

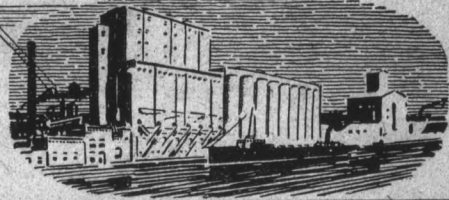
VOL. XV, No. 21

JUNE 23, 1928

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



*An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan*



Fourth of July

READY FOR THE PARADE

In this issue: Timely Articles of Great Interest To Farmers of Michigan—Page of Pictures Sent In By Our Folks—"Farmers Service Bureau"—"Broadscope Farm News and Views"—As Well As Many Other Interesting Features

Tattooing Accredited Hogs Required July 1

ON JULY 1, 1928, and thereafter, all hogs from tuberculin-tested accredited counties to be eligible to receive the premium of 10 cents per 100 must be properly tattooed for identification on the killing floor.

The committee of officials representing the packing companies paying this premium have made this requirement solely as a means of aiding federal and state agencies in making the cleaning up of tuberculosis in the counties as nearly 100 per cent as it can be done.

Tattooing hogs to locate infected poultry flocks may be considered the third principal undertaking in the tuberculosis eradication campaign.

The first step was the organization of the accredited herd plan in 1917. Under this plan the federal government and states took under supervision individual herds of cattle for the application of the tuberculin test. Most of those who applied were owners of pure-bred herds and the elimination of tuberculosis from these herds, widely distributed for breeding purposes, gave valuable results in the beginning.

The second important undertaking was the inauguration of the area plan six years ago whereby provision was made for testing all breeding cattle, grades as well as pure-breds, in counties which made appropriate

tions to supplement federal and state funds.

The voluntary offer of the packing companies to pay a premium of 10 per cent on hogs, bred and fed in those counties which had completed the testing of cattle and were officially accredited, was not only a recognition of the increased value of such hogs from accredited counties, but it served to encourage the undertaking of area testing in other counties. There are now approximately 500 accredited counties mostly in the middle western states. The 10-cent premium paid on the accredited county hogs during 1927 totaled \$659,230.95, and will exceed \$1,500,000 for the year 1928.

Killing tests on these hogs show that the elimination of the tuberculous cattle has removed the cause of condemned hog carcasses almost entirely. However, a large number of these accredited hogs show lesions in the throat glands, which, by laboratory tests, are now known to be of the avian type of tuberculosis, as a result of pigs having been with chickens infected with tuberculosis. It is not unusual to have 10 heads condemned out of a load of accredited hogs on which the premium has been paid and this means a material loss to the buyer.

The tattooing of hogs to locate the infected poultry flocks and the elim-

ination of avian tuberculosis is therefore the third part of the general program to complete the eradication of bovine and avian tuberculosis and to reduce indirectly much of the human type of this disease in these counties.

The tuberculin test indicates an infected cattle herd and it will also determine which chickens are infected, but it is a rather expensive way to eliminate tuberculosis in poultry on all farms and the value of the average farm flock does not warrant this expense. Tracing hogs retained for tuberculosis back to the farm from which they came is the simplest way to locate the disease in poultry and this can easily be done by tattooing the hogs.

The Tattoo Marker

The tattoo marker was first devised by Dr. Murray, federal inspector in charge of tuberculosis eradication in Utah. It consists of a handle with a head at the end for holding letters or numbers, held in place by a thumb screw and easily removed for others to be substituted. The letters and numbers used in the marker are made of phonograph needles blunted at the points.

The substance used in making these marks is a common form of carbon, known as lampblack, mixed with linseed oil. The ordinary lubricating oil used in automobiles is entirely satisfactory. The two are mixed together in equal value to form a thick paste and the material

is put on the marker by dipping in a shallow box containing the paste or by using a paint brush.

The tattoo marker is held in one hand and with the handle box or brush in the other hand, the mixture of carbon and oil is spread over the digits after each hog has been slapped on the back of the neck just in front of the shoulder blade a little to one side of the backbone. A sharp stroke is required to penetrate the thick skin of the hog. This is scarcely felt because of the lack of nerves at the back of the neck. The hogs can be tattooed while on the truck or wagon before unloading or while in a small pen or on the scale or while passing through a gate partly opened. Where a large number of hogs are received a chute is sometimes provided at the shipping station. This should be about 18 inches wide and 30 inches high.

After the hogs are slaughtered at the packing plant and the hair taken off by the scraping machines, the letters and numbers show clearly on the skin in the form of black dots outlining the letters or figures used.

The Code to be Used

The first letter represents the state:

A—Michigan	L—Oklahoma
B—Indiana	M—Minnesota
D—Ohio	N—Nebraska
E—Illinois	R—North Dakota
I—Iowa	S—South Dakota
J—Missouri	T—Montana
K—Kansas	W—Wisconsin

The second letter represents the county, the first accredited county in the state A, the second B, etc.

If the tattooing is done at the shipping station, the third letter represents the shipping station or shipper in the county. One of these markers should be kept at each shipping station and three letters can be left in the marker so long as that marker is used only at the one shipping station by the same shipper.

The fourth digit is a number and the first farmer who brings hogs to the shipping station should be given No. 1, the second No. 2, etc. A large number of combination can be had with two numbers. This will give a total of not to exceed five digits at any shipping point.

Hogs may be tattooed at the farm several weeks before shipment, as the marks made with lampblack and oil are indelible in the skin. In many states plans have been made for inaugurating a system whereby each farm will have a permanent mark or brand. This is very desirable as a protection against stealing hogs, as well as a convenience in locating poultry flocks infected with tuberculosis by tracing hogs retained for this disease.

Under this system the first letter represents the state, the second letter the county in that state, the third letter or number may represent the township in that county, the fourth letter or number the section in that township and the fifth letter the farm in that section. The location of the homestead in the section determines the letter which designates the particular farm.

Assigning Brand Marks

In other states the permanent brand mark will be assigned according to the alphabetical list of all farmers in the county, disregarding townships and sections. For example, in Nebraska, the first letter in the brand is N; the second letter the county is A for Polk county, the first county accredited in that state. If John Aagard heads the alphabetical list in Polk county his brand will be NAA. If Jim Brown is second on the list, his mark will be NAB. Eliminating Q which might be confused with O, leaving 25 letters for use, the 26th farmer on the list in Polk county Nebraska, will be NAAA; the 27th NAAB; the 28th, NAAC; and on through the alphabet. The 51st on the list will be NABA; the 51nd, NABB, etc.

The 25 letters of the alphabet in different combinations of two letters will take care of 625 farmers in any county. By using the 25 letters of the alphabet in different combinations of three each, the cube of 25 or 15,625 farmers can each have a different mark. If there should be that many farmers in any county, which there are not, the last on the list in Polk county, Nebraska, would have the mark NAZZZ.

In Minnesota, the brand is to be assigned in the order of application. Meeker county was the first county accredited in that state. The first

(Continued on Page 18)

The McCormick-Deering Combines the Best of McCormick and Deering!

IN order to build the one best binder it is possible to produce, the Harvester Company has combined the popular McCormick and Deering grain binders into one improved perfected machine. The McCormick's great strength and ability to withstand severe abuse and the Deering's exceptional lightness of draft have been brought together for you.

There are more McCormick and Deering binders in the grain fields than all other makes together. You can now have, in one machine, all the features that bought this about. And the new McCormick-Deering has additional features that were never found even on McCormick and Deering binders.

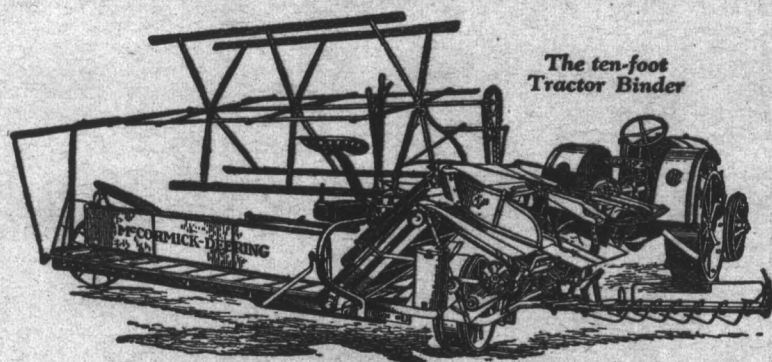
There are many improvements on the new McCormick-Deering that your old machine does not have. They accomplish more in less time, with fewer stops in the field, have longer life, lighter draft, and are easier and more comfortable to operate. You will certainly want to get acquainted with these improvements. Check them against your old machine. Your local McCormick-Deering dealer will help you by showing you the new McCormick-Deering and pointing out the features your old machine does not have.

McCormick-Deering binders are built in 6, 7, and 8-foot horse-drawn sizes. Also, the 10-foot tractor binder for operation from the power take-off of the McCormick-Deering Tractor.

See these modern binders
at the local dealer's store

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

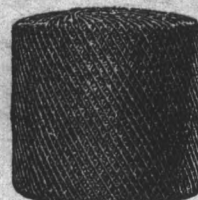
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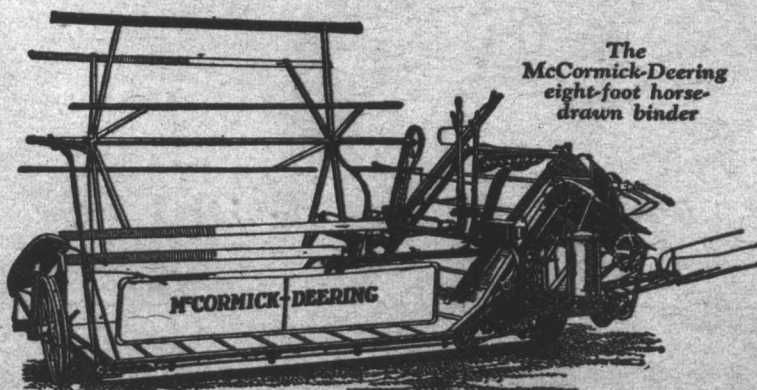
The ten-foot
Tractor Binder

McCORMICK- DEERING INTERNATIONAL "BIG BALL" TWINE

You've always known Harvester twine to be of unquestioned quality, and you've doubtless found the "Big Ball" winding (with the patented cover) a real convenience. Choose one of the Harvester brands this year for genuine twine economy and twine satisfaction. Now is the time.



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Length
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The
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McCORMICK-DEERING GRAIN BINDERS

THE ONLY
FARM MAGAZINE
OWNED AND
EDITED IN
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

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GEORGE M. SLOCUM
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MILON GRINNELL
Editor

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Feeding Trials At M.S.C. Show Interesting Results

According To Experiments It Is Unnecessary To Furnish Expensive Shelter for Hogs

THE feeding trials reported at Feeders Day at Michigan State College show that while live-stock feeding is one of the oldest of agricultural practices that there is always something new to learn about the business. Farmers who keep a check of the results of these trials from year to year are in a position to know when it is advantageous to substitute one feed for another if market conditions cause one to sell at a disproportionately higher price.

