattern Department

THE BUSINESS FARMER

Mt. Clemens, Mich.

ning or preserving butter beans?—Mrs. J. P., Chippewa County.

Poem Requested.—"Oh Love That Will Not Let Me Go" and "Gray's Elegy."—Mrs. F. L. S., Grand Traverse County.

Folks at Our House Like—

Flannel Cakes.—3 teacupsful milk, 2 teacupsful flour, 2 eggs, butter the size of an egg, 3 teaspoonsful baking powder, salt.

Boston Brown Bread.—1 cup molasses, 5 cups cornmeal, 4 cups graham flour, buttermilk enough to make a stiff batter. Steam four hours, then bake one-half hour.—Mrs. M. W., McBride, Mich.

What To Eat

This is the third and last of the series of articles to appear on the subject of feeding the growing child. If any of the readers would like further information along these lines, we will be very glad to furnish it.

Diet For Child From 6 to 12 Years

Breakfast: Milk. Fruit—cooked apples, prunes, figs, raisins, peaches, pears, steamed dates. Or fresh fruit—orange, grapefruit, pears, apples, peaches, cherries, strawberries, grapes. Cereals—of whole grain (oatmeal, cracked wheat, unpolished rice, hominy, barley). Wheat-eana; cream of wheat cooked with bran, or cornmeal cooked with bran. Bread and butter—whole wheat, graham, bran, corn (stale or toasted), zwieback.

Dinner: Soups—cream soups, or soups made of meat or vegetables or both. Meat—one small serving once a day) beef, mutton, lamb, chicken, fresh fish; stewed, boiled, roast, or broiled, NEVER FRIED. Green vegetables—one or more generous helpings of any green vegetable. Vegetables should be boiled or steamed and served with butter or cream sauce. Starchy vegetables—white potato (baked, boiled, or mashed, NEVER FRIED), sweet potato, macaroni, spaghetti, rice. Bread and butter—corn, graham, bran, and whole wheat. Dessert—cooked or fresh fruit, simple puddings (bread, cornstarch, gelatin, sago, tapioca), custard, junket, ice cream, sherbets, simple cookies, sponge cake.

Supper: Soup—vegetable or meat soup thickened with cereals (barley, rice, tapioca) or bread crumbs. Egg (if not had at another meal), coddled, soft cooked, scrambled, poached, NEVER FRIED. Bread and butter—corn, whole wheat, graham, bran, or zwieback. Dessert—cooked or fresh fruit.

Favorite Songs

MY WILD IRISH ROSE

If you listen, I'll sing you a sweet little song

Of a flower that's now drooped and dead;

Yet dearer to me, yes, than all of its mates,

Though each holds aloft its proud head.

'Twas given to me by a girl that I know;

Since we've met, faith, I've known no repose,

She is dearer by far than the world's brightest star,

And I call her my wild Irish Rose.

Chorus:

My wild Irish Rose, the sweetest flower that grows,

You may search everywhere, but none can compare

With my wild Irish Rose,

My wild Irish Rose,

The dearest flower that grows,

And some day for my sake she may let me take

The bloom from my wild Irish Rose.

They may sing of their roses, which by other names

Would smell just as sweetly they say;

But I know that my Rose would never consent

To have that sweet name taken away.

Her glances are shy whenever I pass by

The flower where my true love grows;

And my only wish has been that some day I may win

The heart of my wild Irish Rose.

For the Movie Fan

Speedy.—(Released through Paramount.) There are many comedians in the pictures, some of them good and others not so good, but there is only one Harold Lloyd. Other stars have ascended and many have descended but Harold Lloyd continues to turn out his own type of comedies that seem to touch just the right spot with folks. Mr. Lloyd, very fortunately, has never disappointed the public so every new release is looked forward to with keen interest. "Speedy" is his latest and it runs true to form—lots of good clean fun that makes anyone but a chronic pessimist forget all about the heavy cares of everyday life. If you are not laughing you are trying to get your breath from the last laugh. It deals with the troubles of a young man, much in love, who can not hold a job more than a week at the longest. Among the many things he does is work as a soda fountain

clerk, drive a taxi, and be conductor and motorman on a horse car. I never before saw anything so funny as the fight between local townsmen and a gang hired by electric railway officials over the horse car which "Speedy" is operating for his girl's grandfather. Ann Christy, a new and promising star, assists Mr. Lloyd.

WOMEN'S EXCHANGE

If you have something to exchange, we will print it FREE under this heading providing: First—it appeals to women and is a bonafide exchange, no cash involved. Second—it will be 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.

187.—Flower seeds and shrubs for second hand clothing.—Mrs. Chas. Colton, Route 4, Hesperia, Mich.

188.—Gladiolus bulbs for bleeding heart plants or books; iris for other iris.—Mrs. F. L. Saunders, R. 6, Traverse City, Mich.

189.—250-300 White Leghorn Cockerels for guinea hatching eggs.—Mrs. S. J. Herban, Route 1, Ludington, Mich.

190.—Auto knitter triplex and 8 lbs. gray wool yarn. What have you?—Mrs. F. Decker, Route 5, Cas City, Mich.

191.—Good, used black spring coat, size 42, for children's clothes.—Mrs. Henry Weber, Jr., Dorr, Mich.

192.—Coleman self heating flat iron for turkey or guinea eggs.—Mrs. H. Randolph, R. 2, Rives Junction, Mich.

Homespun Yarn

Prevent wash-day back aches by setting the wash tub at the right height. The top of the tub should come to the bend of the hips.

Left-over jelly may be used on top of a ball of cottage cheese served with a salad or on half a slice of orange as a garnish for the meat plate.

When shaking rag rugs, hold them by the sides. If they are held by the ends the weight of the rug pulls the threads apart and they wear out faster.

Avoid the high price of eggs in winter by preserving them in spring when they

are inexpensive. Water glass is one of the best preservatives.

Fried or highly seasoned foods, pickles, coffee, or tea should never be fed to small children.

Chicken fat is particularly good for making cakes that have a decided flavor such as chocolate, spice, or caramel cakes.

When substituting cocoa for chocolate in a cake recipe, butter may be added to take the place of the fat in the chocolate. Three tablespoonfuls of cocoa and one-half tablespoonful of butter are equivalent to one ounce of chocolate.

Our Book Review

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

Fur-Farming for Profit.—By Frank G. Ashbrook, in charge of Division of Fur Resources, U. S. Biological Survey. This book contains nearly 300 pages of first hand information on fur farming North America, with some reference also to the industry in other countries. The author discusses the reasons for both failure and success in this interesting work. Without a doubt it is the most complete and up to date book on the market for folks who are interested in or are considering engaging in fur farming. Nicely bound in cloth and fully illustrated. It is published by The MacMillan Company and sells for \$4, postage paid.

The Little Shepherd of Lava Lake.—By Albert Cooper Allen. A story of the West; a new West, where the flivver replaces the old time cow pony, and the courts are substituted for the rattle of gunshots which formerly meted out justice to offenders. A touch of mystery, of love, and the final unwinding of the tangled skein, make a story that will be read with enjoyment by lovers of the real West. (G. Howard Watt, Publisher. Price \$2.00.)

Thoughtlessness is responsible for 85% of our forest fires.

Tricks in Trade of Home Dressmaking

By MRS. DORA R. BARNES

DECORATIVE STITCHES (II)

Herringbone or Catch Stitch.—Work from left to right. (III. 8.) Herringbone stitch and French knots. Two colors of thread may be used. (III. 9.) Herringbone stitch and running stitch. Two colors of thread may be used. (III. 10.)

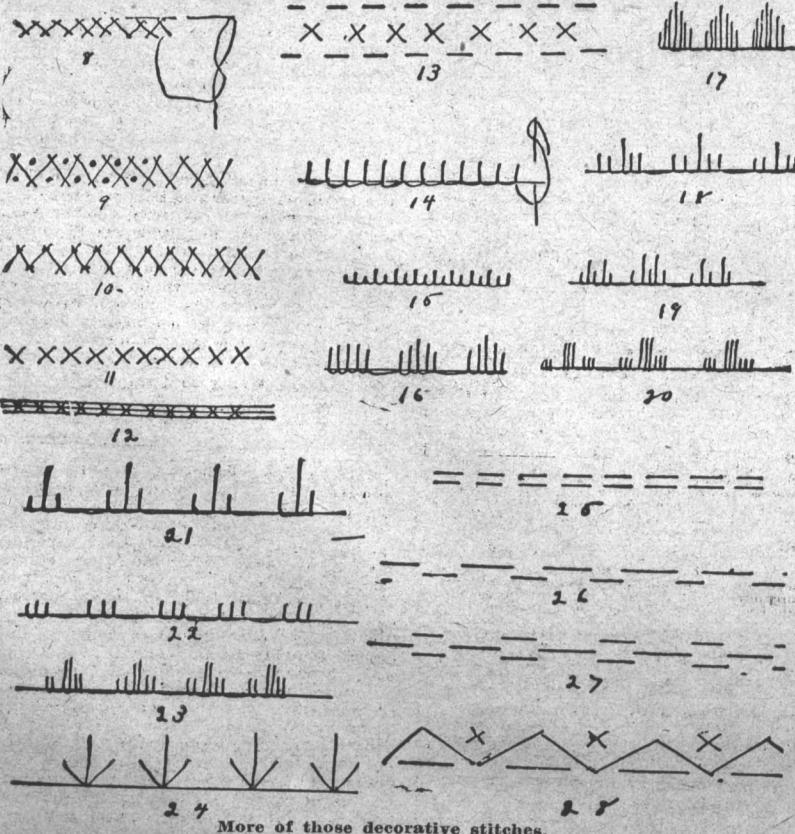
Blanket Stitch. This stitch is made from left to right. Fasten the thread and insert the needle into the material about one-quarter inch from the edge, or the desired distance from the edge. Bring the needle up through the loop formed by the thread. Draw it up so that a thread lies along the edge of the material. Repeat to end of work. Do not make

stitches too close together nor too tight. Keep the stitches the same distance apart and the same depth. (III. 14.)

Cross Stitch. This stitch is double and consists of two slanting lines crossing in the middle on the right side. (III. 11.)

III. 12. Three threads of a contrasting color are held down with a cross stitch and is very effective on collars and cuffs. III. 13. Combination of a running and cross stitch. III. 14. Blanket stitch. III. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24 are variations of the blanket stitch.

III. 25, 26, 27, are variations of running stitches. III. 28. Variation of running stitch and cross stitch. Two colors of thread may be used.



More of these decorative stitches.

Accident Case Settled

Attorney John Kalmbach of Chelsea Recommends the Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance Company of Howell, Michigan

Home Office in Same State

ATTORNEY JOHN KALMBACH of Chelsea, who represented the estate of Dr. Palmer and Mrs. Palmer, has negotiated a settlement. Some time ago there was a traffic accident west of Chelsea in which Dr. Palmer was fatally injured and his wife and son seriously injured and their car damaged. Attorney Kalmbach took this up with the insurance company at Howell where the other car in the accident, owned by Dr. W. L. Faust of Grass Lake, was insured and after two or three interviews, made an agreeable settlement.

He found the officers of the company ready to consider a fair adjustment. The fact that the home office of the insurance company was in the same state and only a few miles away enabled them to get together and iron out their differences. He feels that if injured parties would take their adjustments up with the local agency or the home office and be a little patient that in most cases a fair settlement could be arrived at without long and expensive litigation. It is a well-known fact that the courts are becoming congested with automobile accident cases. Those who are too greedy find that with expensive litigation they have but little left and they would be much better off to be more patient and obtain a settlement out of court.

See the local agent or write to

CITIZENS' MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY
Howell, Michigan

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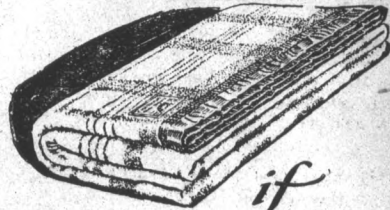
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The Children's Hour

DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS: Another contest? All right, here it is; a drawing contest. Are you good at drawing pictures, either funny or serious? Let's find out.

The subject of your picture may be anything you choose and it may be a cartoon or a serious drawing but it should be drawn on white paper with black ink—or if you haven't that use a real black lead pencil. Your drawing must not be a tracing of any other picture. There will be four prizes and all drawings must be mailed not later than June 16th as the contest closes at that time. Now, you young artists, let's see what you can do.

What? Oh no, I have not forgotten that we have the names of the winners of our flower contest to announce. The flowers in the sentences were pansy, rose, violet, lily, carnation, daisy, aster, dahlia, iris, and dandelion. Did you get them right? Hundreds did, but the first four were the prize winners. Lola Lindenberg, R. 1, Box 182, Auburn, was first and received a pretty umbrella. Second prize, a set of comb, brush and mirror, went to Lydia Shetler, R. 2, Bay Port. A nice picture in a frame was what Agnes Duckworth, Alma, got as third prize, while William Baker, of Croswell, carried off a swell jackknife as fourth prize. Do not think William was the only boy to enter because it is not true. I think there were as many boys as girls in this contest but the boys were a little slow in getting their letters in.

Everybody says we are not having too many contests so we will have them thick and fast from now on. How does it seem to be out of school again? Most of you will enjoy it, no doubt, but if you are really interested in getting ahead in this world you will be ready for school long before it opens next fall.—
UNCLE NED.

Our Boys and Girls

Dear Uncle Ned:—I haven't written you a letter for so long I thought I better write.

We have a sewing and handicraft club in our school. We have had our things judged and Saturday we took them to Coldwater to see who would be the county champions. I did not get any prize but my brother Stanley is the county champion of third year work. We had lots of fun Saturday. We had a parade. You ought to have heard us yell. Our throats were sore after we were through.—Teresa Hensler, Tekonsha, Mich.

Welcome back, Teresa; glad to hear from you again. Tell us more about your club work and how your brother won the championship. I'll bet you are proud of him aren't you?

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have been reading the letters in M. B. F. for many years. We have been taking M. B. F. for seven years and have renewed for another seven years. I am thirteen years old, have light blue eyes, blond hair, and am in the eighth grade.

We all enjoy reading M. B. F. and appreciate the good you are doing toward chicken thieves. Your niece, Evelyn Dunn, R. 4, Box 43, Pinconning, Mich.

I am happy to know that you enjoy M. B. F. We are all trying to do everything we can to make it helpful and of value to its friends.

Tongue Twisters

Betty Botter bought some butter, but she said, "This butter's bitter. If I put it in my batter it will make my batter bitter." But she put the bitter butter in her batter and it made her batter bitter, so she said, "I'll buy a bit of better butter and put it in the bitter batter and it will make the bitter batter better." So Betty bought a bit of better butter and put it in the bitter batter and made the bitter batter better, so 'twas Betty Botter who bought a bit of better butter to make the bitter batter better.—Marie Krull, Brant, Michigan.

Riddles

How do we know Adam used sugar? Because he raised Cain.
What flower calls us to school? Blue bell.
What flower calls us out of school? Four O'Clock.—Lois Moldenhauer, R. 8, Owosso, Mich.

What is the latest Baltimore college yell? Oysters! Raw! Raw! Raw!

Why is "E" an unfortunate letter? Because it is never in cash, always in debt, never out of danger, and always in trouble.—Frank J. Kenison, R. 4, Millington, Michigan.

What has an eye but cannot see? A needle.

What did the old lady say in seven letters when she went to the flour barrel and found it empty? O I C U R M T.—Emma Lucas, Pentwater, Mich.

Quotations

Never kick a man when he is down for you never know how big he will be when he gets up.

Some people haven't as much heart as a doughnut.

Deeds speak louder than words in the real estate business.—Frank J. Kenison, R. 4, Millington, Mich.

When a thing is once begun never leave it till its done. Do it well or not at all.—Lois Moldenhauer, R. 8, Owosso, Mich.

Jokes

MORE UP TO DATE

Teacher: "Now, Tom, hold your head up and your shoulders back. You'd like to have a fine carriage when you are a man, wouldn't you?"

Tom: "Well, I'd rather have an airplane."—Leota Robinson, Berrien County.

Our 4-H Boys & Girls

Washtenaw County Has Banquet

A COMMITTEE appointed by one of the Washtenaw farmers' club arranged a "starter's banquet" to interest boys and girls of their community in 4-H club work. Following the banquet, 35 of the youngsters signed up for club projects. A show and an achievement banquet will be given by the farmers' club to the boys and girls upon the completion of their work this fall.

Three Counties To Continue

The boards of supervisors in Cheboygan, Otsego, and Montmorency counties recently voted on the question of continuing appropriation to maintain boys and girls club work. In Cheboygan county, the vote was 24 yes, 0 no; in Otsego county, 11 supervisors voted yes, and 2 voted no; the Montmorency board voted unanimously to support the work.

L. V. Benjamin acts as county club leader in all three of the counties, and apparently performs his duties in a manner satisfactory to the local officials.

Hillsdale County

Sheep club boys in Hillsdale county purchased 11 ewes last April.

Gogebic County

The community at Marenisco in Gogebic county has not been very active in club work for the past few years, but, since the club train which toured the Upper Peninsula stopped at the town, both poultry and garden clubs have been organized, and a canning club will be started later.

Calhoun County

One hundred per cent of the members of 20 clothing clubs, 11 handicraft clubs, and 5 hot lunch clubs in Calhoun county finished their projects. Nine clothing clubs and five handicraft clubs in the county had members that were good beginners but failures at the finish line.

Barry County

Every member of the three sheep clubs in Barry county is the owner of purebred stock. The Barry county boys win considerable prize money in the open classes at fairs in their own and adjoining counties.

Newago County

Three hundred bushels of certified seed potatoes have been purchased for members of potato clubs in Newago county.

Hillsdale County Has Insurance

Hillsdale livestock club members have a mutual insurance company that protects them against losses from death or injury to their animals. Each member has to pay a certain percentage of the purchase price of his animals as an insurance premium, and a committee chosen by representatives of the clubs passes on all claims for losses incurred during the year.

The livestock belonging to the club members has proved to be a good insur-



FROM TWO ARTISTS

The picture of the lady (on the left) was drawn by Donald Erdman, of R. 1, Utica. You remember Donald from his interesting letters, of course. The young miss who drew the man's head (on the right) is not so well known. She is Nellie Rogers, age 14, of Athens. Let's see some of your drawings. Make them on white paper with black ink and do not color them.

ance risk due to the excellent care that the animals receive. On all claims for losses, the member has to present his claim and prove that the loss was not caused by neglect.

46 Clubs Held Achievement Day

The report of Gertrude M. Gage, assistant state club leader, shows that 45 clothing clubs held Achievement Days during the past month and that, out of the 484 members who enrolled, 401 completed their work. These club members exhibited 1,532 articles of clothing which they had made. The saving in money represented by the garments was estimated to be over \$700.

Scouting for Farm Boys

Tribe Elects Officers

The "Michigan Business Farmer Lone Scout Tribe" has elected its first set of officers as follows:

Chief—David Allen Maule, Cement City; Sachem—Harold G. Merrill, Dansville; Scribe—Charles Flower, Birmingham; Wampum Bearer—Claude Empey, Millington; Guide—Horace B. Ward, Mount Clemens.

New Members

New members of the tribe are: Clarence Stieve, Auburn; Forrest Mosure, Deckerville; Frank Church, Midland; Elton Dextader, Onondaga; Arno Fisher, Frankenmuth; Howard DeFrain, Bay City; Edward Highfield, Wayne; Reginald McBride, Gaylord; Carl Torres, Hope; Clifton J. Heffron, Newago; George Pardonnet, Corunna; Lawrence Lowell, Ottisville; George Flower, Birmingham.

Not Full-Fledged Scouts

This gives us 22 members in the tribe, a pretty fair start. The Scouting Editor wants to remind all the members that they are not full-fledged Scouts and are not entitled to their certificate and badge until they have passed the Tenderfoot tests.

To do this, every member must have an official Boy Scout handbook. This contains the things that a Scout must learn. It can be purchased in any large city where there is a Scout organization, usually at book stores and such clothing stores as are designated "official Scout outfitters." The book costs 50 cents. If you cannot obtain it near home, send 55 cents to the Scouting Editor or THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER and he will mail you a copy. The extra 5 cents is for postage.

Six Sent in Cards

These six boys are the only ones out of the 22 now registered who have sent in their Tenderfoot test cards. The others must pass this test and send in their cards at once if they wish to remain in the tribe. They are not members in good standing now and cannot be listed as members at all unless their test cards are sent in soon.

Here are the six in good standing: Elton Hickmott, Harold Snyder, Howard DeFrain, George Flower, Lawrence Lowell, and George Pardonnet.

Get busy, the rest of you!

Going to Camp?

Summer time is approaching and with it most Boy Scouts are thinking of camp. Lone Scouts can go to camp, too. All the Scout councils in the larger cities conduct camps and will be glad to accommodate Lone Scouts who live near enough to go to their camps.

Write the nearest Boy Scout headquarters and ask for information about their camp. You will not only have a good time there, but you will learn a lot of real Scouting, and get acquainted with a lot of fine Scouts.

Farm Patrols

How about Farm Patrols? We have not registered any yet, although a good many boys have written about them. This is a fine way to get a small group of boys to do their Scouting together and is lots more fun than Lone Scouting. All it takes is five boys, three dads to serve as a committee, and a man to act as Guide or Scoutmaster. See if you cannot interest five boys in your neighborhood to form a Farm Patrol. Write us for blanks.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS

Saginaw (S. E.).—We are having quite favorable weather for farming operations. Oats looking fine. Corn about all planted; some up. Some beans will be planted in few days. Pastures and meadows doing nicely.—E. C. M., May 31.

Saginaw (N. W.).—Having cold weather; crops growing slowly. Corn about all in, none up yet. Some beans in; will be quite few go in this week if weather holds fine. Hay will be short crop. Oats look good, only short. Wheat coming on fair; some fields look good. Some plowing to do yet. Quotations from Hemlock: Wheat, \$1.77; corn, \$1.00; oats, 72c; beans, \$9.40; potatoes, \$2.00; butter, 44c; eggs, 27c.—F. D., May 29.

Genesee.—Much rain during past ten days has hindered farm work. First rains were needed but have been getting too much. Oats coming good. Very little corn planted yet. There will not be an unusually large acreage of potatoes. Farmers holding wool for high prices. Quotations from Flint: Wheat, \$1.62; corn, \$1.10; oats, 75c; rye, \$1.15; beans, \$9.40; potatoes, \$2.30; butter, 48c; eggs, 31c.—H. S., May 29.

Midland.—Some corn up and looking very sick; too cold and wet. Sugar beets up and looking good. Oats will be good crop if nothing happens. Cows and pastures doing fine on cool weather although flies have begun their mean tricks. Some beans going in but ground very cold. Good show now for some apples. Quotations from Midland: Wheat, \$1.76; corn, \$1.00; oats, 76c; rye, \$1.25; beans, \$9.40; potatoes, \$1.00; butter, 46c; eggs, 26c.—B. V. C., May 27.

Montcalm.—Having cold spell again. Seeding nothing extra. Pasture good. Farmers busy preparing corn ground and some planting. A number are on sick list. School vacation near. Quotations from Stanton: Wheat, \$1.60; corn, 50c; oats, 60c; rye, \$1.10; beans, \$9.15; potatoes, 50c; butter, 44c; eggs, 25c.—Mrs. C. T., May 28.

Huron (E.).—Farm work getting along fast. Ground easily fitted. Corn planting. Bean fitting. Winter crop spotty and late. Oats and barley promising with large acreage. Cow testing T. B. progressing; no great per cent reactors. More calves being raised. Not many cattle moving from farm to farm. Sheep on increase. Hogs still slighted. Many small flocks of poultry being increased. Quotations from Bad Axe: Milk, 3.5, \$1.80 net; butter, 50c; eggs, 25c.—E. R., May 28.

Monroe.—Cooler weather again latter part this month. Some nights very near frost. Strawberries green on vines and need warmer weather to ripen. Coolness keeps everything backward. Garden later than it should be. Quotations from Monroe: Broilers, 35@40c; lambs, 15@18c; young live chickens, 20@25c; calves, live, 13@15c; hogs, live, 6@9½c; asparagus, 10c; wheat, \$1.70; corn, \$1.50; oats, 68c; rye, \$1.23; potatoes, \$1.00@1.23; eggs, 25c.—Mrs. F. H., May 29.

St. Joseph.—Farm work progressing well. Fruit promises good crop but gardens slow owing to continued cold weather. Not very much rain, and but few really warm days. No diseases among stock or poultry, but lot of thieving has been done, and so far marauders have gotten away with their booty, and escaped without identification. All crops growing fine now. Rye, wheat and alfalfa coming good. No losses in this vicinity. Quotations from Sturgis: Wheat, \$1.73; corn, \$1.05; oats, 60c; rye, \$1.22; potatoes, \$1.00; butter, 48c; eggs, 25c.—C. H., May 26.