Baby beeves which received barley instead of corn in their ration made a better finish and were worth 25 cents per hundred weight more than the corn fed animals. Last year, animals which received corn were of higher quality. Both lots of beeves made practically the same gains in the feeding trials this year.

The barley fed cattle paid \$3.75 per hundred weight for the barley consumed, and the animals receiving corn paid \$3.55 a hundred weight for this grain. The animals in both lots were fed all the silage which they would clean up and a mixture of equal parts of bone meal and salt was kept in boxes to which they had access.

When linseed meal was added to the ration of corn, silage, and alfalfa hay, the average gains of the lot getting linseed meal were increased .22 pounds per day over the lot which did not get linseed meal. The return per calf above feed costs was \$3.69 more for the lot fed linseed meal, and the return per bushel for shelled corn was 24 cents more than in the lot not fed linseed meal.

Lots 1 and 3 which were fed no linseed meal did not consume grain in the latter part of the feeding period as readily as the lot which received the protein supplement. Care was needed with Lots 1 and 3 to keep the animals from going off feed.

Hog Feeding Experiments

In trials to determine the comparative value of full feeding versus limited feeding of corn and protein supplements to hogs pastured on alfalfa, it was found that the full fed lot were finished for market 18 days sooner than the limited fed lot and the cost of gains was slightly lower for the lot making the more rapid gains.

This year's experiments show that

hogs on alfalfa pasture require somewhat less concentrates than hogs pastured on rape but the rate of gain was a trifle more rapid in hogs on rape pasture. The alfalfa pasture has the advantage of being ready earlier in the spring and it does not have to be reseeded each year.

Ground barley, tankage, linseed meal, and minerals produced practically the same daily gains as ground barley, ground oats, and minerals when each ration was fed to hogs which were running on rape pasture. The feed requirements for 100 pounds of gain was considerably less in the lot which received ground barley, tankage, and linseed meal.

A ration of shelled corn, tankage, linseed meal, and minerals proved superior in forcing gains and in a lessened amount of feed required to produce 100 pounds of gain to a ra-

tion made up of ground barley, tankage, linseed meal and minerals.

The tests which compared the values of alfalfa hay, alfalfa meal, and linseed meal as supplements to shelled corn in rations for fattening hogs show that with linseed meal the hogs made larger daily gains and required less feed to make a 100 pound gain than with either alfalfa hay or alfalfa meal. The linseed fed lot also made cheaper gains.

Alfalfa meal was superior to alfalfa hay in putting meat on the hogs and the animals consumed somewhat less feed with the alfalfa meal but the feed costs were 15 cents per hundred weight higher with the alfalfa meal than with alfalfa hay.

When alfalfa hay was added to a ration of shelled corn, tankage, linseed meal and minerals, the hogs gained a little faster than when no alfalfa was fed but the feed costs per

hundred weight of grains was not changed appreciably.

Two pigs which were originally included in these experiments developed rickets and were removed. The animals were penned on the north side of the piggery, and, as pigs fed similar rations in previous years but penned on the south side of the building did not develop the disease, it is apparent that sunlight is a vital factor in maintaining the health of animals.

Expensive Shelter Unnecessary

One of the hog feeding experiments showed that it is unnecessary to provide expensive shelters for hogs. Similar lots of eight pigs each were fed identical rations. One lot was housed in a good type hog house from which they had access to a small lot except on cold days and those on which a north wind was blowing. The second group of hogs were sheltered in a portable cot, the door of which was kept open at all times.

The hogs which were kept in the cot made a trifle more rapid gains than those in the house. Those in the cot required more feed to make 100 pounds of gain than the others, but the hogs in the house consumed more high priced supplements which were self fed in each case, so that the cost for 100 pounds of gain was practically identical for the two groups. The trial began December 22, 1927 and continued until the hogs weighed approximately 200 pounds. The initial weigh in each case was less than 50 pounds.

Value of Beans

In a series of feeding trials to find the value of navy beans as feed for hogs, it was found that hogs getting a ration of two parts of beans and one part of corn did not make as rapid gains, as cheap gains, nor as efficient gains as another lot which received the same ration with the exception that the second lot of hogs had access to tankage in a self feeder.

Ground corn proved superior to ground barley when each was tested in combination with cull beans, tankage, and minerals.

The beans fed in these experiments were cooked and mixed while hot with the other feeds in the rations.

M. S. C. Holds First Alfalfa Day

DESPITE threatening skies the first Alfalfa Day to be held at Michigan State College, on June 8th, was a complete success in every way. Between four and five hundred people found time to attend which is a fair indication of the great interest Michigan folks are showing in this legume.

The forenoon was given over to visits to the experimental plots where members of the college staff pointed out the advantage of using seed adapted to this State. Later a hay-making demonstration was put on. Of course it was too early to cut the alfalfa but enough was cut to give the visitors an idea of how to put up their alfalfa so that it will retain most of the goodness. The idea of following the mower with a side-delivery rake is not as new as it was a couple of years ago but there are still plenty of folks throughout the State to whom it is news and the men in charge were kept busy answering questions. Hay making demonstrations are to be put on in many parts of the State this year.

R. S. Hudson, who is in charge of the college farm and the horses, pointed out that the soil on which they were growing good crops of alfalfa over a period of years was a

regular blow sand, and he stated that the college horses were pastured the year round on the crop. Their rotation on the farm is corn, oats and alfalfa, keeping the ground into alfalfa as long as it produces a fair crop.

The rain which had held off all forenoon began to fall during the noon hour and continued through most of the afternoon but little harm was done as the program was staged in the Union Building where dinner was followed by a program of speakers. Among those to give short talks on alfalfa were Pres. R. S. Shaw, Clark L. Brody of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, I. R. Waterbury of the Michigan Farmer, Alicia Boyd of Homer, Prof. G. A. Brown of the animal husbandry department of the college, R. S. Hudson, and other members of the college staff. Prof. J. F. Cox of the farm crops department acted as chairman.

During the noon hour "Alfalfa Bill" Nelson of Lawton, Garfield Farley of Albion, Dr. M. M. McCool and Prof. Howard Rather of the college and Milon Grinnell, editor of THE BUSINESS FARMER, gave short talks through the college radio broadcasting station, WKAR.

History of the Farmers' Club Movement in the State of Michigan

By MYRA WOOD CHENEY

Ex-Secretary of the State Association of Farmers' Clubs

IN the olden days there were Farmers' Clubs scattered one in a county now and then over the State, but the first one to have continuous existence was the Ingham County Farmers' Club, organized 56 years ago, January 27, 1872. This was a co-temporary of the Armada Farmers' Club, Macomb county, in which the Hon. George W. Phillips was interested, also the Volvia Farmers' Club of Cass county under the leadership of M. J. Gard, a member of the State Board of Agriculture as was also Mr. Phillips. The membership of this latter club was limited to twelve families and met at the homes—similar to the present day method. But so far as we can learn, these clubs existed but a few years as also is the record of the Southern Washtenaw, yet their influence lived and the club idea was far in advance of any similar movement. The membership of the other named clubs was men only—and meetings were held on Saturday afternoons during the winter season to devise better means for successful work. After a few years the enthusiasm of the wives and daughters became aroused and they were influential in bringing

about all day meetings with a delightful club family dinner. Thus the meetings were transferred to the various farm homes and the permanence of the movement became assured, both from the social standpoint and educational. The farmers of other progressive localities wrote for particulars and methods of organization and the club spirit began to multiply and strengthen. The record of the organization and development of the individual farmers' clubs of Michigan furnishes one of the world's most charming examples in rural sociology. The result of co-operation in cultured minds and active hands for good.

The influences of club work in the different sections spread and met in all directions but strangely enough there was no jealousy and the outstretched hands touched and grasped in friendly good-will, while from this fraternal contact the State Association of Farmers' Clubs was born, and 1928 marks the 35th anniversary of this organization.

A call was given for all interested persons to meet in the Senate Chamber of the State Capitol on Feb. 1, 1894. Twenty-two clubs with about 35 representatives responded and of the number Mr. A. C. Bird of the Highland and Hartland club and L. H. Ives of the Ingham County Club were chosen the temporary chairman and secretary respectively and later made permanent officers for this first meeting.

A constitution and by-laws were adopted and the strange thing about it was there were no membership dues or fees. If you cared to join the association send in to the secretary your desire to be so enrolled.

In 1897, 300 clubs in the state were reported. In 1898 an amendment to the constitution was made, making a membership fee of \$1.00. In 1899, Secretary A. B. Cook reported 350 active clubs in the State. In 1904, 222 clubs listed, 101 local clubs sent delegates to the number of 152. In 1905 membership fee was raised to \$2.00 per year. There

were reported 162 active clubs in 35 counties. 99 clubs present with 126 delegates.

It was ex-president J. T. Daniells who brought to our attention in 1904 our duty pertaining to the care of our rural cemeteries and to him belongs the honor of creating "Memory Day" which by act of Legislature is to be observed on Sept. 30 each year. To Mr. Daniells we are also indebted for our associational motto—"The skillful hand with the cultured mind is the farmer's most valuable asset." Also for the sentiment—"The Farmer: He gains from the soil the primal wealth of Nations."

Women Allowed in Office

While at all meetings there were some women delegates, it was not until 1900 that women were allowed an office when Miss Julia Ball was elected secretary. At that time a secretary could be re-elected by a three-fourths majority, but no other officer could succeed himself until 1906, when the association became wise enough to allow the president a re-election by the same majority.

(Continued on Page 17)

ROOT MAGGOTS

I read with interest your department, "The Farm Garden." That is practically all I do. I wish to ask a few questions. What can one do for the root maggots which infest radishes and turnips? A party told me to use lime and salt with water, but I can not remember what proportions to use and how and when to apply same. Are there other remedies? Did you ever sow peas broadcast for garden use? If so, what result did you get with this method with the dwarf varieties?—A. G., Corunna, Mich.

THE latest method and one which has given good results in controlling root maggots in the crops you mention consists of applying a solution made by mixing 1 ounce of corrosive sublimate in 8 gallons of water and thoroughly wetting the soil near the row.

The material must be mixed in a wooden or earthen vessel as contact with metal will destroy the container and also render the poison effective.

It is best applied by thoroughly coating the inside of a sprinkling can with hot wax, after which the nozzle is removed and a wooden plug containing a $\frac{3}{8}$ inch hole is substituted. Small amounts may be applied with a large glass bottle.

I can see no advantage in broadcasting dwarf peas. Any increase in production will be rendered insignificant by the tendency of the pea vines to tangle and make picking difficult. There is also a limit to the number of plants a given piece of soil can mature.

If a large crop is desired you might sow double rows 4-6 inches apart every two feet. In this manner you get a good stand of peas on the soil and at the same time the 24 inch space offers a chance to harvest the crop.—Garden Editor.