Oakland (N. W.).—Crops coming in fine shape since rain came. Have had asparagus and onions from garden. Onions grew from sets. Frost nipped cucumbers little last night but no other damage. Quotations from Holly: Wheat, \$1.81; oats, 75c; rye, \$1.20; beans, \$9.15; butter, 40c; eggs, 30c.—J. D. C., May 26.

Hillsdale (N. W.).—Have had several good rains soaking ground full, but still too cold for anything to grow much. Early potatoes up but not growing very good. Neither are gardens. Nearly all corn planted and early planted being cultivated. Oats and barley looking good; what rye is left is heading; wheat coming slow. Not many strawberries here this year. Eggs down to 25c again.—May 28.

Defiance, Ohio.—Good rain last week and everything looking good. Few days of warmer sunshine and everything will boom. Corn planted and few are harrowed; will be cultivated this week; more farmers harrowing corn every year, before and after it is up. Oats and barley are good. Alfalfa and sweet clover much better than expected 30 days ago. Grains and hay on decline past ten days. Hogs and veal, little change. Milk has been \$1.95 for May. Busy planting truck and gardens. Roads and health good. Quotations from Bryan, Ohio: Wheat, \$1.75;



corn, \$1.65; oats, 65c; hogs, 9½c; potatoes, \$1.50; butter, 46c; eggs, 26c.—W. E. B., May 28.



Alert!

Conducted By
ROBERT J. MCCOLGAN
Business Manager, Protective Service Bureau

IN spite of the hundreds of dollars we have spent in our drive against rural thieves, we are at times unjustly criticized in the payment of our \$50 rewards. On one or two occasions we have had folks write in after we have told the story of one of our rewards and tell us that they themselves or someone else should have been paid the reward. We carefully investigate every detail of each case and in case of a dispute the decision is made by the prosecuting attorney. Even when the case is clear cut in every respect, we consult the sheriff, deputies, prosecuting attorney and often the trial judge. To illustrate this point, I want to quote a letter from the prosecuting attorney of Monroe county in regard to the claim of Wesley Hanna and Lester Hanna of Erie, Monroe county. There was a dispute in this instance and in all probability the other party in the case will feel we were unfair to them but here is what Edgar G. Gordon, the prosecuting attorney has to say about the situation.

"The Sheriff advises in satisfaction of your inquiry that the men who gave the original information resulting in the conviction of McDonald and Thomas, chicken thieves, were Wesley Hanna, and Lester Hanna of Erie, R. F. D., Michigan. They aroused John A. Geyman who was having chickens stolen and whether or not they put in the sheriff call they were diligent in taking their share of the little duties that arose surrounding the discovery of the thieving. Geyman was asleep or in total ignorance until these two brothers coming home from work at midnight, made the discoveries, so do not be fooled into giving the reward to anyone else."

These brothers are getting our check for \$25 a piece for their good work in connection with the arrest and conviction of Tom Thoams and John McDonald. The Hanna boys were returning home from work at midnight when they discovered two men stealing chickens from one of our subscribers, Mr. Joseph Geyman. They aroused Mr. Geyman who called the sheriff and the arrest was made immediately. Tom Thomas was sentenced to from two to five years at Jackson Prison, and John McDonald was sentenced from eighteen months to five years to the same stone house over at Jackson. The Hanna brothers are to be congratulated for their good work in this case. Two more thieves are in the right coop at last and there has been less stealing in the neighborhood since these boys started serving time.

I received my plants May 14th and thank you very much for your interest in the matter.—W. M., Bath, Michigan.

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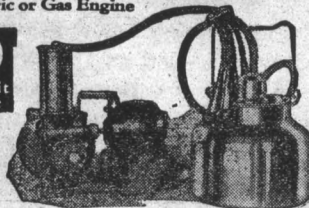
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DAIRY AND LIVESTOCK

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

JUNE 15 IS LIVESTOCK FEEDERS' DAY AT M. S. C.

FRIDAY, June 15th, has been designated as Livestock Feeders' Day at Michigan State College. The program is scheduled to begin promptly at ten o'clock with a trip through the dairy barn where Mr. C. F. Hoffman, dairy feeding specialist at the college, will explain the effect of different minerals upon cattle when fed over a long period of time. The horse barn will be the next stop and here the visitors will see multiple hitches demonstrated, and the economic handling and care of the horse at hard work will be discussed by Mr. R. S. Hudson, superintendent of the college farm. From there the route leads to the piggery where Mr. W. E. J. Edward, associate professor of animal husbandry, will take up swine feeding experiments. At twelve o'clock all will meet at the steer feed-



AREN'T THEY DANDIES?

Oscar Voelker, of Huron county, and his two sons, Otto and Donald, with the two largest of his herd of 60 head of Spotted Poland China hogs.

ing barns and listen to a talk on the results of feeding barley versus corn and the value of a protein supplement versus alfalfa hay alone will be given by Mr. G. A. Branaman of the college.

After a luncheon at the Union Building, featuring lamb from the college flock, Prof. George A. Brown, head of the animal husbandry department, will discuss the feeding of native lambs and their treatment for worms. He will be followed by Prof. E. B. Hill, department of farm management, who will take up studies in farm organization. Third and last will come Chas. E. Snyder, editor of the Chicago Daily Drovers Journal, who will deliver an interesting address.

HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATION'S SIXTH STATE SALE

SIXTY-FOUR head sold for \$12,565.00, or an average of just under \$200.00 apiece, at the sale held May 22nd at M. S. C., East Lansing, Michigan. Thirty-four cows brought, in round numbers \$210.00 per head, 13 bred heifers \$175.00, 3 open heifers \$220.00, 8 bulls \$210.00, 7 heifer calves \$115.00.

One of the features was the selling of the heifer calves which the Detroit Creamery Farms had consigned expressly for the consideration of boys in Calf Club work. The calves fitted in show shape, were led in at the same time. Auctioneer Jean Mack had a hard time keeping ahead of the youthful bidders, so spirited was the "action" between young Holsteiners in various parts of the State! Results: Floyd D. Proctor, Progressive Calf Club, Washtenaw County, Cat. No. 51, \$135.00; Harvey Proctor, Progressive Calf Club, Washtenaw County, Cat. No. 52, \$130.00; Donald Swan, Windsor Dairy Calf Club; Eaton County, Cat. No. 53, \$125.00; James Hardy in club sponsored by Mt. Clemens Rotary Club, Macomb County, Cat. No. 50-A, \$95.00; for boy in new calf club being formed around Unionville, Tuscola County, Cat. No. 50-B, \$80.00. Another club boy, John D. Potts of the Macomb County Calf Club, was made happy when he secured at \$245.00 a yearling heifer consigned by Gabel Creamery Co., of Washington. This heifer was one of the best individuals in the whole sale, and out of a high record dam.

The top cow went for \$400 to the Gabel Creamery Co. She was a

beautiful type four-year-old with no records herself but out of a cow that has a good yearly record. Consigned by Shinnick and Dawson of Rochester.

The three-year-old bull, consigned by Rising Bros. of Woodland, topped the sale at \$550, going to Hansen and Birkholz of Lansing. A. L. Jones of Three Rivers was a hot contender. The bull is out of Florence Veeman Pontiac who has held the State three-year old record (32.5 pounds of butter in 7 days) for several years and has just completed in the herd of Jos. Brewer, Grand Rapids, a yearly record of 1,272 pounds of butter from 26,886 pounds of milk. This is one of the only three over 1,200 pounds of butter ever made by a cow bred in Michigan.

Two hundred twenty-five dollars was the top price paid for a bred heifer. Two half-sisters brought this figure, consigned by Robert Lautner of Traverse City, purchased by Wayne County Training School.

In the open yearling division a daughter of a 1000 pound cow topped at \$250.00. She was consigned by Musloff Bros. of South Lyon and bought by Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.

Richard D. Brower of Hopkins consigned the top calf. She went for \$160.00 to A. L. Jones of Three Rivers.

The heaviest buyer was the Wayne County Training School of Northville—Jos. Cook, herdsman for the institution, took 10 head for \$1,890. Three head went to New Jersey, being purchased on commission by Wm. Meyer, Fowlerville, Mich. The rest of the buyers, all Michigan breeders, with the number of head purchased by each are as follows: F. B. Ainger, Jr., Northville, 2; Hugh Austin, Saline, 1; Wm. J. Baker, Midland, 1; Glen Bird, Ypsilanti, 1; Henry Brandt, Perry, 1; Arthur S.

5 CALVES IN 11 MONTHS

DEAR EDITOR:—I had a cow that gave birth to twin calves in March, 1926, and triplets in February, 1927. That is 5 calves in 11 months. I think that record will be hard to beat.—W. J. Widenor, Midland County.

Cobb, Stockbridge, 1; Maurice Foley, Emmett, 1 bull; W. A. Hall, Mason, 1; A. C. Halladay, Stockbridge, 1; F. A. Hart, Shaftsbury, 1; J. G. Hays, Howell, 1; Hopp Bros., Romeo, 2; Burr Hoover, Howell, 4 (2 bulls); Wm. G. Jennings, Plymouth, 1; A. L. Jones, Three Rivers, 5; Willard Jones, Lennox, 1; Phillip Kinkel, Freeland, 1; Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, 2; Wm. J. Miller, Fowler, 1; Musloff Bros., S. Lyon, 1; Murray McCollum, Unionville, 4; Howard B. Olmstead, Bronson, 2; F. Palina, Ypsilanti, 4; E. L. Salisbury, Shepherd, 1; P. M. Stein, Port Huron, 2 (1 bull); Joseph W. Thelen, Fowler, 1.—J. G. Hays.

CREAM IS BITTER

What makes the cream on milk get bitter after standing two days on pans of milk and milk not sour? Cannot use it for butter it is so strong. Cow fresh the first of March. Had her T. B. tested last fall; a Holstein.—H. J. Algonac, Michigan.

UNDOUBTEDLY the cause of cream becoming bitter on standing is bacterial action or the absorption of metal from the vessel in which it is held. If the difficulty were due to the health of the cow or any other physical condition or to feed, it would be present at the time the milk is drawn. If milk is exposed to copper or iron this flavor is readily secured due to an actual dissolving of a portion of the metal.

If milk has been held in well tinned vessels, it is fairly safe to assume that the difficulty is due to bacteria. The remedy is to thoroughly scald all utensils after each time used and to observe the other sanitary requirements with which you are undoubtedly familiar.—P. S. Lucas, Associate Professor, Dairy Manufacturing, M. S. C.



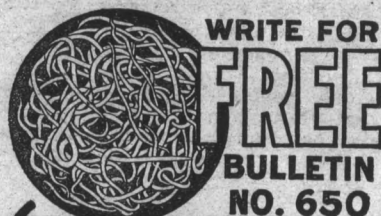
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WORM CAPSULES

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and Stomach Worms
in
Hogs, Sheep, Goats,
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Quick Action—No Losses
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ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPT. OF
PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
DETROIT, MICH., U. S. A.
CANADA, WALKERVILLE, ONT.

Does Not Suffer From Asthma Now

Every Sign of Trouble Gone. Works All the Time Now.

People who suffer from asthma or chronic bronchial coughs will be interested in a letter written by Wm. F. McKinley, 649 Arbor Ave., Indianapolis. He says:

"I had suffered from asthma for 15 years. Was unable to work for 4 or 5 months in a year, had to sit in a chair for weeks, unable to lie down. I tried different medicines, but they did me very little good. I commenced taking Nacor in September, 1923, and I hadn't taken a half bottle until I could lie down and rest at night. I have no signs of asthma now and my health is good again."

If you suffer from asthma, bronchitis or chronic cough, you should read the valuable booklet which will be sent free by Nacor Medicine Co., 590 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. They will also send letters from people whose trouble disappeared years ago, and never returned. No matter how serious your case seems, write for this free information. It may put you on the road to good health again.—(Adv.)



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

"The Farm Paper of Service"

That is our slogan and we are doing everything we can to live up to it. We are at the service of our paid-in-advance subscribers at all times and welcome questions. Answers are sent by first class mail.

The Farmers' Service Bureau,
The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

Edited by DR. GEO. H. CONN

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

CONDITION POWDERS

Would you please give me a good condition powder receipt for horses and cows?—W. M., Belmont, Mich.

HERE is a condition powder that you should find of use with your horses and cattle: Powdered Nux Vomica, 8 oz.; powdered gentian, 8 oz.; ginger, 1 lb.; calamus powdered, 1 lb.; copperas, 2 lbs.; sulphur, 3 lbs.; chalk, 2 lbs. Of this mixture give a heaping teaspoonful on the feed twice each day.

JUST FEED BALANCED RATION

I am writing in regards to my cow. She was fresh about a year ago and showed no signs for service yet. Is there anything I can do for her?—S. A., Perrinton, Mich.

ALL you can do for this cow is to feed a well balanced ration with lots of alfalfa or clover hay and then give here one-third pound of steamed bone meal on the feed each day. Often times this will bring them in heat.

WORM REMEDY

Please tell me what to do for pigs about six months old that have worms.—H. S., Lapeer, Mich.

THE best worm remedy that I have ever used is this one: Oil of chenopodium, 1½ ounces; Chloroform, 1 ounce; Oil of anise ¼ ounce; Castor oil to make 32 ounces. Fast these pigs for 18 hours then give one ounce of this; feed lightly in 3 to 4 hours then lightly for 3 days.

SOMETHING ELSE WRONG

Am writing about some sheep that are dying off. They begin with a discharge at the nose, hold their head pretty well up and a little to one side and seem to get weak and can't get up. Don't seem to be in much pain. About a week after they die. Can you tell what the disease is and a cure?—J. D., St. Johns, Mich.

THE condition you mention seems to be snuffles but in itself it is rarely fatal; it must be that they have something else wrong with them also; think you better examine the next one that dies and after opening it up write us and tell us all you can find; look for stomach worms also for natty guts; then write us and tell us what you are feeding and how much along with the other information.

GET RID OF LICE

Last fall one of our work horses was laid up, being kicked by another horse, so we bought a horse to finish fall plowing. Later discovered this horse has lice, now the other horses have them. What can I do to rid horses and stables of the pests? We have been a subscriber to your paper several years and have derived much benefit from it. Best wishes for the M. B. F.—G. H., Tyre, Mich.

TAKE two tablespoonfuls of compound solution of creosol, and one tablespoonful of black leaf 40 and place in a gallon of water;

apply this on a warm day with a heavy brush or sponge to every part of the animal's body; then rub dry with a cloth, and blanket the animal to keep it from taking cold. Paint the stalls, walls and ceilings with creosote oil such as is used for treating fence posts.

The Experience Pool

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

WARTS ON TEATS

DEAR EDITOR:—From time to time I have seen questions in M. B. F. regarding what to do for warts on cow teats and will say this remedy has been used in our family for years. It is just lard or olive oil. I put it in the palm of my hands just as I start to milk so it gets worked well into the warts because they simply cannot live if kept soft. Some times it takes two months or more to get rid of them. After milking I rub a little more on, and some-times between milkings if I happen in the barn. Yours for success.—Dwight Mick, Benzie County.

QUIET KICKING HEIFER

DEAR EDITOR, Noticing "F. F.'s" request to quiet a heifer that kicks, I have a two-year-old, milks as quiet as her mother. I used a leader in her nose, just have a string in it and hang it on a nail. Don't need to elevate her nose much. She hardly steps and I did not use it on her over three times.

Thanks for the remedy for grubs. I find so many useful things in your papers.—C. S., Kingsley, Michigan.

WHITEWASH

DEAR EDITOR: Do you think any of readers would be interested in this receipt for waterproof whitewash? First take 62 pounds or one bushel of quick lime and slake in 12 gallons of hot water. Second take 2 pounds table salt, 1 pound sulphate of zinc and dissolve in 2 gallons boiling water. Next mix these two and add two gallons of skimmed milk. Mix thoroughly. Alum added to whitewash prevents rubbing off.

One pint of molasses added to five gallons of whitewash makes it penetrate wood and plaster surface.

A bar of soap dissolved in a gallon of boiling water and added to 5 gallons of thick whitewash gives it a gloss like oil paint.

We are all interested readers of M. B. F. and could hardly get along without it.—Mrs. Art Felt, Saginaw County.

Trees planted today will eventually mean ships, schools, houses, churches, recreation, prosperity and a strong nation.

MILESTONES OF PROGRESS



50 Years of De Laval Service ~ and now the best of all.. Cream Separators

SINCE Dr. De Laval invented the first continuous discharge centrifugal cream separator in 1878, De Laval Separators have always been in the lead. Practically every detail of separator construction has been De Laval originated. As these features have been imitated, still further improvements have been made.

Each De Laval has in its day been the leading separator. As a result more than four million have been made. They are used in every country of the world, and there are practically as many in use as all other makes combined.

Now the 1928 "Golden Series" De Laval Separators mark another step forward. They are the crowning achievement in 50 years of leadership and service to the dairy industry.

They are the most complete, efficient and beautiful cream separators ever made. They are all that could be hoped for in such a machine and must prove a source of pride as well as profit to every owner.

Some of the improvements are: Beautiful gold and black finish; completely enclosed gears; improved regulating cover and float; turnable supply can; easier starting and turning; oil window, and the "floating bowl."

The best way to judge a new "Golden Anniversary" De Laval machine is to see one, and better still to try it side-by-side with any other separator. Not one person in a hundred who does that will fail to choose the De Laval.

"Golden Series" machines are now on display by Authorized De Laval Dealers everywhere. They will be glad to show them to you, or write to nearest office below for full information.

The De Laval Separator Company

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61 Beale Street

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GOLDEN
ANNIVERSARY

De Laval First in 1878
Best in 1928

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

Advertisements inserted under this heading for reputable 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 Thirty Cents (30c) 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.

CATTLE

GUERNSEYS

FOR SALE—Guernsey Bull, Mixer—Shiek 106595, 4 year old June 31st. Double Grandson of: YEOMAN'S King of the May 17053AR. Also five of his bull calves, three to five months old. Jas. C. Ranney, DeWitt, Mich.

2 REGISTERED GUERNSEYS, BULLS, T. B. tested and old enough for service. **R. G. PALMER,** Belding, Michigan

HEREFORD

STEERS FOR SALE—Stockers and feeders short yearlings, yearlings and two year old. Good quality each bunch sorted for size in car load lots. Also some light weight Hereford heifers around 60 head. Also one load Angus cows backward springers. All heifers and Cows T. B. Tested and some steer bunches. **V. V. BALDWIN** Eldon, Iowa

HEREFORD STEERS FOR SALE
84 average 450 127 average 540
98 average 660 80 Shorthorns average 750
3 cars tested cows and heifers.
JOHN CARROW OTTUMWA, IOWA

HOLSTEINS



HOLSTEINS more Milk

Greater milk production means more money for the farmer. Holsteins lead in both milk and butterfat production. Authorities agree that the more milk—the greater the profit.

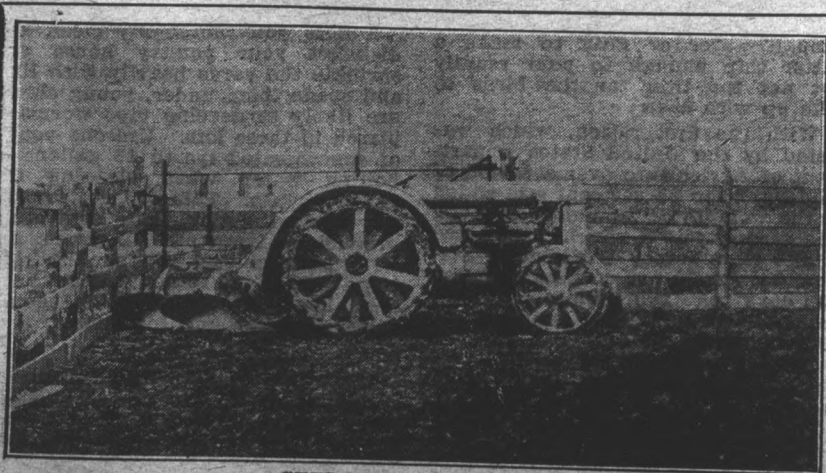
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Extension Service

The HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN
ASSOCIATION of AMERICA
230 East Ohio Street Chicago, Illinois

31 LB. BULL, 11 MO., MAY ECHO SYLVIA ALCARTRA breeding. Address **MRS. HELEN C. DRAKE**, Vestaburg, Michigan.

(Continued on Page 23)



GETS INTO THE CORNERS

Most of us think that when a field is plowed with a tractor the corners and headlands have to be finished with a team but you don't have to with this plow. It is attached direct to the tractor. You will notice that you can get into the corners better with this than you could with a team.

BULL CALF FOR SALE

Born July 18, 1927

KALAMAZOO STATE HOSPITAL

HIS DAM: Newberry Peldora Fobes made 537 pounds butter and 13,386 pounds milk in a year and 506 pounds butter and 12,723 pounds milk in 305 days.

HIS SIRE: Sir Pietertje Hengerveld, Lad out of a 26 pound daughter of Johan Hengerveld Lad who has 87 tested daughters. He is a good individual.

Write for Pedigree

"MICHIGAN STATE HERDS"

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

J. E. Burnett, Director

Lansing, Michigan

PROFIT PRODUCING CHICKS

Special Summer Prices

Egg prices are steadily advancing. Market poultry is fast increasing in price. Right now is your opportunity to make good money raising Brummer-Fredrickson quality chicks at the low prices given below. Choose your breed and write or wire your order. We will ship C. O. D. All chicks are Michigan Accredited. We also have a good selection of 8-10 and 12 week old pullets in the breeds listed below. Write for our low prices.

PRICES EFFECTIVE NOW

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$80.00
Barred Rocks—R. I. Reds	6.00	11.00	52.50	102.50

Will Ship C. O. D. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed

Pay your postman when you get your chicks. Just write or wire your order. We have large hatches each week and can fill large orders promptly. Write for free catalog that describes our special matings.

Brummer & Frederickson Poultry Farm, Box 26, Holland, Mich.

HUNDERMAN CHICKS

NEW LOW PRICES C. O. D.

Our pure bred chicks from Michigan Accredited stock can now be bought at prices lower than usual. We will ship C. O. D. on receipt of a 10% deposit. All stock has been fed Cod liver oil during the past winter. Order your chicks right now from this ad. Ref., State Commercial Savings Bank.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns (English Type) and S. C. Brown Leghorns (Heavy Type)	\$2.25	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$80.00
Barred Rocks and S. C. R. I. Reds	3.25	6.00	11.00	50.00	95.00

Mixed Chicks \$7.00 per 100; Heavy Mixed \$9.00 per 100

100% live delivery guaranteed. Our free catalog tells all about our special matings at slightly higher prices. It is time to order your Pullets now. Get our latest prices.

HUNDERMAN BROS., R. R. 3, Box 45, ZEELAND, MICH.

American Chicks

Are Bred-to-Lay and DO Lay

S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Black Minorcas, S. C. Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rocks of High Egg Bred Blood Lines, from fast growing, quick maturing strains. All Michigan Accredited. Orders now being booked for Spring Delivery.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOG. Tells all about our matings, and how to raise poultry for greater profit. We'll gladly send it FREE to Poultry Raisers.

We Guarantee 100% Safe Arrival in GOOD HEALTH

Overnight shipments to all Michigan and Nearby Points

AMERICAN CHICK FARM, Box B, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

Babion's Pure Bred Chicks

100% Live Delivery guaranteed, and Postage paid on

	25	50	100	500
Barred, White and Buff Leghorns	\$2.50	\$4.50	\$8.00	\$38.00
White Wyandottes and Redans, Anconas	2.75	5.50	10.00	48.00
Silver Wyandottes and Orpingtons	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.00
Mixed all heavy Broilers, No Culls	2.75	5.00	9.00	43.00

DUNDEE CHICKS

MICHIGAN ACCREDITED

STOCK ALL BLOOD-TESTED FOR WHITE DIARRHEA FOR THE PAST FOUR YEARS.

New Low Prices Now In Effect

	100	500	1000
B. P. Rocks (Pedigreed Matings, 200 to 256)	\$12.00	\$55.00	\$110.00
B. P. Rocks (Select Grade)	10.00	45.00	90.00
S. C. White Leghorns (Tanned & Hollywood Matings, 230 to 291)	10.00	45.00	90.00
S. C. White Leghorns (Dundee English Matings, Pedigreed, 200 to 230)	10.00	40.00	80.00

Order direct from this ad or write for catalog. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Buy blood tested and Michigan Accredited stock this season and be pleased.