BLASTING DITCH

I want to dig a ditch about forty yards long; it will average about three feet deep. The ground is nearly all muck. Which will be the cheapest, as to both labor and money, dynamite or horses? I must hire a team if I use horses. If the dynamite is used what percent would you advise? How far apart should the charges be placed and how deep? How large should they be?

I also have about four acres of marshland which is covered with tough wild grass turf. Tell me, will dynamite be the most economical method of breaking it up?—R. C., Riverdale, Mich.

ADITCH through muck can ordinarily be dug with dynamite provided the muck is damp. Sufficiently damp so that if you pick up a handful, you can squeeze water out between your fingers readily. That is our rule of thumb. For a ditch three feet deep and approximately five feet wide, a single row of holes eighteen inches apart will generally do the job. These holes should not be over two feet deep. One stick in each hole should give you a

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.)

good ditch. Each stick weighs one-half pound. There is only one kind of dynamite which we recommend for this work—this as a 50% straight Nitroglycerin Dynamite.

There is variation in muck ground. It is possible that the ditch may be dug with a little wider distance between holes, or the opposite may be true. The sticks may have to be raised a little bit if the ground is softer or if the ground is a little bit hard, maybe deeper. We usually start out blasting a nine hole strip loaded per the above instructions, then make our charges in accordance with the results obtained. Understand that only one cap is used, that being placed in the center hole. Be sure that all of the sticks are in the same plane, loaded the same depth below the surface of the ground. This type of dynamite should cost approximately twenty-two cents per pound. It is a very simple matter to figure the total cost of your forty rod ditch. Two men should be able to blast forty rods in two days time very easily.

Your other question regarding the breaking of tough wild grass turf is rather new to me, but I am of the opinion that this would be a very expensive method. There is no doubt but what you can tear it to pieces with dynamite but I believe the cost would be prohibitive.—L. F. Livingston, Specialist, Agr'l Engr., M. S. C.

CREEK IS ON LINE

What is the law in regard to line fences where a creek is on the line? I own pasture land on one side of the creek, a neighbor on the other. When there is no fence, cows can run back and forth to suit themselves. I built a fence on my side to keep

mine in; is there any way to make him build a fence on his side or me build half and him half as in other line fences?—F. M. F., White Pigeon, Michigan.

IF the creek is not large enough to turn the stock each adjoining owner would be required to build and maintain his one half of the line fence. I would have the fence viewers apportion to each of you your respective shares to keep up.—Legal Editor.

MAY GARNISHEE JUDGMENT

Can a person, holding a judgment against a second person, seize a judgment the second farmer holds against a third person?—C. M., Michigan.

A PERSON holding a judgment against another person may garnishee a judgment which that person holds against another.—Legal Editor.

SHOULD NOTIFY

I signed for "The Pathfinder" for twenty-six weeks. After my time expired, they continued to send the paper. I did not notify them to stop the paper thinking they would do so. Now they are asking pay for the papers they sent since my subscription expired. Am I obliged to send money for this?—A Reader.

IF you do not wish your subscription continued to a publication, you are supposed to notify the company to stop the paper coming. Otherwise, it is taken for granted that your silence gives consent, and the paper is continued at your expense. This is an authorized practice.

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.



Stately appearing home of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Dozeman on their farm in the central part of Kalamazoo county.

ESTABLISHING A FREIGHT LINE

Can you please tell me if there is any law whereby any person can secure a permit to establish a truck line between two points and stop others from operating truck lines over the same route?—"Reader," Glennie, Mich.

ANY person, firm or corporation may receive a permit to do motor freight or passenger business in this state after having satisfied the Commission that there is Public Convenience and Necessity for the kind of service they wish to maintain.

The fees of One Dollar per Hundredweight are revenues received where permits are issued and goes entirely to the Highway Fund.

We find that a great many try to evade the law by claiming to be only casual carriers or contract carriers in which case usually they are not covered by insurance and in case of damage or loss the public has no protection whatsoever. The Commission aims to be very fair and lenient in the issuing of permits, especially in case of farmers in the hauling of live-stock or other farm produce. But those whose main business is commercializing the public highways they are very insistent that they comply with the law and help pay the tax for maintenance of the highway.—Michigan Public Utilities Commission.

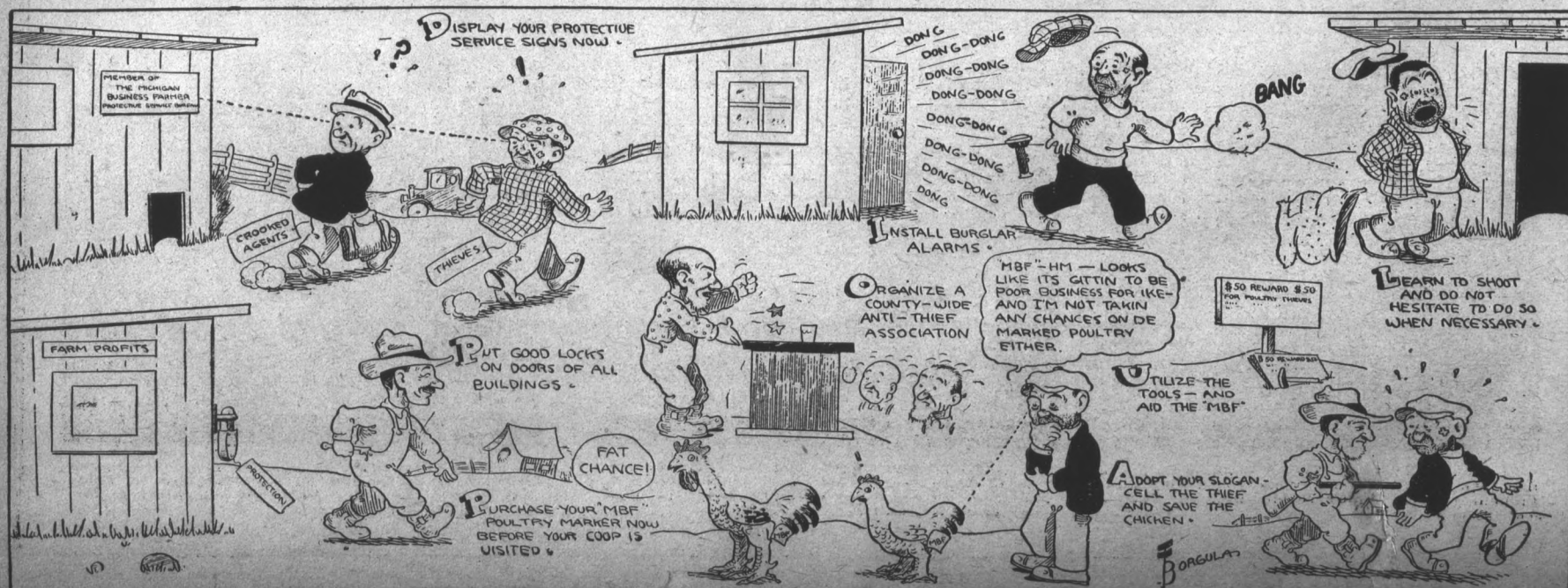
Bulletin Service

(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.
- No. 43.—FARMING UNDER PAPER.

How to Stop Rural Thievery in Michigan

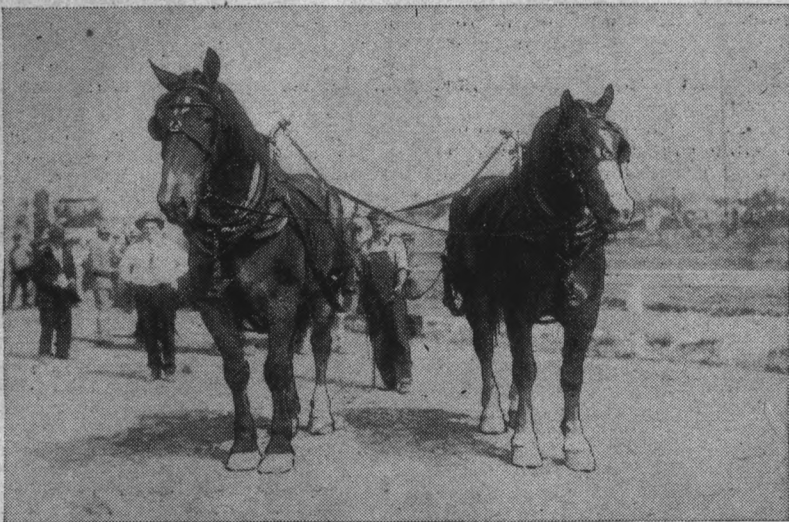
By Geo. Borgola



THRU OUR HOME FOLKS' KODAKS



A JOLLY LOOKING YOUNG MAN.—“This is my little nephew, Dean Pape,” writes Mrs. C. B. Morse, of Clinton county.



CHAMPIONS.—United States champion pulling team, owned by the Owosso Sugar Company, Alicia, Mich., and handled by W. H. Lambka. They are purebred Belgians, weigh 4,150 pounds and won the championship at the Saginaw County Fair.



LIKE OLD LUMBERING DAYS.—Elmer Pierce, Otsego county, writes, “This is how we keep young in Otsego county.”



FOUR GENERATIONS.—Mrs. C. A. Ide and daughter, Mrs. C. G. Swansen, and Mrs. Swansen's son, N. E. Swansen, with his daughter, Betty Marie, of Osceola and Wexford counties. Picture was sent us by Mrs. C. A. Ide.



GERALD GIBSON AND HIS PAL.—Gerald is the grandson of Mrs. Fred Gibson, of Barry county, and he thinks the world of his little pal.



FAMILY PET.—C. C. Leadbetter, of the Bunny Run Country Club, Oakland county, send us this picture of Mrs. E. Sweet and the family pet, Silver, an eighteen months old Shetland pony.



TAKING A BATH.—Granddaughters of Mr. and Mrs. C. Shuler, of Berrien county, having a good time in the good old summertime.



FROM CLARE COUNTY.—Dale Franklin Randall and Herbert Junior Randall are nephews of C. D. Hubel, of Clare county.



“HOW DO YOU LIKE MY DOLLIES?”—So says Marion Belle Frank, little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Frank, of Arenac county.



THEIR GREAT-GRANDMA.—Mrs. A. Boensch is the great-grandmother of Thomas and May Schrems. They live in Saginaw county.



“LIKE TO TAKE A RIDE?”—Chas. Dale Bingham, son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Ward Bingham, of Calhoun county. Dale's cousin, Dora M. Bingham, sent the picture.



A HAPPY GATHERING.—Mr. and Mrs. Bert Valentine, of Barry county, with their grandchildren. Boys and girls always have good times at the home of grandpa and grandma.



“WE’RE READY, MR. CAMERAMAN.”—Junior Wallinga and Jean and Doris Moddermem, of Ottawa county. Jean and Doris are daughters of Mr. and Mrs. J. Moddermem.

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THE SMITH SILO CO., KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Asthma Tortured Him 50 Years

Finally Escaped Its Clutches. Says Cough and Wheeze Gone.

Those who have endured years of suffering from asthma and bronchial cough will be glad to read how Marion Brown, San Angelo, Texas, got rid of the disease. Mr. Brown writes:

"I had asthma all my life. It came when I was a baby and I am now 51 years old. One year ago in May, as a last resort, I tried Nacor. At the time I was so weak I could hardly walk, coughing with nearly every breath, and hadn't had a night's sleep in bed for ten weeks. On the second day my cough began to leave me, and I began getting good sleep and gaining in weight. Today my asthma is entirely gone. I don't choke up or wheeze at all, so I feel sure I am rid of the disease."

This remarkable statement is only one of many from former victims of asthma and bronchial cough, who have told how their trouble disappeared and never returned. Their letters and a booklet of valuable information about these diseases will gladly be sent you free by Nacor Medicine Co., 590 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. No matter how serious your case, write for this free information. It may lead you back to health, as it has thousands of others.

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.)

Very Perplexing

FROM a reader in Lenawee county comes the following letter: "I sowed fifteen acres of wheat and it stands up just as thick, and it looks just fine but it is nothing but chaff. Now what can I do with it?"



L. W. Meeks

Isn't this chaff crop very perplexing? Some are certain wheat turns to chaff, but college authorities say chaff is chaff, and chaff never was wheat. But where chaff comes from in such a very even thick stand when wheat was supposed to be the crop is perplexing. It is said chaff seed will lie in the ground for years awaiting a favorable time to sprout, and this is in late summer. The young chaff plant must make some considerable growth in the fall the same as wheat, and in the spring it starts out very vigorous and matures and is harvested along with wheat. It is not easily separated from wheat in cleaning seed and often a farmer sows it and does not know it. Well, if this field was ours right now we would plow it at once and about July first sow it to buckwheat. When the buckwheat was ready for harvest we would have a disk grain drill ready with rye in it, and follow the binder; the buckwheat would then be shocked on the sown rye and this would get the rye sown earlier than to wait until the buckwheat was threshed. We would not hesitate to sow wheat instead of rye if the buckwheat were cut early enough.

Will It? It Won't

A number of readers wrote this spring asking about the harm wheat would receive if it were dragged over to cover clover seed. They were told to go on and drag, and the wheat would not be harmed at all, but would be benefited by it. Across the road from where I am writing, I can see one of our wheat fields. This field was sown to wheat last fall and 200 pounds high grade fertilizer used per acre. It made a fine start before winter set in and had every prospect of being a field of which we could be proud. But we aren't! It winter killed very seriously and there was little wheat that showed this spring. We put two new spring tooth drags in it, and certainly dragged it up a plenty—crossed it and went every way with those new drags set deep. Not a green thing was in sight. One and one-half bushels of barley were sown, and clover was seeded at the same time. Today the wheat plants are very much in evidence. It seems a miracle they could survive all the harrowing that field received and more so when one realizes they were very feeble wheat plants to start with. I am quite sold on the notion that we should drag our wheat at least twice every spring. Then a twenty disk grass seed drill should be used to sow our clover and grass seed with. Many of these drills were sold around here some years ago, but no one seemed to use them intelligently, and the drills soon went to the scrap heap. Trouble was, these drills are necessarily made light in weight. Disks are only four inches apart. Farmers expected these light drills to go right in hard dry stony ground, and work deep enough to cover seeds. Result was, the disks, etc., could not stand that abuse. I am positive these drills would save considerable seed, for not nearly as much would be needed when sown with them as when sown broad cast.

I imagine one of these drills will find it's way to Broadscope Farm before long. But will it hurt wheat to drag it? It won't.

A Sad Case

From a county well up north comes a letter which is pathetic. It is a case where a man and his wife, having five or six small children, were in need of a team. They had no money. A sharp guy sold them a team and took security on all their cows. The money not being paid when due, he took all those cows and it was these cows they made their living with. After buying the team some additional expenses were incurred by illness in the family, and the money could not pay everything. They wrote they were somewhat "ignorant, and believed all the sharp guy said, and gave up all. It is all past now, only the sickening ache left to remember our cows going down the road." Now these people own a farm. They have tried all the banks in two counties for a loan on the farm with which to buy four cows to start over again with. But no banks want land now. What is the solution? What is the lesson? The solution is not easy to give. The lesson to be learned is, don't be talked into anything by men who have money to loan on personal property. Don't sign any paper unless you know exactly what you are doing. Read it all over—don't hurry. If you do not understand it, do not ask him to explain it to you. Go to some well posted man who is disinterested and let him advise you. If you know no other such man, go to your supervisor, they are generally willing and competent to advise on such matters. Every little while I get in touch with some one who has signed some form or other paper, and not realized what they really obligated themselves for when their name was written. The dotted line is the cause of crime in many cases, for it is often the weapon with which unsuspecting folks are shot.

Millet For Horses

Today's mail brought two inquiries about millet hay for horse feed. Another wants to grow Hungarian grass for horse hay. Hungarian grass is a variety of millet and millet makes good hay. In feeding value it is almost equal to timothy and Sudan grass. It is palatable and may be safely fed to sheep and cattle but it is not recommended to be fed alone and continuously to horses, as it has an injurious effect on their kidneys.

"Do millets require lime?" Millets do not need lime. They are not legume and will add nothing to the soil. They will grow on any fairly rich soil. Hungarian millet is adapted to lower damp ground and generally yields a little more than other varieties on the higher land. This fact seems to class it as a "grass" of a different nature than common millet. Most millet varieties weigh 50 lbs. per bushel, and for hay about one bushel per acre is considered the best amount of seed. It should not be covered deep. It may be sown up to until the forepart of July, but as it is very shallow rooted it can not stand too much dry weather; therefore, late seedings are not always successful. "When should I

cut it for hay?" It is not as exacting as some grasses as to the time of harvest, but is at it's best when cut in the early bloom stage. Left too long, it becomes woody and coarse.

"Will millet heat in the barn and become explosive?" This question is asked by a reader at Saline. I can see no reason why millet hay should be different than any other in this respect. It possibly may be more difficult to cure than timothy but this is largely due to the fact it is not cut until the weather is rather cool for the curing process. However, it should be well cured or it will must enough to be unpalatable.

I never knew a year when so many want to try a substitute hay crop. A reader at Romeo inquires if they can plow up a meadow "the first or second week in July and seed sweet clover and rye for fall pasture?"

There is a rare chance this might work out. It would, if this wet weather continues, but most years, July plowing is a failure if the seeding is done soon after plowing. This reader says, "there is lots of quack in the meadow and the field is to be a corn field next year." He seems to want some late fall pasture and I would recommend him to cut the hay early and sow broadcast 200 lbs. of a good fertilizer high in nitrogen content. This will make the grasses take a new life for the fall pasturing. Top dressing with manure is a fine thing and either of these manurings will give an account of itself in the corn crop next year as well as the pasture this fall. Don't turn on these meadows until they get well started; too early pasturing will be their ruin.

A Caller

Fortunate thing! This article is long enough. Why fortunate? Because a gentleman has just driven in who is none other than I. J. Mathews, and if you know Mr. Mathews, you know he will give you so many ideas and things to think of you couldn't write an article without getting it pretty badly confused.



Alert!

Conducted By
ROBERT J. MCGOLGAN
Business Manager Protective Service Bureau

MR. PETER VER LEE of Zeeland, Michigan, gets our \$50 reward this week. One night last fall two boys in a light Ford truck stopped at Mr. Ver Lee's home and helped themselves to 45 of his prize chickens. Mr. Ver Lee discovered the thieves in action and notified the sheriff who caught the boys. One of them said he was just out for a ride while Philo Way, the other boy, confessed to the crime. His case was set forward from time to time and he was finally tried and sentenced to serve 60 days in jail and put on three years probation. Mr. Ver Lee is to be congratulated on his good work in rounding up the thief in this case. In every community where a thief has been caught and conviction secured, stealing has stopped to a considerable extent. The thieves of Michigan are finally beginning to realize that THE BUSINESS FARMER together with its 100,000 readers mean business and when we get completely organized with our Minute Men, it is going to be too bad for the rural thief. His day of operations in our state will be limited—here's to that day!

(Continued on Page 19)



A YOUNG FARMER WITH HIS TRACTOR
Allie R. Moyer, of Monroe county, sends us this picture of his son, Carl, operating the tractor and says he would like to see a boy that could do the work with a tractor that he can.

SHELL KEROSENE Warms Up Quickly — and Delivers Full Power

Every drop of SHELL KEROSENE works... it contains no lazy, dirty particles which produce nothing but smoke. Every drop flashes into action and delivers full power. In a matter of seconds you are smoothly under way... without sputtering or balking.

The sparkling, water-white color of Shell Kerosene is outward indication that all heavy, greasy particles have been refined out. Actually it is pure enough even for incubator use.

SHELL KEROSENE sells at the price of ordinary tractor grades, but it is superior in many ways. It goes farther. It deposits the least carbon. It never gums valves. It delays the need for overhauling and keeps your equipment running. These are convincing reasons why it pays to "Change to Shell."

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A quality fertilizer is that fertilizer which supplies the right amount of properly available plant food at such time in the growing season as to insure maximum production. Our fertilizers provide this plant food at a cost which makes them the most economical fertilizer to use.

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It can thus be seen that in manufacturing a quality fertilizer care must be exercised, first in the selection of the ingredients so that they will provide the greatest amount of available plant food units; secondly those ingredients must be of the type to furnish graduated availability of the plant food throughout the growing and ripening season. In the selection of the ingredients that carry the plant food elements together with the mixing and blending of them, lies the secret of making a quality fertilizer.

The Michigan Fertilizer Company is directed and managed by men of long experience in the fertilizer business. They know how to make quality fertilizers. Its new modern plant located at the end of Hymount Street on Michigan Central R. R., North Lansing, is equipped to manufacture and mix the highest quality fertilizers.



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General Office: 1002 Bauch Bldg., Lansing, Mich.

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We don't ask you to take our word alone about our Wolverine Brand Fertilizers. We want you to come to our plant and see the making of the fertilizer you will buy. Our plant centrally located in the State and our willingness to have you see it, give you an opportunity to learn more about fertilizers. Come and see us. See how we make Wolverine fertilizers, then you be the judge of their quality.

Dealers Wanted. Dealers in available territory interested in handling this Michigan made fertilizer. Write for details.

SEND IN PICTURES

We are always glad to receive pictures from our good friends to publish in M. B. F. If you have some kodak pictures that you think would print well send them in and we will see what we can do. All pictures are returned to senders when we are through with them. Address

The Editor, The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

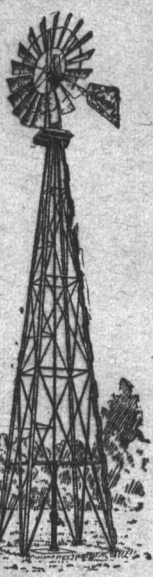
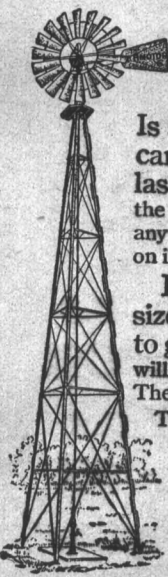
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HOWELL, MICH.