DUNDEE HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Box B, DUNDEE, MICHIGAN

Chicks from Record of Performance

Male Matings

Selected Chicks at reduced Prices: Can Ship at once. White, Barred, Buff Rocks, Reds, White, Black, Buff Minorcas, 12c. White or Silver Wyandottes, White, Buff, Orpingtons, Black, White Langshans, 14c. Large Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants, 16c. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed, 9c. Light Mixed, 7c. CHICKS FROM RECORD OF PERFORMANCE PEDIGREED MALE MATINGS, up to 316 egg records. Every female in these matings is mated to an OFFICIAL TRAPNEST PEDIGREED MALE. Barred, White Rocks, Single or Rose Comb Reds, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, 17c. White, Brown, Leghorns, Anconas, 14c. 5c per chick with order. Balance C. O. D. If less than 100 ordered add 40c extra. Free catalog of H. O. P. Male Matings, Breeding stock, Pullets, 3 weeks old Chix, 2,000 on hand. June 20th to July 30th. 1c per Chix less.

BECKMAN HATCHERY Phone 76761 GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

BARGAIN PRICES FOR MAY DELIVERY

CHICKS FROM LARGE, HEAVY, CAREFULLY SELECTED BIRDS. GOOD WINTER LAYERS

White and Brown Leghorns: 100, \$8.50; 200, \$16.50; 500, \$40.00. Barred Rocks: 100, \$10.50; 200, \$21.00; 500, \$50.00. Heavy Assorted: 100, \$9.00; 200, \$18.00; Light Assorted: 100, \$7.00; 200, \$13.00.

For delivery before May 1st, chicks are \$2.00 per 100 higher than prices quoted above. Order from this ad, today. Save time and money. 100% live postpaid delivery.

HILLVIEW HATCHERY, C. Boven, Prop., R. 8, Box B, Holland, Mich.

SUMMER PRICES ON PURE BRED BABY CHICKS

Prepaid Prices for

	25	50	100	200	500	1000
Large Type White Leghorns	\$2.25	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$14.75	\$36.00	\$70.00
Black, Minorcas, (Tanned & Barred) Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds	2.50	5.00	10.00	19.00	48.00	95.00
White and Sil. Wyandots, Buff Orpingtons						
S. S. Hamburgs, 10c. Assorted Light, 7c. Light and heavy, 8c. Heavy, 9c.						

Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order from this ad or send for Catalog and Price List.

THE LANTZ HATCHERY BOX F TIFFIN, OHIO

AT YOUR SERVICE

We are here to serve you to the best of our ability and we welcome your questions on all subjects. Answers are sent by first class mail.

The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

583 Dead Rats

From One Baiting—Not a Poison

"First morning after I put out the new rat killer I found 365 dead rats around my garage and chicken coop," writes E. J. Root of Oklahoma. "Within three days, found 218 more."

Affects brown Rats, Mice and Gophers only. Harmless to other animals, poultry or humans. Greedily eaten on bait. Pests die outside, away from buildings.

So confident are the distributors that this new Rat Killer will do as well for you, that they offer to send you a large \$2.00 Farm Size bottle for only one dollar, on 10-DAYS' TRIAL.

Send no money—just your name to Imperial Laboratories, 2558 Coca Cola building, Kansas City, Mo., and the shipment will be made at once, by c. o. d. mail. Costs nothing if it does not quickly kill these pests. So write today.

Ship Your Dressed Calves and Live Poultry to

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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.

HOW TO KEEP TURKEYS FROM DYING

Rayzem Green Drops is a stomach and intestinal antiseptic that kills the hair like worms that cause blackhead. Should be given to old and young. Send \$1.00 for enough to treat 57 quarts of drinking water or milk. Cut down turkey losses. Money back if not satisfied.

One turkey saved more than pays the cost. Order now and also more turkeys than ever before. Everard-Morris Co., 743 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

With the Farm Flocks

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

VITAMINS A, B, D CUT LOSSES IN CHICK FLOCK

IT is necessary for the growing chick to have included in the ration substances which contain vitamins A, B, and D, says poultry nutrition specialists. The lack of either of these essential factors, will give rise to stunted growth, a greater susceptibility to disease and a higher mortality.

The absence of vitamin A causes a nutritional disturbance called "ophthalmia," the absence of B causes polyneuritis and the absence of D causes leg weakness.

The best source of A and B in the ration is whole yellow cornmeal. It is advisable to use the meal from the whole grain because in the degermed cornmeal a greater part of the vitamins have been lost with the removal of the germ. Cod-liver oil is also an excellent source of A, whereas wheat bran is an excellent source of B. Two well known sources of the D vitamin are cod-liver oil and sunlight. Since sunlight is not always available in sufficient amounts, it is advisable to add one per cent of cod-liver oil to the mash.

Although a chick ration may be complete as far as protein and minerals are concerned, unless ample amounts of these important vitamins are present, the poultryman will be unsuccessful in raising the chicks to maturity.

CRATE FATTENING OF BROILERS

ABOUT two weeks before the broilers or roosters are ready for market, confine the strong, vigorous birds in comfortable, clean coops about 60 inches long, 30 inches wide, and 24 inches high, allowing plenty of space for the birds to move about freely, but not enough to encourage violent exercise. The coops should be protected from rain and winds and should be arranged to allow easy cleaning. Shallow troughs or long pans must be placed along the side of the coop in such a manner as to allow all the birds to reach the feed at the same time without crowding.

A good ration for spring chickens or young roosters weighing 3 pounds or more is as follows: corn meal, 18 pounds; buttermilk, 65 pounds; and the remaining 17 pounds made up of low-grade wheat flour, wheat middlings, or oat flour. If liquid buttermilk cannot be purchased the ra-

drawn, except when the birds are actually feeding. This is done for the purpose of restricting exercise to a minimum. A fattening ration similar to those described above is then fed heavily for a period of ten days or two weeks for the younger birds; for adult birds it may take as long as three weeks. Long Island duck farmers use this method exclusively in getting their spring ducklings in shape for market.

At the end of the fattening period, either in the crate or in the pen, the birds are taken directly from the



M. B. F. CUP

The Business Farmer offered this handsome cup as one of the prizes in the recent baby chick show at M. S. C. It was won by an entry from the Lakeview Poultry Farm, of Holland, and some of the chicks are shown.

coop and slaughtered. Care should be taken in killing, picking, and packing. The birds may be shipped alive, however, if they have only a short distance to go. Regardless of the method practiced in the fattening of birds, the following points should be borne in mind:

- 1, Growth should be constant;
- 2, Restrict the bird's exercise;
- 3, Do not overfeed;
- 4, Allow birds to become hungry between feedings;
- 5, Remove birds when "ripe." Do not stretch out the feeding period.

TAPE WORM

My chickens have had tape worms. Gave them medicine and they are better, and starting to lay. Would like to know what causes them. Also, I intend getting some brooder chicks and want to ask, would there be any danger of small chicks getting them? —O. L., Blissfield, Mich.

TAPE worms in poultry result because the poultry pick up tape worm eggs. Practically all worms develop in this manner. The female worm lays the egg which passes out on to the ground and is taken up by some insect pest, such as grubs, earth worms, flies, etc., and after a certain period of development these insects are eaten by the chickens and the eggs hatch out into worms.

Unless you thoroughly clean and disinfect your poultry house and sprinkle the yards heavily with lime and spade them under, young chicks are likely to develop tape worms if placed in these lots. Use one pound of concentrated lye to 15 gallons of boiling water when cleaning the poultry house. This will destroy the worm eggs better than any other product we know of. To get results with baby chicks, you should keep them where no other chicks have been kept for a year. You should select clean ground for them.

SOMETHING MADE TO ORDER

Chap looking at automobiles: "What I want is an economical, comfortable, quiet machine. I would like a sedan and I do not want to invest more than \$300 in it. You understand just what I want?"

Salesman after scratching head a few moments: "Yes, I believe I know what would fill your wants. I think what you want is a four-door enclosed bicycle."

tion may be altered as follows: corn meal, 38 pounds; wheat middlings, 31 pounds; bran, 16 pounds; and powdered buttermilk, 15 pounds.

These rations are mixed with enough water or milk to make a batter thin enough to pour readily but not too thin for the birds to take up with ease.

With the first ration, which was tested by the United States Department of Agriculture over a period of 14 days, 20 to 25 per cent was added to the weights of 3-pound springers. The second ration which was tested at the New Jersey Experiment Station, gave a 38 per cent gain in the 10 days on 200 White Leghorn cockerels weighing 0.84 pound at the beginning.

Special finishing by feeding the birds for 10 to 14 days in a fattening battery is sometimes impracticable. Where such is the case, profitable gains can be obtained in 10 days by pen fattening.

In pen fattening, the birds are confined to a pen from which the dropping platforms and perches have been removed, and the curtains are

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.)

IMPROVING THE LOUD SPEAKER

GOOD tone quality is the ambition of every radio fan, but few realize this ambition. Equal reproduction of sounds of high and low pitch is necessary if speech and music are to be natural and pleasing to the ear.



B. K. Osborn

The high frequencies are the more necessary to clear speech. If you can easily distinguish the sounds of the letters S, F, H, P, B, D, T, etc., without confusing them you can be sure your loudspeaker is getting the high frequencies. The low frequencies give a pleasing depth and fullness to music. The drums and the bass viol are almost completely lost with a poor loudspeaker.

Almost all horn type speakers reproduce the high notes. To respond to low notes the horn must have a very large mouth, but even when this is provided, the stiffness of the diaphragm prevents the reproduction of very loud sounds at low frequencies.

Cone type speakers have achieved their popularity through their better handling of low notes. The paper cone is not so stiff as a small diaphragm and can vibrate more strongly. The low notes will be radiated much more loudly if the cone is mounted in a round hole cut in the center of a large board four to six feet square. Such an arrangement is called a "baffle board" and it prevents the waves of air pressure from merely passing around the edge of the cone without producing sound. The high priced loudspeakers use a baffle board in the form of a box

cabinet, open in the back, and with the cone mounted in a hole in the front. Major Hoople of "Our Boarding House" recently put his loudspeaker in one end of a wooden keg. All joking aside, some such scheme will make a wonderful improvement in the reproduction of low notes and is well worth trying.

Many cones, while giving good reproduction on the low notes, sound thick and drummy because they fail to bring out the high notes. If you happen to have an old horn type speaker, even one of poor quality, try connecting it in series with the cone. If the latter has a "paper rustle" on the high notes, a condenser of .002 microfarads connected across it will put the burden of these high tones on the horn. In one case this scheme not only gave very good tone quality but increased the volume considerably.

SERVING THE FARMERS

NO radio program is complete that does not give attention to the farmer's desires and needs. The National Broadcasting Company appreciated that fact when it was organized and the officials decided to employ a man who was thoroughly familiar with agriculture to direct that part of their programs. Frank E. Mullen was the man they picked.

Mr. Mullen spent the first seventeen years of his life on the farm and then attended Iowa State College where he took up a course in agricultural journalism, graduating in 1922. The next six years were spent in the newspaper and farm magazine field, one position being radio editor of the National Stockman and Farmer of Pittsburg. It was while there that he organized the first regular farm market and weather report service for Station KDKA. In November, 1926, he went to his present position.

Solve Farm Problems Through Organization

(Continued from Page 3)

their home markets. But that isn't the point of the article. It is not a justification or condemnation of Agriculture that is sought. Will agriculture learn? That is the question. It is not suggested that remedies that were applied to industry and labor will work with agriculture. Agriculture is a seasonal occupation. The weather has vastly more to do with producing a surplus than does increased or decreased acreage, as is promptly shown by census figures.

Business did not shut down business to make prices but aims to get prices and continue to produce. Labor does not desire to be unemployed to get good wages during employment but labor eliminates competition through shorter hours, immigration laws, etc.

Will agriculture learn? Listen to the sirens that shout, "You produce too much, you must be more efficient, you should diversify, your remedies are radical," etc.

Does efficiency eliminate our surplus problem? Will any amount of efficiency make a protective tariff system effective on a crop on which we produce a surplus? The farmer must be efficient but efficiency alone will not solve the problem.

Diversification—a necessary step when farmers with fixed expenses face low prices and must produce more or go broke. From a national viewpoint it only changes and complicates our surplus problem. Is it efficient to grow hogs where potatoes are better adapted? Do we want to shut down or change our farm operations in order to go on or is it better economics and sounder sense to solve our problem, as has industry and labor, by making it possible to operate our farms to a reasonable capacity and at a profit?