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.)

AGREES WITH MR. DAVIS

DEAR EDITOR:—I read an article "Condition of the Farmer" by Mr. Davis of Saginaw County under your heading "What the Neighbors Say." Every word of this article is truth and nothing else. He has not mentioned the extravagancies of farmers, as well as all other classes of labor, contributing to their condition of poverty.

With exception of a dry or very wet season this farm of 120 acres, all improved, paid me on the investment a fair interest and its taxes up to about 1920. Taxes have increased, more than double, so as Mr. Davis says, our farms are being confiscated by the government and sold for taxes. More than 60 per cent of my county's taxes have been returned unpaid and despite all efforts some of our very best farmers must give up the homes they have grubbed out of the woods.

The sporting and various club societies as well as the development and promotional organizations in this state control the expenditure of highway funds and we can wallow in the mud while tourists and pleasure seekers ride on pavement. In the three federal highways through Michigan from Saginaw to Mackinaw there are hundreds of miles of gravel and pavement through plains and cut-over lands where nobody lives. "Money is Mighty."—O. R. Reeves, Tuscola County.

SOLDIER'S BONUS

DEAR EDITOR: I am a mother of three World War soldier boys and know how to sympathize with them. Will say, concerning the bonus, which they are entitled to, the soldiers were not treated right. Why didn't they get it when they should? One always gets paid when they get their work done but not the soldiers. They have to wait until 1945—a long time—to get their pay. Their life was at stake when they went overseas, they didn't go of their own free will to save our country. How many would have gone and put their heads up for a target if they had not been obliged to go?

Now is the time the boys need their bonus; they earned it. Lots of them will be under the sod in 1945 and won't need help.—Mrs. Benj. Baughman, Allegan County.

TAX-EXEMPT BONDS

DEAR EDITOR: I read in M. B. F. some time ago about taxing single men. Now I would like to suggest that they might include single women, too. I think it would be more reasonable to tax the tax-exempt bonds. That would add quite a snug sum to the tax budget.—Lewis Hawes, Barry County.

DO AWAY WITH SPRING ELECTION

DEAR EDITOR:—In this age of climbing taxes, I would like to ask the favor of having you reprint an article which I saw, perhaps about fifteen years ago, in your paper, or in the old Gleaner, under the late Grant Slocum.

The important point of said write up was, in short, as follows: Do away with all spring election in our State and elect our township officers for a term of two years, like the county officers in the general November election, when all legislatures and congressmen are elected. Of course, we would have to change our Constitution in this part, but by some agitation, I believe it would go through. As we all know, our local taxes, town and school taxes, are the heaviest, and by doing away with the spring election expenses, would relieve our local and county taxes very much. It would not make much difference to the office holder either, because the most of the township officers are now allowed the second year (by 90 per cent), being re-elected for second term without much opposition. In late years we have still more expense by having to advertise all spring elections, registering, etc., in

every local paper, which adds more taxes for the farmer to pay.

In the last session of our Legislature, one senator offered a bill to make the term of all supervisors, two years, which bill, perhaps, did not go through, but why not make the term of all town officers two years and do away with big yearly expenses? All my neighbors to whom I suggested this idea, are in favor of it.—W. G., Ludington, Mich.

KEEPING ROADS OPEN

DEAR EDITOR: I would like to express my opinion in regard to this keeping open the trunk line roads for cars in the winter. In my opinion this is a great nuisance to the people who live in this northern country where this is done.

A very few people who live on these roads use their cars in the winter—when they can. But, when a blizzard fills these great chasms they plow out, it is impossible to get through with a team or anything else, for days, perhaps.

It is dangerous to send small children to school down them for fear of meeting one of those great plows which pay no attention to what they are running over—teams or people on foot or anything that may be in the way.

The people who do not live on these roads get absolutely no benefit from them but have to pay the taxes to keep it up just the same. It is a fact that the farmers have had to break roads through swamps and cross roads to get to town so as to avoid the trunk line roads with their teams as they are afraid to drive down it when it is passable and so they won't have to try when it is full of snow.

Then, when there are a few warm days, the snow is gone from these trenches while there is still to much on side roads to permit using wheels, so one has to go far as he can with sleigh and then change to wagon.

I think it would be a good plan to hear the opinion of a few people who actually live in the country where these roads pass, as to what their opinion of this is—not merely those who live in the cities.—Mrs. John Barber, Kalkaska County.

INVITED TO PARK

DEAR EDITOR: The owners of Marylane Park extend an invitation to all the BUSINESS FARMER readers and their friends to come to Marylane Park for an outing whenever they wish. There are stoves and tables and plenty of room to get in the dry in case of rain. Plenty of fine wood in the woods, axes, saws and etc., to gather it with. You can have picnics and homecomings; it's all free and you are welcome to come, subject to the rules of the park; one is, we reserve the right to reject all objectionable people.

This park is in a State game preserve so there is no shooting allowed at any time of the year.

The fishing in season on the lakes and streams is not preserved.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Russell live at the park and will be there every day and night to look after your wants.

If you wish to write to the care takers of Marylane Park, the address is Marylane Park, Bellevue, Michigan, R. F. D. 5.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Martin, Owners, Battle Creek, Michigan.

BETTER EVERY ISSUE

DEAR EDITOR: I like your paper fine. Every one I get is getting better, at least I think so. The first copy your agent left with me when I paid him my money I did not think so much of, but of course I was awful busy just then. Since that time it seems to get better every issue. I shall not farm and do without M. B. F. as I think more of that paper than I do of any other.—Ernest Gildner, Ingham County.

I am reading with interest M. B. F. I think it is splendid for the service it gives.—H. E. Hansen, Oceana County.

• 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 Shiawassee 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.)

Steel or Cement End Posts

WE just finished the task of putting in several cement end posts on Spring Water Farm. These ornamental posts, which are erected at the entrance of the farmstead, make a very pleasing and permanent

bit of useful equipment. We discarded the wooden posts several years ago both as end and line posts. In a very few years time either the posts or braces decay, the brace falls from its place, the fence sags and soon it is in rack and ruin. I am not



V. O. Braun

necessarily recommending cement end posts over steel ones, for they, too, have their weaknesses, unless properly reinforced they will pull over or break. In order to have a good end post without bracing, it must be put into the ground about 5 feet deep with a good size base, and should be reinforced with a good iron pipe or bar to keep from breaking off. In order to build this kind of a cement post the cost runs quite high after the labor, gravel, and cement are all figured in. It is cheaper to put in a steel end post, set in, and braced in cement. All the end posts on Spring Water Farm are of this nature with the exception of several cement end posts which we wish to serve as ornamental as well as service purposes. The wooden end posts have all been discarded.

No more wooden line posts will be erected either. However, I have not definitely decided whether I'll use cement or steel line posts. I have both and each have their faults. A few of the cement posts have broken off and they are quite expensive. More of the steel posts have broken off, and quite a few of them bend over in the spring when stock are turned against them.

In a permanent pasture, I prefer the cement posts, but otherwise I believe I prefer the steel posts. Either of them however are more satisfactory and economical in the long run than the wooden posts which are bound to decay, break off, and cause trouble.

June

June is a very eventful month of the year. On the farm it is a month of growing plants. It is a pleasing sight to see old mother earth covered with vegetation; the green grass, the shade trees, the farm crops, and all the plant kingdom drinking in God's fresh air and sunshine and striving to make a place for themselves on the universe. Mother nature is very good to us all in June, and I don't wonder that the joyful young lovers select this month, most of all, for their honeymoon trips. To the happy June brides and bridegrooms I say congratulations and wish them the best in their life work. To the thousands of striving high school and college graduates who start their life work during this month I also wish them the success and happiness which they deserve. To the farmers of Michigan I suggest that they watch to a closer extent these wonders of nature so near which they are fortunate to be working, and learn to enjoy them. The wild roses and singing birds always make the task of digging post holes much easier for me to perform.

June Beetles

I have noticed in several issues of THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER requests for farmers over the State to inform either the editor of this paper or Prof. R. H. Pettit, Department of Entomology M. S. C. if they notice any June beetles in their vicinity. The Department of Entomology is striving to locate the time and place of the damage of this pest in all parts of Michigan. These data are collected for the purpose of aiding

the farmers of this State in the battle of combatting this pest.

The June beetles, or May beetles as they are sometimes called, have a three year cycle to complete their life history. The beetle itself does very little damage, but it lays eggs in lawns, timothy sods, pasture fields and old meadows which hatch the following year into white grubs called cut-worms. Every farmer is familiar with these cut worms, and it is they which cause the damage. They cut off the young corn and garden plants, kill the lawn grass, etc. These cut worms live in the soil two years but do very little damage the second year. The third year they issue out as June beetles, lay their eggs and begin the cycle over again. Thus every third year, which is the year after the June beetle appears, is the time when the damage is done. During these years, each third year, it is not safe to plant corn, potatoes, or vegetables on land which has been in sod the year previous. Fall plowing aids somewhat in their destruction but no satisfactory remedy is known as yet. The best method is to watch and report the presence of the beetle and follow the planting directions given. They do not bother small grains in the manner in which they attack corn or potatoes.

Sulphur Kills Skunk Odor

This is the time of the year when the skunks begin to bother the farmer's chickens. There are few farmers that have not experienced trouble some time or other with this feared little animal. The most dreaded part of the trouble usually begins after the animal has been captured or cornered. When I was a youngster on the farm I killed a skunk which was after father's chickens, but I was punished by my mother making me take a bath, and not being able to play with the "gang" for several days.

The other day I had a similar experience; while driving from Lansing to Flint thru the country, my headlights brought to my attention "a nice black and white kitty" just crossing the road ahead of me; I slammed on the brakes and brought the car to a standstill, but too late, on top of the much hated animal. Instantly there was a terrible odor and I had visions of my car being exiled for life. The friend who was with me volunteered to fix things up and he certainly did. When we arrived in Flint we dusted the car with sulphur and immediately the odor disappeared. This young fellow is now my friend for life, and I pass on this valuable information to you and with my recommendation and approval. It is a good remedy for a bad case, and worth remembering.

Plant Adapted Seeds

Several times in this department I have mentioned the importance of planting adapted seeds, especially in the clovers and alfalfas. A letter by C. L. Brody, secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau to the Farm Bureau members and published in the Farm Bureau News of May 25 emphasizes these same facts. This was again emphasized on June 8 at the State wide alfalfa field day at Michigan State College. Michigan has the largest acreage of any state west of the Mississippi River of this important crop and Mr. H. C. Rather, secretary of the Crop Improvement Association, estimates that 300,000 more acres will be planted in Michigan. Don't make a mistake by buying the wrong kind of seed, but buy northern grown seed which will withstand our cold winters here in Michigan.

David Woodman has resigned as county agricultural agent of Huron county to become affiliated with the Michigan State Farm Bureau in promotion work. His headquarters will be at Grand Rapids, we understand. He will be succeeded in Huron county by Emmet Raven, of Milliken. Mr. Raven is an M. S. C. graduate and has been operating his own farm of 250 acres.



THE FAMOUS
GOODYEAR PATHFINDER
Car owners have already bought nearly 8,000,000 of these lower-priced, high quality Goodyears



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The Greatest Name in Rubber

GOODYEAR

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(Continued from June 9th issue)

TERRY was hitting close to the mark when he made that guess. The day after Doug had been injured by a falling horse, Sid and his sister came to see him at the hospital.

"How are you making it?" asked Sid with an air of optimism. In this way he was trying to cover up a guilty conscience. He knew, in a measure, that they were responsible for Doug's injury.

Doug grinned stoutly.

"Pretty fair," he said. "The old dogs won't percolate just now, but I'll be out of here in a few days." The doctor had not acquainted him with the seriousness of his injury.

Fay Stuttgart stood over him, pity in her eyes.

"It's terrible!" she said.

Doug did not miss the look on her face, or the tone in which she spoke. He caught his breath sharply, and looked from one to the other.

"Has the doctor," he asked slowly, "been holding out on me?"

"Doug," said Sid, "I never did see any sense in the way they refuse to tell a person how bad they're hurt. You're hurt pretty bad, Doug."

"Bad," said Doug. "How bad? So that I can't ride again?"

"So that you'll never walk again," said Sid.

Doug went limp under that. No blow could have been harder. He turned his face from them.

"Get away from here," he said, after a time. "I've seen enough of you."

"Don't be too hard on us, Doug," begged the girl. "We want to have you taken out to our uncle's place. They will take good care of you there and it won't be as lonesome as it is here. You can have a chair, after a while."

"Chair!" Doug laughed bitterly. He visioned the intricate rolling apparatus that old people and invalids use. He, Doug Summers, getting about in one of them! "Get away from here," he said again. "I want to be alone."

"I'll be back," promised Sid before they left.

For a mortal day and night Doug seethed, tossing and twisting the movable part of his body this way and that.

In one of these wild contortions he actually flung himself from the cot. The nurse found him on the floor, helpless, white with pain. She called help, got him on the bed and hurriedly called the house surgeon.

"What are you trying to do?" asked this individual, shortly. "Kill yourself?"

"What's the difference?" asked Doug. "I'd just as well be dead, hadn't I?"

"Any sort of a person is better than a dead person," said the doctor.

"Can't you operate and fix me up?" asked Doug desperately. "Seems like that when you doctors run up against a real stiff job you throw up your hands. Just when we need you most, you quit."

"It does look that way, doesn't it?" said the doctor kindly. "An operation might help you, but it is so hazardous that I don't feel justified in attempting it. The spinal cord, you know, is a mighty delicate thing to fool around with."

"Not a chance, then?" asked Doug, watching him.

"Not a chance," said the doctor, then added humorously, "unless in some of your wild tantrums you happen to snap that spine back in place. When you fell out of bed just now, for example, you might have effected a complete cure. And you might," he continued with deadly seriousness, "have finished yourself entirely. The latter was entirely more probable."

Doug got to thinking about that when he left. The doctor said he might have cured himself. If there was any chance of that, why couldn't they operate and make it a certainty? He did not know that the doctor had been very conservative in his estimate of the chance he ran in killing himself when he fell out of bed, that his chance of killing himself against curing himself was a thousand to one.

Doug was pretty desperate as night came on. He felt sure that the doctor had been unduly pessimistic. He knew doctors often made mistakes in diagnosis.

he said. "The association assumed responsibility for the bill."

He took Doug out to his uncle's house, an elaborate place up in the bluffs on the west side of the city, and while Terry was recovering slowly from a gunshot wound, Doug was recovering as slowly from all but a broken back. But if slow, his progress was steady.

As September advanced and the air began to clarify and grow chilly Doug became more and more restless. His eyes were directed more and more towards the west where, far beyond the range of his vision, he knew the Rockies loomed huge and perpetual.

"Sid," he said, one morning after a long walk about the place (he was walking easily now), "I'm going home. How can I pay you and your people here for what you've done?"

"Don't try it," warned Sid. "You know, in a way, I've felt responsible for you getting hurt."

"You're crazy," Doug told him. "Nothing of the sort. You'll be back at the camp next summer?"

Sid nodded. "To work," he said. "Dan's putting me in charge up there. No foolery," he said in the letter. Sid grinned, then sobered suddenly. "Reckon you heard from the folks that Lossing and Messer turned rustlers, didn't you?"

"Haven't heard from the folks since I left," said Doug gravely. "I guess they've cut loose from me entirely."

"Lossing and Messer got away with over a hundred head of your folks' cattle," Sid told him. "They've never been found."

"How'd they work it?" Doug wanted to know.

Sid told what he knew.

Doug was silent for a time.

"Sid," he said, "what would be the chance for a job on your father's Texas ranch?"

"Good!" exclaimed Sid. "I'm going home now, in a day or two. You can go right along with me."

"No," vetoed Doug. "I'm not ready to do that just yet. I aim to make a trip home first. But don't look for me till you see me coming. I've got to have a look at those old mountains again, first. They've sort of got into my system."

Sid nodded. "I know what you mean," he said. "Felt it myself."

Doug left for Denver next morning. He still had plenty of money to get home with because he had spent nothing. Sid wouldn't allow him to. He arrived in Denver on the morning of the first of October. Great posters heralding a rodeo were posted everywhere. Catapult was listed as one of the bad horses.

Catapult! The old surge hit him harder than ever. He wondered if his back would stand a tussle with the horse. Just now it was feeling as good as new, but Doug knew he was soft.

But in spite of these facts Doug could not keep away. Catapult's name was a sort of fetish with him. And he went directly to the grounds and entered the bucking contest.

Abe Middleton, from Doug's own section, was on the board.

"Hello, there, Summers," he said. "Heard you got your back broke over at K. C."

"Mistake," Doug told him grinning. "No hump-backed bronc can break me in two."

"Back for more, eh?" said Middleton, sorting blanks. "Well, we can give you all you're looking for this time. Catapult's on the bill. Feel lucky?"

"Plumb lucky," Doug assured him. "If I don't draw him in the finals, I'll cry."

"Luck to you," said Middleton. "Whatever bronc you draw, it'll be worth seeing."

Doug sallied thru the preliminary in fine style and went to the finals. Two other riders, one from Oregon and one from Arizona, also stayed and drew for their mounts, Bad Medicine, Star Gazer and Catapult. Doug, before he looked at the slip which he took from the Stetson, knew what would be on it; knew it could be only Catapult, and Catapult it was.

(Continued in July 7th issue)

CATAPULT

By NORRELL GREGORY

Another Tale of the Homestead Country

HOW IT ALL HAPPENED

ILL 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 they suspect thieves. One day Terry discovers a couple of men from a neighboring ranch branding some of their cattle and when he tries to capture them he gets the worst of the deal. Harvest is upon them with Doug away and Terry just getting around and 300 acres of grain to put up.

Everybody made mistakes; but he himself had made the worst on record. He fretted himself until he slept from exhaustion, and woke next morning, feeling decidedly better. He could, he discovered to his intense delight, wiggle his toes a little. And he ate the breakfast the nurse brought, voraciously.

"Better, aren't you?" she smiled.

"You tell 'em!" said Doug. "I'll be ambling out of here on my own legs before many days."

"That's the spirit," she applauded.

"There's been many a patient fool us here. Maybe that fall has helped you," she said jokingly.

"I believe it has," said Doug, and meant it.

There was no mistake about it, something had. By noon he could move his legs, but he did not acquaint the nurse of the fact.

"What have you done with my clothes?" he demanded when she brought his dinner.

"Oh, we'll take care of them for you,"

told Doug, "but I'm seeing you thru this. How are you making it?"

"Sid," said Doug, "I want to get away from here. I believe I can walk if you will help me."

Sid threw up his hands in horror.

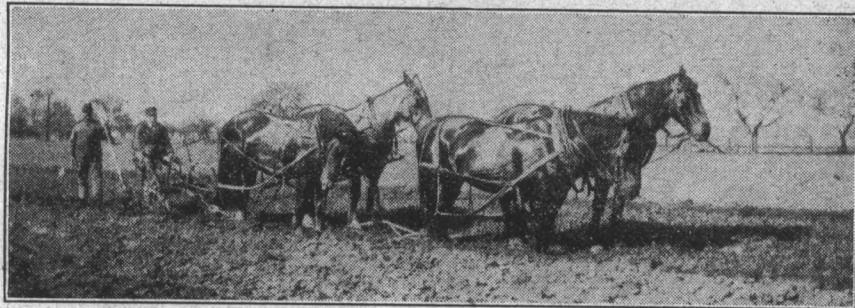
"Doug!" he exclaimed, "don't try it. You might hurt yourself. You might kill yourself."

"I hate to see anybody always saying you can't do a thing," said Doug. "The only way to do anything is to go after it. If I can't walk, I can crawl. If I can't crawl, you can carry me, can't you? Have you got a car outside?"

"Yes; sure," said Sid nervously. "But wait till I tell them about it."

"Tell them nothing," said Doug grimly, swinging his legs over the bed, "till I get myself anchored in that car. Then let's see them take me out! Hand me them pants."

Sid obeyed. What could you do with such a fellow? At Doug's insistence he helped him don the garment as well as the others.



IT WAS A FOUR-HORSE JOB

George A. Schmidt and his son, Loran, find it a hard job to plow down alfalfa sod for wheat on their farm in Saginaw county. However, the four horses handled it nicely.

she said brightly. "You won't need them yet awhile."

"There's some money in them," he said, "and some letters. I wish you'd bring them in here. And bring my boots and hat. I feel better if I can see them around close."

She humored him and brought the complete outfit, down to his spurs. She placed the boots where he could see them and spread the clothing in a chair.

"There," she said, "does it help any?"

A whole lot," Doug told her. "I'm much obliged."

At odd times during the afternoon Doug experimented and found that he could actually swing his legs over the edge of the bed. The nurse nearly caught him at one of these experiments once, and he flopped back so suddenly that a great stab of pain flashed thru his back and quite took his breath away. She found him white and spent, looked at him, took his temperature and went away, shaking her head.

Doug grinned at the back of her marcelled head and tried it again directly after she had gone.

Sid came to see him after supper.

"Fay left for home this morning," he

"Stand still," commanded Doug, reaching for his shoulders. "Let's see if these dogs of mine are any good or not."

It was a struggle to win his feet but he made it and stood swaying, holding to Sid.

"By gad, Doug!" exclaimed Sid delightedly excited, "you can, can't you?"

"Go on," said Doug, his face white, his lips compressed into a thin line. "Get me out of here. I'm sick of this place."

They met the nurse on the stair landing. She threw up her hands in horror.

"Don't get in the way," said Doug, half humorously, half seriously. "These dogs of mine ain't working just right yet. I'm liable to run you down."

As they went slowly down the stairs, the nurse flew towards the office.