Legislation

Radicalism—will the farmer learn? For ages any legislation of interest to agriculture has been dubbed radicalism, class legislation. It won't work! But legislation for business and labor has worked. Legislation is no cure at all. In the

main the farmers must solve their own problems. But, let's not be befuddled in our thinking by the cries of those who like to dodge the real issue. Agriculture is at a fourth stage in her economic existence. We can no longer live off the produce of our land. Profits have shrunk and there seems no way of meeting the situation as an individual. We must recognize the value of bargaining power as has labor and industry. I fear that if we don't do this some one else will and the farmer will become a peasant and I do not believe farmers will stand for that.

But—we have gained some bargaining power that farmers have gained. Will the farmer learn? If he doesn't we'll have to start all over again the long process of building up an organized agriculture.

We are facing a new economic order so far as agriculture is concerned and the farmer is finding out that efficiency is necessary but that it only complicates his problem if other factors entering into the success or failure of his business are not given attention proportionate to their importance. Co-operative marketing has helped but it does not meet the surplus problem. A third factor, organization, giving him ability through group action to gain more bargaining power and protection to his industry seems to be the crying need in meeting this new economic situation in which the farmer finds himself. Labor and industry have gained the right and worked out the technique of collective bargaining. Agriculture, through court decision after court decision, has maintained its right to co-operate. Agriculture has still to work out the technique of making organized agriculture function for the improvement of a great industry to a degree comparable to what has been done in other fields. That agriculture will do this I firmly believe. To bring back the purchasing power of agriculture is almost as important to industry as to agriculture itself. It must and will be done.

SILVER WARD SELECT CHICKS

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES



Never before have you been offered a better value in chicks than you are here. Read these low prices and realize that here is an unusual buy. You get Michigan You get 100% live delivery, postpaid. You get prompt ship-accredited chicks which means every breeder is approved by specialists under supervision of Mich. State Poul. Im. Ass'n. ment. You get low prices. And of greatest value of all, you get that famous Silver Ward Quality which means so much in poultry profits. Will ship C. O. D. if you desire. We can also offer splendid 8-10 week old pullets at very reasonable prices, of the same high quality.

Low Chick Prices—Immediate Delivery—C. O. D.

EXTRA SELECTED	25	50	100	500	1000
Selected Bred-to-lay Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
STANDARD HEAVY LAYING					
Big Type White Leghorns, Anconas	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00
Selected Bred-to-lay Barred Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
Assorted Broiler Chicks, all breeds	2.15	4.00	7.00	35.00	70.00

You can order right now from this ad and save time. Wire your order and we will ship at once. We refer you to the Zeeland State Bank—a Member of International Baby Chick Association. Start now with some of these famous money-makers. You can never do it cheaper than now. We will send you a large free catalog that tells you the whole story of Silver Ward if you wish. It will be a great help to you.

SILVER WARD HATCHERY

Box 30

ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

HOLLAND HATCHERY

NEW C. O. D. PRICES

You need not pay for Holland Hatchery Chicks until they arrive. Just send us \$1.00 down and we will ship C. O. D. for the balance. Remember that Holland Hatchery chicks year in and year out are always the same—always good. Fred S. Donald, of Oxford, Mich., writes: "This makes the 16th consecutive year I have ordered chicks from you and never received a bum lot."

MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS

White Leghorns, English Type	100	500	1000
White Leghorns, Special Mated	\$8.50	\$40.00	\$75.00
S. C. Mottled Anconas	10.00	47.50	90.00
Barred Rocks	8.50	40.00	75.00
	11.00	52.50	100.00

SPECIAL SALE ON MIXED CHICKS \$7.00 PER 100

Of course, we guarantee 100% live delivery and will stand squarely behind every shipment. You will find the chicks pure bred and exactly as represented. Every chick is Michigan Accredited and comes to you under the label of the Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association. Buy Holland Hatchery Michigan Accredited Chicks this year. Our free catalog tells all about them.

HOLLAND HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM

Van Appledorn Bros.

R. 7-B, Holland, Michigan

CHICKS! CHICKS!

CAN SHIP AT ONCE AT REDUCED PRICES!

BIG, STURDY, FLUFFY chicks from free range, pure bred flocks that have been culled and selected for egg production and standard qualities. Just what you want for foundation stock or to improve your laying pens. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Send this adv. with order and get 4 FREE chicks with every hundred. 2,000 Chix on hand 1 to 10 weeks old.

WE GUARANTEE THESE CHICKS TO SATISFY YOU!

Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Single and Rose Comb R. I. Reds, Black Minorcas, 13 1/2 c. White Brown Buff, Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Broilers, 11 1/2 c. White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, White Minorcas, Buff Wyandottes, 15 c. Light Brahmas, White Orpingtons, Blue Andalusians, 18 1/2 c. Light mixed, 8 c. Grade AA Chicks 5c per chick extra. If less than 100 are ordered, add 50c extra. After April 18th, \$1.00 per 100 less. Free Circular on

CHICKS FROM R. O. P. MALE MATINGS

LAWRENCE HATCHERY

Tel. 72525

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

FREE



Second edition (100,000) of this famous book just off the press. 64 pages (24 pages more than first 100,000 edition). 100 pictures. Will help you make more money on your poultry. Gold mine of information—all written by experts. Tells about feeding, breeding, mating, culling (shows the hen machinery that makes the egg). Tells, too, how dried buttermilk makes more fertile eggs for hatching; increases infertile egg production; builds healthier, disease-free chicks; wards off coccidiosis; keeps pullets growing to bring eggs when eggs are high; shortens molt and gets hens back to heavy egg production in a hurry. This big poultry manual FREE, post paid. Send your name, address and name of your feed dealer. Post card will do.

COLLIS PRODUCTS COMPANY
Dept. 14
CLINTON, I.A.

LET US SAVE YOU \$5.00

On Every 100 Barred Plymouth Rock Baby Chicks—Save \$3.00 On Each 100 S. C. White Leghorns. All our chicks are highest quality, Michigan Accredited. Here is your opportunity to save—Are you going to?

"Save Money" Price List—Effective May 7th	Per	100	500	1000
B. P. Rocks	\$12.00	\$57.00	\$110.00	
S. C. Reds	12.00	57.00	110.00	
S. C. White Leghorns	10.00	47.50	90.00	

THE CARLETON HATCHERY, Carleton, Mich.

CHICKS from Michigan Accredited Flocks

Bargain Prices For May And June Delivery

Chicks from large, heavy, carefully selected birds. Good winter layers. White and Brown Leghorns: 100-\$8.50; 200-\$16.50; 500-\$40.00. Barred Rocks: 100-\$10.50; 200-\$21.00; 500-\$50.00. Heavy Assorted: 100-\$9.00; 200-\$18.00. Heavy and Light Assorted: 100-\$8.00. Light Assorted: 100-\$7.00; 200-\$13.00. Order from this ad today. Save time and money. 100% live postpaid delivery. Write for pullet bargains. Write for free catalog.

Knoll's Hatchery & Poultry Farm
R. F. D. No. 12, Box B. F., Holland, Mich.

Reduced Prices for May & June

Genuine Tom Barron English White Leghorn, large type lapover combs, selected stock. Non setting Barred Rocks, flocks headed by males whose dams have trapnest records, 206-236 M. S. C. laying contest.

White Leghorns	100	500
Barred Rocks	\$8.00	\$37.50
	10.00	47.50

Circular free. HILLSIDE HATCHERY, R. No. 3, Holland, Mich.

CLASS A CHICKS AND PULLETS
Chicks at 6c up. No money down. 100% live delivery postpaid. Healthy, well-developed pullets. We will have from 2 to 3,000 pullets, ready to ship in June. All varieties. Low prices. **BOS HATCHERY**, Zeeland, Mich., R. 2 B.

BABY CHICKS WHITE LEGHORNS ONLY SHIPPED C.O.D. ANYWHERE LOW PREPAID PRICES
Egg contest winners for years. Guaranteed and insured. Also cockerels, pullets, hens. Catalog and special price bulletin free. **GEORGE B. FERRIS**, 942 UNION, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE PLEASE MENTION THE BUSINESS FARMER.



MARKET FLASHES



Price Levels Compare Well With Year Ago

Grain and Wool Make Stronger Showing Than Livestock

By Market News Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A.
(Special to THE BUSINESS FARMER)

PRICE levels around the 1st of June were a little below the spring's highest points, but they compared strongly with prices a year ago. Nearly the whole list of farm products is higher than in June, 1927. The improved buying position of the farmer has become a mainstay of hope for a prosperous year in general business.

Early weather conditions have thrown some doubt on the prospect for a heavy production of grain and cotton, and the same conditions have hindered or delayed the usual large seasonal output of dairy and poultry products and some of the truck crops. Such a state of affairs helps keep prices up. Gains and losses the last week of May were so closely balanced that the average level of most leading products was not far from that of the week before. Grain, cotton, and wool made a stronger showing than livestock and green produce.

Grains

Hard winter wheat continued to make favorable progress with moisture generally sufficient over most of the area. Wheat is heading in southern Kansas and jointing as far north as southern Missouri. The soft winter wheat crop did fairly well but the condition continues generally poor. Prices still tend generally upward. North African durum wheat is now competing with United States grain in European markets and export demand has fallen off. Demand for rye, however, was rather limited both from domestic buyers and exporters. Corn planting is now practically completed in nearly all of the great producing sections, which is in marked contrast to last year when considerable areas in the interior valleys had very little corn planted at the close of the first week in June. Supplies in some of the central western markets were larger than current requirements. Oats tended slightly higher but the new crop made satisfactory progress and demand became less urgent.

Feeds

Better pasturage has materially reduced the demand for most feeds and brought a further decline in prices of the principal feeds, with the exception of gluten feed and cottonseed meal. The production of wheat feeds was somewhat restricted by the poor flour demand and the output at the principal milling centers was the smallest weekly output since the first week in January. All offerings of wheat feeds for immediate shipment are being readily taken but there is little demand for deferred shipments which are quoted at \$1.50-\$2.50 below current prices. The output of alfalfa meal during April was the smallest for any month since July. Pastures and meadows in the central and northern states showed improvement but were still backward in the eastern Ohio Valley. Alfalfa and prairie hay markets held about steady.

Cattle

Price slashings of unabated severity featured trading on strong weight slaughter steers and the better grades of fat she-stock, particularly those carrying weight, in Chicago trading during the last week of May. Depressing features were an excessive run of heavy steers, an increase of 19,000 cattle in the week's aggregate marketings at eleven points as compared with the week previous, a Jewish holiday on Friday, which curtailed shipping demand particularly for weighty cattle early in the week, and a sluggish dressed beef market, especially on weighty carcasses and cuts.

Hogs

Hog values fluctuated rather sharply under an irregular marketward movement, but week-end prices showed strength on the better grade of butchers of all weights and slight weakness on packing sows and

the lower grades of light hogs as compared with a week earlier. Considering the hog supply volume, the eleven market total for the week being 51,000 in excess of the week previous, big packer bearishness and a slow fresh pork market, the trade gave a good account of itself.

Sheep

The market on the better grades of fat lambs, both old and new crop, was sensitive to a marked degree in supply figures, advancing sharply while the lower grades showed slight decline.

Wool

Medium quality fleeced wools graded out of the new clip sold readily where holders were willing to accept current prices. The market on 56's was about 55 cents in the grease with a similar price quoted for strictly combing Ohio's and similar wools. Recent arrivals of territory wools showed staple of longer growth and more grading is being

year the supply will be large enough not to warrant higher prices at present. Storage figures are running about the same as last year. Quality is not so good, a feature which will possibly help to sustain prices on fancy eggs.

Poultry

Broilers in storage show fairly good clearance, but increasing fresh receipts sell lower. Fowls, both fresh and frozen, are reported in good position with market firmer. Roasting chickens are also in good position and prices have been well sustained.

Potatoes

The Florida potato season is continuing exceptionally long and shipments of late planted potatoes in the Hastings district still amounted to 1,300 cars the past week. Florida has already forwarded 6,800 cars, compared with 5,400 all of last season. South Carolina increased to 475 and Texas to 470 cars, while Alabama shipped 300 and Louisiana 180 cars.

BEANS

Since our last issue bean prices have worked higher, going up to \$9.80 for a day or so, but they are down again now to a nickel above

MARKET REPORTS BY RADIO DAILY

THE Michigan Business Farmer was first to broadcast farm market reports in Michigan (January 4, 1926). Market reports and farm news are now available as follows: WGHP (277.6 meters), 6:05 to 7:00 P. M.; WKAR (277.6), 12:00 M.; WWJ (352.7), 5:45 P. M.; WCX-WJR (440.9), 4:15 P. M.—Editor.

done by dealers. Lines selling in original bags continued to move out of the market as rapidly as received with prices firm to slightly stronger.