"That's the way to talk to 'em," boasted Doug. "Show 'em you're boss. Don't let 'em dictate to you."

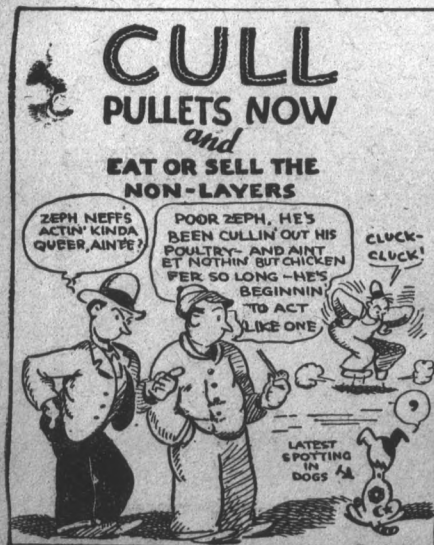
"It worked that time," grinned Sid, placing him in the car. "Now wait just a minute, and I'll run up and settle with them. You can settle with me," he added, as Doug started to protest. It won't be much."

He came back after a short stay and climbed behind the wheel. "No charges,"

HERE'S HOW

To Cull Out the Non-Layers

By Ray Inman





Towards the Understanding of Liberty

A NON-SECTARIAN SERMON BY

Rev. David E. Warner

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

TEXT: "If therefore the Son shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed." John 8:36.

WE Americans have little to be complacent about. We subscribe to militarism and our national god is the pursuit of wealth," said Bishop McConnell of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the International Missionary Council held in Jerusalem. This is to say that we have not yet adjusted our living to a broad, brotherly fellowship nor found our way to the True God. But if we are approaching this goal there is reason to take courage. Another National Independence Day provides occasion to analyze our understanding of liberty.

Our text punctures the bondage of the day in which it was spoken. Bondage? "No," said Jesus' listeners. "We have never yet been in bondage." Had they forgotten about the crushing chariot wheels of Assyria and Babylon? Were they not then chafing under the political oppression of Rome? Didn't they understand Jesus? But whether they did or didn't; they ignored him. They were swaddled in infantile thinking, bound in religious complacency, and wedded to a dead past. They refused to look into the face of Jesus to see liberty raised to the highest power. Do we? Is the bishop right when he says we are much in servitude to the gods of war and money?

We make confession. Humankind is yet less or more enslaved politically and religiously. The funda-

tween the people of the village and the people of the open country." (By Kenyon L. Butterfield.) "In the state of North Dakota when a group of farmers went to Bismark in an attempt to influence legislation in their behalf, one of the legislators insolently told them to go back home and slop the hogs, we will pass the laws of the state." This spirit is blighting to the highest distinction that can be reached by human nature, a feeling of fellowship and brotherhood. It destroys community consciousness. We cannot attain to our highest freedom while such evils lie imbedded in our social life.

The heart of every true American swells with the spirit of that day that made us free. We marvel at the faith and courage of those men who dared transcribe the writing on the hearts on a parchment proudly known as The Declaration of Independence. On July 4th, 1776, this was but a naked liberty yet now it is clothed in a growing political freedom, a free religion, and many material blessings. The travail? Yes, all the world knows how American liberty was born out of anguish, sacrifices, and death. But these emancipating processes run back to Calvary. The Son hath made us free. Nineteen centuries ago our text was but a naked declaration. Today it is being translated into a glorious reality. While the life of Rome was flickering out thru lust, pleasure and oppression, a new King was born to begin his triumphal march down the ages, and now millions are singing His hosannas. From Him we are learning

IS THERE AN OPENING?

FOR eighteen years your religious editor, Rev. Warner, has been engaged in religious work, city and rural, outside of Michigan. It would now be more satisfying to him to serve within the bounds of his home State, and he invites correspondence with any church or group of churches desirous of securing a community-minded pastor. If you know of an opening, in your community or elsewhere, write him in care of M. B. F. We will greatly appreciate any assistance you can give.—Editor.

mental wrong in this is that it outrages human nature. Isn't it becoming clear to all that the individual should be wholly free in the line of his creative instincts; free in order to grow and expand after the highest powers within? Social experience is proving this highest teaching of Revelation. We fought to vindicate the personal right to body. It was seen that as long as the institution of slavery existed, humans would be but mere chattels to be used as profit-getters for overlords along with the horses and hoes. The Pilgrim Fathers conducted that stream of liberty to America which had its source in the principle of the innate freedom of man from the oppressive dictates of state and church. But a sad coincidence it is that the Mayflower afterward returned to our shores with a consignment of slaves. And so, along with Christianity came oppression. But human welfare is yet often held subordinate to institutionalism. We have not yet cleared our thinking of social, political, and religious traditions that cramp and coffin the human personality. However, we find occasion at this season to renew our faith that the seed of liberty sown by our fathers are growing to a full fruitage.

We must be granted the social right to mix freely with our kind, and the inalienable right to racial equality. This boon is conferred upon the race through Jesus Christ. Are you counted unworthy in your community of equal respect with any or all? What more painful thing than to be held aloof by certain social classes? When, under such pagan notions, can we have a common humanity. In Rural America for April are culled the following: "There is often the sharpest antagonism be-

first the way to self-deliverance, to conversion, to a pardon which is Heaven. It is a vicarious way and destined to lead civilization to new heights of freedom. Even now, could we remove from society the deposits of Christianity, what of consequence would we have left? Challenged by the spirit of Jesus, we are seeing the beginning of the end of war and civic injustice, and the introduction of those controlling principles that get God's will done on the earth.

"Ye shall be free indeed." Yes, we shall be when we accept the faith formulated by Jesus. Freedom is Jesus' great goal. It is the liberty that leads the church and the state to highest consideration for human welfare without distinction of race, color, education, or position. Then all mankind will be crowned with glory and honor.

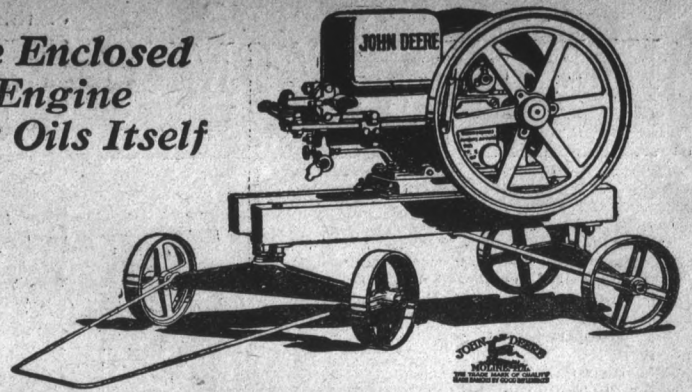
THRESHERMEN SPEND DAY WITH BAKER COMPANY

SEVERAL Michigan threshermen attended the meeting of the Ohio Brotherhood of Threshermen on May 31st held at the office and factory of the A. D. Baker Company, at Swanton, Ohio. The forenoon was spent in going through the factory and at noon the guests enjoyed a free dinner by the Baker Company. The afternoon was taken up with a very pleasant meeting. There were several fine talks and enjoyable music, both vocal and instrumental.

GUESSING THE NUMBER

Colored Lady (answering phone): "Hello! What yo'all want?" Voice: "What number is this?" Colored Lady: "Say, lis'en, what yo'all tryin' to do? Git sma't? Yo' ought to know 'cause yo' is de one dat called it."

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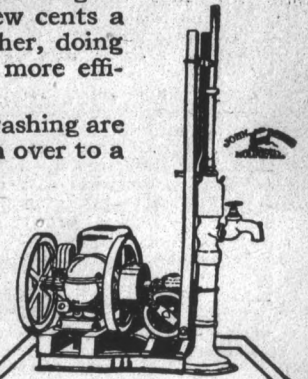
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"The Farm Paper of Service"

FISHIN'

I jes' set here a-dreamin',
 A-dreamin' every day,
 Of the sunshine that's a-gleamin'
 On the rivers—far away!

And I kinder fall to wishin'
 I was where the waters swish,
 Fir if the Lord made fishin',
 Why—a feller orter fish!

While I'm studyin' or a-writin',
 In the dusty, rusty town,
 I kin feel the fish a-bitin'—
 See the cork a-goin' down.

So I nod and fall to wishin'
 I was where the waters swish;
 For if the Lord made fishin'
 Why—a feller orter fish!
 —E. A. Stranahan.

MAYBE

PERHAPS space on the editorial page should be devoted to higher thoughts than just "fishin'," but, to be perfectly frank with our folks, we can think of nothing that we feel more like doing right now than sitting on the bank of some lazy stream, under the spreading branches of a large tree, and day dreaming with a fish pole propped up between our knees. The desire to get close to Mother Nature is far greater than any ambition to create a reputation as a successful fisherman, so it wouldn't bother us if we didn't catch any. We hope it isn't laziness that is getting into our bones, but these first real hot days we are having certainly play hob with a man's ambition. Guess our spring fever has had a relapse.

WORTHWHILE SUGGESTION

WHILE offering a few suggestions during the recent annual meeting of the Michigan Livestock Loss Prevention Association at Detroit Dr. W. J. Embree, of the Western Weighing and Inspection Bureau, of Chicago, stated that he believed it would be a good idea for our agricultural colleges to give courses in the shipping of livestock.

To us that seems a very good suggestion and we hope our own agricultural college can consider adding this. Further, we want to suggest that it might make a good subject to work into the short courses in some way.

ALFALFA

AN Eastern farm paper editor is author of the saying, "Timber is the only crop poor land should grow," and it is a pretty good saying as far as it goes but it does not go far enough. If it is to remain poor land then he has spoken wise words, but if it is to be built up—well, he does not know alfalfa. The farmers of Michigan do, thanks to the farm crops department of Michigan State College, and they are rapidly increasing their acreage. All ready Michigan leads other states east of the Mississippi River with over a half million acres and it is expected that the increase during 1928 will bring it up to three-quarters of a million. The million acre

mark is but a matter of time. Also the farmers of this State are seeing the possibilities in producing alfalfa seed for neighboring states. But a few years and Hardigan alfalfa seed, Michigan's own variety, will be known in all of the middle west and eastern states, just as our seed potatoes are today.

Alfalfa is not a recently discovered legume by any means although its history in this section does not date back beyond 1900. Historians agree that it has been grown for centuries, in fact, they have found records of it back as far as 490 B.C., when the Medes and Persians invaded Greece. An agricultural book written about 56 A. D. gave considerable space to it, calling attention to the fact that it built up the soil and was an excellent food for cattle and horses. "It can be cut down six times in a year and it will last for ten years," according to the book. In California they are getting as many as eight crops within a twelve months period.

The acreage in the United States increased one hundred per cent between the years of 1899 and 1909, and nearly doubled during the next ten years. Continuing at this rate it will be the nation's most important forage crop by 1930.

This rapid increase is due to the fact that alfalfa excels every other crop in yield per acre, in feeding value, as a dry weather resister and as a builder of the soil.