Butter

Although the butter markets generally have been rather nervous and unsettled, the underlying position seems to be rather firm. For this time of year, prices in May were ranging higher than they have been since 1920. To some extent this might be accounted for in the late season. General reports regarding production conditions are that a rather sharp increase may be expected in June, with lower prices not unlikely.

Eggs

Advices indicate that egg production is late but is expected to continue over a longer period than last year. Many feel that while there will probably be less eggs than last

our last quotation. Business is rather quiet with the supply ample to take care of demand, which is very limited at present.

DETROIT LIVE POULTRY

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

Weak on broilers and ducks, steady on others. Broilers, 2 lbs. up, rocks, 45@46c; reds and others, 42@44c; leghorns, 1½ lbs. and up, 35@36c. Hens: colored, 28c; leghorns and anconas, 24c. Cocks, 17c. Stags, 17c. Ducks: white, 4½ lbs. and up, 25c; colored and small, 20c. Geese, 16c.

DETROIT BUTTER AND EGGS

Butter steady; creamery, in tubs, 88 to 90 score, 42@43c. Eggs steady; fresh firsts, 27@28½c.

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

	Detroit June 2	Chicago June 2	Detroit May 22	Detroit 1 yr. ago
WHEAT—				
No. 2 Red	\$1.77			\$1.51½
No. 2 White	1.77		\$1.94	1.52½
No. 2 Mixed	1.77		1.94	1.50½
CORN—				
No. 2 Yellow	1.14	1.05	1.16	1.00
No. 3 Yellow	1.12		1.14	.98
OATS				
No. 2 White	.76	.63½ @ .66	.75½	.60
No. 3 White	.74	.62 @ .64½	.73½	.57
RYE—				
Cash No. 2	1.38		1.43	1.19
BEANS—				
C. H. P. Cwt.	9.75		9.65	5.20
POTATOES—				
Per Cwt.	2.00	1.25 @ 1.50	2.50	4.00 @ 4.16
HAY—				
No. 1 Tim.	13 @ 14.50	19 @ 22	13 @ 14.50	17 @ 18
No. 2 Tim.	10 @ 11.50	17 @ 18	10 @ 11.50	15 @ 16
No. 1 Clover	12 @ 13	22 @ 23	12 @ 13	17 @ 18
Light Mixed	13 @ 14.50	21 @ 22	13 @ 14.50	16 @ 17.50

Saturday, June 2.—Wheat scores healthy gain. Corn and oats follow upward. Bean market dull. Hogs strong to easy. Cattle steady. Sheep active.

DETROIT SEEDS

Clover seed: cash imported, old, \$13; domestic cash, \$16.60. Timothy: cash, \$2.25; May, \$2.25; December, \$2.65.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

The wool market was possibly a bit quieter last week, but prices were firmly maintained, and if there was a tendency it is against the buyer, notwithstanding the fact that the goods markets have given poor encouragement to the wool merchant on account of the adverse weather.

The west is being rapidly cleared of wool, with interest focused on Texas at the moment, when best 12-months clips have been selling on the upper side of \$1.15, clean at Boston, and eight-months wools at \$1.08 @ 1.10.

Foreign markets are all quiet but very firm.

Mohair is slow of sale at Boston, but there is good clearance reported at the Cape and in Constantinople of the new clips.

Rail and water shipments of wool from January 1 to May 31 were 74,344,000 pounds, against 79,020,000 the same period last year; receipts were \$117,525,300 pounds, against 134,863,800.

Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine unwashed, 43@44c; ¾-blood combing 48@49c; ¾-blood combing, 55@56c; ¼-blood combing, 55@56c.

MISCELLANEOUS DETROIT MARKET QUOTATIONS

DRESSED CALVES—Strong; top quality, 110 to 130 lbs., 31c; medium, 17@20c; rough, heavy, very thin, 13@15c.

FEEDS—Winter wheat bran, \$45; spring wheat bran, \$44; standard middlings, \$46; coarse cornmeal, \$46; chop, \$43; poultry feed with grit, \$52; without grit, \$56 a ton.

HAY AND STRAW—No. 1 timothy, \$13.50 @ 14.50; standard timothy, \$12.50 @ 13.50; No. 2 timothy, \$10.50 @ 11.50; No. 1 light clover mixed, \$13.50 @ 14.50; No. 1 clover, \$12 @ 13; wheat and oats straw, \$10 @ 11; rye straw, \$12.50 @ 13.50 per ton.

FLOUR—Extra fancy winter wheat patent, \$10.90; standard winter wheat patent, \$9.65; extra fancy spring wheat patent, \$9.45; standard Kansas wheat patent, \$8.85; fancy white rye patent, \$8.40; pure cornmeal, yellow and white, \$6.10 a barrel in jobbing lots.

HIDES—Country buyers are paying the following prices per pound for hides: No. 1 cured, 17c; green, 13c. Bulls: No. 1 cured, 12c; green, 8c; No. 2 hides and bulls, 1c under No. 1. Calf: No. 1 cured, 20c.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO—Hogs: Butchers, medium to choice 250-350, \$9.25 @ 9.90; 200-250, \$9.30 @ 10; 160-200, \$8.60 @ 10; 130-160, \$7.60 @ 9.75; packing sows, \$8.40 @ 9; pigs, medium to choice, 90-130, \$7 @ 8.50. Cattle: Steady to strong trade on steers and yearlings; best long yearlings, \$14.50; heavies, \$14.15; largely, \$13 @ 14 market; bulls higher; vealers, 50c lower. Slaughter classes, steers, good and choice 1,300-1,500, \$13.25 @ 14.75; 1,100-1,300, \$13.25 @ 14.75; 950-1,100, \$13.25 @ 14.75; common and medium 850 up, \$10 @ 13.25; fed yearlings, good and choice 750-950, \$13.25 @ 14.75; heifers, good and choice 850 down, \$13 @ 14.25; common and medium, \$8.75 @ 13; cows, good and choice, \$9 @ 11.75; common and medium, \$7.75 @ 9; low cutter and cutter, \$6 @ 7.75; bulls, good and choice (beef), \$9 @ 10.50; cutter to medium; \$7.75 @ 9.25; vealers, (milk-fed), good and choice, \$13 @ 16; medium, \$11.50 @ 13; cull and common, \$8 @ 11.50; stocker and feeder steers, good and choice (all weights), \$11.75 @ 13; common and medium, \$9.50 @ 11.75. Sheep: Fat lambs and springers active; firm; spots on clipped, 15 @ 25c higher; better grade lightweight sheep steady; others draggy, weak; slaughter classes, spring lambs, good and choice, \$17.75 @ 19.35; medium, \$16.50 @ 17.75; cull and common, \$13.75 @ 16.50; lambs, good and choice (22 down), \$15.50 @ 17.10; medium, \$14 @ 15.75; cull and common, \$11.75 @ 14; medium to choice (92-100), \$13.25 @ 16.50; ewes, medium to choice (150 down), \$5 @ 8.75; cull and common, \$2 @ 6.50.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle: Strong; heavies, \$10 @ 10.25; mediums and mixed, \$10.50 @ 10.60; yorkers, \$10.25 @ 10.50; pigs, \$9. Sheep: Steady; top lambs, \$17 @ 17.25; yearlings, \$12 @ 13.50; wethers, \$9.50 @ 10; ewes, \$7.50 @ 9. Calves, \$17.50.

TRAPNESTING 1,000 HENS

Under Michigan R. O. P. Rules
4,000 Pedigreed White Leghorn
Chicks Now Being Raised For
Next Year's Breeding Work

**Booking Chick Orders
For June 15 and 22**

Downs Poultry Farm
Romeo, R. 2, Mich.

SILOS, Concrete Stave

Latest improvements, air tight, moisture proof,
oil mixed stave. Send for folder. Agents wanted.
THE SMITH SILO CO., KALAMAZOO, MICH.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY (Continued from Page 19)

JERSEYS

JERSEYS FOR SALE

One bull ready for light service. Dam on Official
Test. Five calves six weeks to five months. Three
are sired by Marston's Interested Owl. Dams on
Official Test. Five good milk cows. Ten heifers
age four to eighteen months.
L. RUHSTORFER & SON, Kawkawlin, Mich.

SHORTHORNS

SHORTHORN BULL FOR SALE. ROAN PAST
year old. Price \$125. 4 miles south of Ithaca
on M27. C. V. TRACY, Ithaca, Michigan.

BROWN SWISS

FOR SALE—MY PURE BRED BROWN SWISS
herd bull. This is a fine animal and A-1 Breed-
er. Coming three years. At 8½¢ per pound.
WM. FRANK, Tustin, Mich.

SWINE

OIC—LAST FALL SERVICE BOARS AND
BRED GILTS, this spring pigs. Not
akin.
OTTO SCHULZE, Nashville, Michigan.

(Too Late To Classify)

2 REGISTERED GUERNSEY MALE CALVES.
Grandsons of Ithaca King from R. O. P. dam.
O. M. STARBUCK, R. 1, Corunna, Mich.

THE BUSINESS FARMERS' EXCHANGE

A Department of Classified Advertising

**RATE PER WORD—One issue 10c, Two
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No advertisement less than ten words.
Groups of figures, initials or abbreviations
count as one word. Name and address
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Cash in advance from all advertisers in
this department, no exceptions and no dis-
counts. Forms close Saturday noon pre-
ceding date of issue. Address
MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER
Mount Clemens Michigan

FARMS

FOR SALE: FINE BRICK HOMESTEAD ON
main trunkline in village of Lyons, Mich. 43
acres rich tillable land may be had nearby. A
fine home for retired farmer. Fred H. Knox,
Portland, Michigan.

POULTRY

INSURE YOUR SUCCESS—BUY ASELTINE
quality Barred Rocks or White Leghorns. Ped-
igreed males from dams laying over 200 eggs head
our flocks. Blood tested five consecutive years.
Trapnesting 400 birds under Record of Perform-
ance supervision. Reasonable prices for this
quality. Write for circular or visit our farm.
Aseltine Poultry Farm, Comstock Park, Mich.

LOOK! 150,000 CHICKS, 9c UP. 20 VARI-
eties. Using many R. O. P. males from 215 to
316 egg breeding. Just what you want for large
profits or to improve your flock. FREE catalog
gives big discounts. Breeding cockerels, pullets.
Lawrence Hatchery, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

BABY CHICKS AND PULLETS. BRUMMER-
Fredrickson's famous quality chicks 7c each
and up. Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, S. C.
White Leghorns. Shipped C. O. D. Live deliv-
ery guaranteed. Splendid selections 8-10-12
weeks old pullets in above breeds. Brummer-
Fredrickson Poultry Farm, Box 30, Holland,
Michigan.

MYERS PURE BRED CHICKS 100% LIVE
delivery. Postage prepaid, four leading breeds,
White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks,
R. I. Reds. Flocks bred for egg production, send
for circular. Myers Hatchery, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

WHITTAKER'S RED, BOTH COMBS, R. O. P.
trapnested, Michigan Certified, Cocks, Hens,
Cockerels, Pullets. Write for Catalog. Inter-
lakes Farm, Box 2, Lawrence, Mich.

UNUSUAL LOW PRICE FOR OUR QUEEN
Quality Egg Bred Chick. Order from this ad.
for May. S. C. W. Leghorns, B. Leghorns, \$9.00
per 100. Barred Rocks, Rose Combed Reds,
\$12.00. Discount on 500 or more. June 1c per
chick less. Queen Hatchery, Zeeland, Michigan.

CHICKS—BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS,
large size lopped combs, 306-egg strain, \$10—
100. Close Egg Farm, Tiffin, Ohio.

WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS \$6.00,
seconds, strong vigorous chicks, no cripples.
Robt. Christopher, R. 4, Holland, Mich.

CHICK PRICES REDUCED FOR MAY—WHITE
Leghorns, 8c; lots of 500, 7½c. Barred
Rocks, 10c. Hillside Hatchery, Holland, Mich.

HEYBOER'S POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Algonac, Mich. White Leghorns and Barred
rocks baby chicks for sale of stock that is bred for
production, all breeders being trap-nested. Send
for catalogue and prices.

BUFF LEGHORN CHICKS AND EGGS FOR
hatching. Circular. Hillcrest Poultry Farm,
Bath Michigan.

BABY CHICKS—ROCKS, REDS AND LEG-
horns. Each week beginning Feb. 13. All
stock bloodtested and Mich. Accredited. Pierce
Hatchery, Jerome, Mich.



Week of June 10

TEMPERATURES for this week in
Michigan will average normal
or above with conditions good
for planting corn, potatoes, sugar
beets and beans. Germination will
be better this week than next. With
the rising temperature at beginning
of week there will be some showery
and unsettled weather.

However, it will not be until the
middle of the week before there will
be some rather severe, local storms
with wind and thunder.

Again at the close of this week
many counties in the State will wit-
ness severe local storms of thunder,
rain and wind.

Week of June 17

For the early days of the week of
the 17th in Michigan, temperatures
will be making a downward trend.
The local storms of last week will
run into this and will be followed by
a sharp change to cooler. Cool
weather will range in the State until
about the middle of the week. At this
time there will be increased stormi-
ness with scattered showers and
wind storms. With these storms
there will be a rapid increase of the
temperature.

With the closing days of this week
the weather will brighten up. There
will be more clear skies, sunshine
and better drying conditions. The
week will end with much lower tem-
peratures in most parts of the State.

Potato Prospects

Supplementing our weather fore-
cast for the summer months in
Michigan with the reported farmers'
intentions on potato planting this
year, we foresee a large crop and low
prices this fall. The potato yield is
expected to be very good providing it
gets by the early season satisfac-
torily. Based upon weather condi-
tions alone, we do not believe the
1928 potato crop will be bothered
much with scab or blight, at least we
do not look for any late blight to
take down the yield this fall.

EXPECT NO DAMAGE FROM BEAN BEETLE

THAT NO commercial damage will
be done to beans in Michigan
by the Mexican bean beetle
within the next two years is the op-
inion of the Department of Entomology
at the Michigan State College.

Last year a few of the beetles
were collected from southeastern
Michigan counties. An ordinary ob-
server would have failed to notice
that the beans in the fields where
the beetles were found had been
damaged at all.

Michigan bean growers are advised
by the Department of Entomology to
disregard the presence of the beetle
in making plans. Control methods
for this pest are known. These meth-
ods have made the growing of beans
possible in sections where the beetle
is present in serious numbers.

This insect is a member of the
common ladybug family, and resem-
bles the well known members in
shape and size. It is yellowish
brown in color, and the outer wing
covers are ornamented with sixteen
or more black dots.

A complete description of the in-
sect, its life history, and effective
control measures are given in Cir-
cular Bulletin No. 107, published at
the Michigan State College. Illus-
trations in the bulletin show both
the adult and larvae stage of the
Mexican bean beetle.

THANKS

I am writing you to tell you I received
the stationery from the Grand Rapids
company and I want to thank for your
services.—Mrs. E. L. G., Lake Odessa,
Michigan.

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.)

LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARMS

GET YOUR CHICKS

from the farm that produced GRAND SWEEPSTAKES WINNERS at M. S.
C. Baby Chick Show, East Lansing, Mich., May 9th and 10th, 1928. Smith
Hatched. We ship C. O. D.

SPECIAL JUNE PRICES

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$41.00	\$79.00
Barred Rocks, S. and R. C. Reds	5.75	11.00	51.00	99.00
W. Rocks, W. H. Wyand., Buff Orpingtons	6.25	12.00	56.00	109.00

Broilers, all heavies, \$9.00—100; \$41.00—500; L. Mixed, \$7.50—100; add 25c to 25 orders.
Order direct from this ad at these prices. Get our reasonable prices on 2 and 3 week old chicks.

LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM

M. J. KOLE, Owner

Box 3

Holland, Michigan

BABY CHICKS, PURE-BRED, NONE BETTER.
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, and Custom Hatch-
ing every Monday. Robbins Hatchery, 704 No.
Chipman, Owosso, Mich.

HATCHING EGGS

SELECT S. C. ANCONA HATCHING EGGS
from prize winning stock. Special price for
May and June, \$2.00 per 15 eggs. Post Paid.
Bert Eagon, Oxford St., Alma, Michigan.

TURKEY EGGS—FROM OUR FAMOUS PURE
bred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragan-
sett and White Holland flocks. Write, Walter
Broas, Powhatan Point, Ohio.

JERSEY BLACK GIANT EGGS, \$1.30—15;
\$2.50—30; \$7—100, collect. Gus Grassman,
Minonk, Ill.

IMPERIAL WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS, \$1.50
per 11, postpaid. Chas Stutz, Saranac, Mich.

WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS, \$1.50 PER SET-
ting, postpaid. Gerald Diamond, Mason, Mich.

TURKEYS AND GESE

GIANT BRONZE, IMPROVE YOUR FLOCKS.
Buy baby turks \$10.80 doz. From large gold-
bank hens, international ribbon com. 100%
live delivery guaranteed. Mitchell Turkey Ranch,
Hart, Mich.

BRONZE TOMS, 14 LB., \$7.00; HENS, 8 LB.,
\$4.00. Ralph Wise, Plainwell, Mich.

SEEDS

REGISTERED AND CERTIFIED SEED CORN
Polar Yellow dent and Jewett Yellow dent. Reg-
istered grade \$7.00 per bu. 56 lbs. shelled and
graded. Certified grade \$6.00 per bu. Butts
from Polar yellow dent for ensilage, \$3.50 per
bu. Arthur W. Jewett, Jr., Mason, Michigan.

REGISTERED AND CERTIFIED SEED CORN
Clement's white cap yellow dent, Pickett's
yellow dent and Michigan yellow dent (a very
early dent). Certified Worthy oats and sweet
clover. Why take a chance on common seed when
our scientific method of drying and preparing our
corn insures germination and vigor. Write for cir-
cular and sample. Paul C. Clement, Britton,
Michigan. Member of the Crop Improvement As-
sociation. Dept. H.

SCIENCE AND PRACTICE DEMONSTRATE IM-
proved American Banner wheat, Wolverine oats,
Improved Robust beans best for Michigan. A. B.
Cook, Owosso, Mich.

BUY YOUR GRIMM ALFALFA DIRECT FROM
the Introducer! Lyman's Genuine Grimm
beans 3 to 4 crops yearly. Leghorns and higher in
feeding value than other varieties. All seed scar-
ified necessitating less per acre. A. B. Lyman,
Introducer, Excelsior, Minn.

CHOICE CERTIFIED IMPROVED ROBUST
seed beans. A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.

PLANTS

PLANTS. 5 ACRES. JUNE, JULY DELIVERY.
Cabbage: Copenhagen, Flatdutch, Ballhead—pre-
paid, 200, 65c; 500, \$1.25; 1000, \$2.25. Ex-
press, 5000, \$7.50. Cauliflower, prepaid, 100,
70c; 500, \$2.25; 1000, \$4.00. Moss packed.
Critically assorted. Guaranteed. W. J. Myers,
R. 2, Massillon, Ohio.

100 ACRES CABBAGE, ONION AND TOMATO
plants. Special \$1.00 thousand. Sweet Po-
tato and Pepper Plants \$2.00. Farmers Supply
Co., Franklin, Va.

ADVERTISE

Our Readers Report Splendid Results with
Classified Advertising

With THE BUSINESS FARMER now reaching over a hundred
thousand subscribers, there is an unlimited market for all
kinds of goods, supplies and equipment used by farmers
and their families.

**RATE PER WORD—One time, 10c;
2 times, 15c; 4 times, 25c; cash in advance.**

Name Address

No. of words in advt..... No. of times to be printed.....

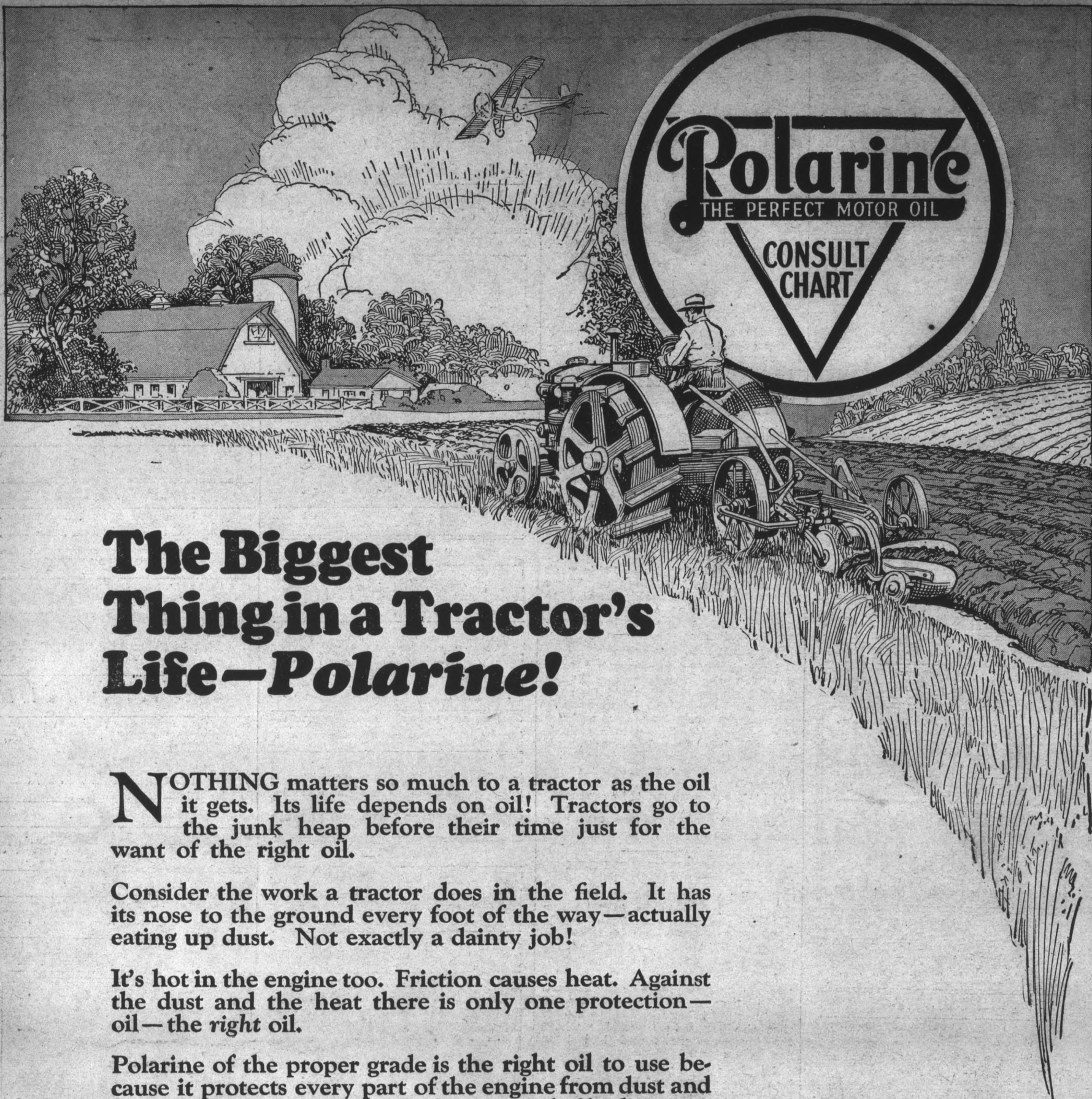
Amount of payment enclosed..... Date..... 192.....

Write One Word in Each Space
(Include name and address in advertisement)

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16

Fill out and mail this order, with remittance, to

THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, MT. CLEMENS, MICHIGAN.



The Biggest Thing in a Tractor's Life—Polarine!

NOTHING matters so much to a tractor as the oil it gets. Its life depends on oil! Tractors go to the junk heap before their time just for the want of the right oil.

Consider the work a tractor does in the field. It has its nose to the ground every foot of the way—actually eating up dust. Not exactly a dainty job!

It's hot in the engine too. Friction causes heat. Against the dust and the heat there is only one protection—oil—the right oil.

Polarine of the proper grade is the right oil to use because it protects every part of the engine from dust and the heat of friction. It spreads its smooth film between the moving surfaces, keeping them from contact, preventing dirt and dust from grinding them away. Polarine means much to a hot and dusty engine!

Polarine means a lot to you because it enables you to get the most work out of your machine. You paid a lot of money for your tractor. Polarine helps you to get full value from your investment.

Millions of men on farms throughout the Middle West have found that Polarine will lubricate their tractors with a maximum efficiency at a minimum cost. There is a grade especially made for your tractor. Consult chart at any Standard Oil Service Station. Try it! For Fordsons—use Polarine Special Heavy.

Standard Oil Company, 910 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
[Indiana]