Michigan should continue to maintain its place at the head of the states east of the Mississippi and devote much time to the production of high grade seed. There is no question but what it will.

LAST CHANCE

THERE is only one more week left to send in your entries in our Farm Home Yard Beautifying or Improvement Contest so if you have not already mailed us your application blank you better do so at once, or you will be too late. July 1st is the closing date for entries and all you need to send in at this time is the application blank which we are printing again in this issue.

For the benefit of those who have become subscribers since we announced the contest we will briefly state what it is and what they have to do. First, it is a movement to encourage more landscape gardening around farm homes—to beautify the yards so that places will be more attractive, and folks will be more content. The landscaping can be done by the owner, by some specialist hired to do the work, or with the assistance of an expert. We are glad to help all we can.

To enter the contest two photos must be taken, one of the front yard from the highway and a second of the back yard showing it to the best advantage. Of course these pictures should be taken before the shrubbery is planted, but can be taken shortly after. Then next summer two more photos are to be taken from the same positions, if possible and the four pictures, along with a story of not more than 250 words telling about your yard and how you fixed it up, are to be mailed to the Editor of M. B. F. so that they will be in our hands not later than September 1st, 1929, which is the closing date. Immediately after that the judges will start at work to decide who the five winners may be.

Judges in the contest are Prof. O. I. Gregg, landscape gardening specialist at M. S. C., our own Russell McKee who is always ready to advise and assist our readers, and the M. B. F. Editor. Prizes will be: First, a silver cup with the name of the winner engraved on it; Second, \$10 worth of choice shrubbery; Third, Fourth and Fifth, each will receive \$5 worth of shrubbery of his or her own choosing.

Quite a number of folks have entered but there is always room for more so hurry and send in your application blank. Even though you may not win an M. B. F. prize you will be winning something; a more attractive yard. Further, we will be publishing the pictures and story you send in, which will be helpful to thousands of our readers.

APPLICATION BLANK

Editor, The Business Farmer,
 Mount Clemens, Michigan

Kindly enter me in your Farm Home Yard Beautifying or Improvement Contest, which started Mar. 31, 1928, and ends Sept. 1, 1929. I understand I am not bound in any way to continue throughout the contest if at any time I should decide to drop out but I will advise you of the fact.

Name

Address



HURRAH for Independence Day, and three cheers for the U. S. A! On July Fourth I like to stand, the stars and stripes in either hand and shout as the parade goes by, I always like to testify that this here country is the best of any in the East or West. We ain't got any duke or king to tell us what to do, by jing; we don't need any potentate, if we had one we'd perforate his hide with buckshot so he'd see that in this country of the free there ain't no rulers we respect except the ones that we elect.

The anarchist and bolshevik on July Fourth just have to sneak behind the barn and sit and cuss, they can't convince the rest of us that we should git some dynamite and blow the state house out of sight. We don't believe their line of stuff, this land of ours is good enough, we wouldn't want to live nowhere the stars and stripes ain't in the air. It sure was fortunate that we were born in this land of the free; it don't take any diagram to show us that our Uncle Sam has got the best place 'neath the sky for folks like us to live and die!

PETER PLOW'S PHILOSOPHY

Don't think a feller is leadin' a double life just 'cause he buys a suit with two pair of pants.

A feller who buys a suit with two pair of pants is either long of head or short of blood.

A stove was recently built in Seattle, Washington, that is large enough so they can bake a hundred pancakes at once on it. It sure would come in handy in our kitchen on cold winter mornin's.

I just noticed a headin' in a newspaper that read, "Boy Chokes on Peas, Coughs Up Diamond." The boy was eatin' some canned peas and he had a spell of coughin' and a diamond popped out of his mouth. There has been a lot of wonderful machines invented but there ain't any that would do anything like that, so man's still the best piece of machinery ever made, I guess, in spite of what his wife says.

Ever hear this one? A colored preacher was visitin' one of his backsliders and tryin' to revive his interest in religion. "Don' yoh know dat de Lord done gib man de domination ovah de fowls ob de air an' creepin' things," he said to the brother.

"Huh! If dat am so," questioned the brother, "why am it so ha'd foh to swipe a chicken or git rid ob bed-bugs?"

COMING EVENTS

June 22.—Cass County Field Day, 2 miles south of Cassopolis, Mich.

July 9-13.—Midsummer Poultry Short Course, M. S. C., East Lansing, Mich.

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

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

Sept. 2-3.—Michigan State Fair, Detroit, Mich.

Sept. 10.—Opening day Hatcherymen's Short Course, M. S. C., East Lansing, 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.)

AUTOMOBILE SERVICE COMPANIES

THOUSANDS of dollars are lost annually by motorists investing in membership in so-called automobile service companies. Of course, there are real service companies that are worth while, but for every good one there dozens that are not what they appear to be. Some of them extend over the country but most of them are operated locally or concentrated in one or two thickly populated districts.

Much of their soliciting is done by mail but they also employ men to approach car owners on the streets, because the men can bring greater pressure to bear on the prospective members without fear of getting outside the law. A printed letter is evidence that is hard to deny while a salesman can swear that he never made such statements and the company can deny responsibility for any verbal agreements. Most of the members of any of these so-called service companies that we have talked or corresponded with claim the agents misrepresented to them and we have every reason to believe that this is the truth.

Subscribers have claimed that the company's contract was to include a complete insurance policy indemnifying the contract holder against all liability, property damage, loss from fire and theft, etc. and that discounts could be obtained on purchase of accessories, gas and oil. We remember a company that sprang up in Detroit that promised all of these things and it sold memberships in nearby towns. Several victims wrote us that the insurance they received was just a cheap accident policy and there were only two or three places just in the city of Detroit where any discounts could be obtained.

It is said that the policy given by most of these wild-cat companies is only a cheap personal accident policy of very limited coverage which does not protect the holder against liability, property damage, or loss by fire and theft. Also the filling stations giving discounts are few and far between.

If you are solicited to join any company offering you this kind of service be sure that you know what it is before you go in. Read the contract carefully and be sure of what you are to get. Don't depend on what the solicitor tells you. If you want expert advice we will be glad to help you all we can.

AMERICAN ENDOCRINE LABORATORIES

ONE of our subscribers recently wrote us about the American Endocrine Laboratories, 113 West 42nd Street, New York City, regarding their "Radiendocrinator Standard Type RS, with complete equipment and full typewritten instructions, for One Hundred Fifty Dollars," which they guaranteed to renew "life, energy and youthfulness" and give satisfactory results within thirty days.

In their "bonded guarantee" they state: "It is guaranteed that: No matter how serious the ailments you may have, or how impotent you may be, or how much doctoring you have done, this instrument will show signs of relief and evidence of complete rejuvenation, relief, or cure, in thirty

days, or the money-back clause in this agreement will positively be honored by the American Endocrine Laboratories. It is guaranteed that: This is identically the same instrument as the one used in obtaining the astounding rejuvenation results in magazine articles, news feature stories, and books published on the subject. It is guaranteed that: This instrument generates a stream of genuine gamma rays in therapeutic quality, that they pass directly through the body to the endocrine glands, and that they stimulate them to renewed activity. It is guaranteed that: This instrument is laboratory tested, either by the Curie Laboratory of Paris or is the exact equivalent of such standard measure. It is guaranteed that: This instrument will retain its therapeutic energy for ten years. Or we guarantee to return the price paid for this instrument if it is returned to us in good condition within thirty days from date of receipt—less only the cost of putting the said instrument into perfect shape for resale."

That sounds good enough, does it not? But let us read what the National Better Business Bureau writes in answer to our inquiry to them:

"According to our file, this organization is selling several radium emanating devices which are claimed to have therapeutic value due to their beneficial effect on the endocrine skin. We are informed their laboratories are in charge of Mr. William J. A. Bailey, who has been connected with the exploitation of a number of quasi-medical concerns and products, chief among which was the so-called 'Radithor' an alleged radium water. Mr. Bailey has been connected with various questionable enterprises. In 1915 one of his ventures, the Carnegie Engineering Corporation, was declared a fraud by the federal authorities and we learned that in December of that year, Mr. Bailey went to the Tombs for thirty days on a charge of violating the United States laws.

"We understand that another individual connected with this concern is Dr. Herman H. Rubin of New York who we are informed was expelled from the county and state medical societies of New York in 1924. He is the same individual who was connected with the fake obesity cure, 'Citrophan.' His next venture was the exploitation of a radium emanating product which was sold for \$1,000 and later was reduced to \$150.

"We have no definite information regarding the financial reliability of this concern, but judging from the palatial suite of offices they occupy in New York City they appear to be making a considerable amount of money in their business."

AGENT STOLE FIVE DOLLARS

DEAR PUBLISHER: Noting the letter of Mrs. D., of Byron Center, Mich. in the June 9th issue of your paper, concerning the agent who was selling lamp wicks, I may say that some time in March he was in our community, and stopping at one farm home disappeared with a five dollar bill he had helped himself to from the drawer of a buffet just inside the back door, while the lady of the house was temporarily absent in the poultry house a short distance away, just returning to the house in time to see him drive quickly away. Later our deputy sheriff located him, and on account of its being a case of petty larceny he was let go. At the present time he is working at Kalamazoo. Perhaps this information may be a warning to people not to go very far away from their house without the precaution to lock the door.—Mrs. B. C. W., Grandville, Mich.

I wrote you the next day after we got the baby chicks which we received all right and are doing fine. I told you we got them and they were O. K. We paid \$20.50 for 200 Leghorn chicks. I think we have got 195 live ones yet. I believe that is pretty good. I thank you for trying to help us.—B. S., Athens, Mich.

A RETIRED FARMER SAYS: "My son and daughter are in college"

"I REALIZED LONG AGO," said a retired farmer recently, "that a farmer's life is made up of two kinds of years—good and bad.

"And I also realized that if I were ever going to get anywhere, I would have to invest all the extra money that I had at the end of a goodyear in a very careful manner.

"I looked over all the kinds of securities I could find, and decided that First Mortgage Bonds were the safest investments that paid a satisfactory rate of interest.

"Then I looked around for a good company, and I selected the Federal Bond & Mortgage Company.

"What's been the result? Well, I'll tell you this, and let you be the judge: I've retired, and my wife and I are living very comfortably. My son and daughter are in good colleges and they will both graduate, too.



"That's what investing in the Federal Bond & Mortgage Company's securities has done for me, and for my family."

The First Mortgage Bonds offered by the Federal Bond & 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.

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Detroit, Mich.

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Name _____

Address _____

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Griswold Street at Clifford
Detroit

(2136)

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Michigan can well afford to increase its Alfalfa acreage. The Michigan State College recommends summer seeding in regions short in Alfalfa.

We can supply you with hardy, dependable seed. A postcard will bring you recommendations for summer seeding.

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU SEED SERVICE

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Get Your M. B. F. Protective Service Sign

Post it as a warning to crooked agents and thieves.

We are selling it at cost—25c each. Fill out the coupon and forward with 25 cents. Additional signs can be bought at the same price.



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Mount Clemens, Michigan.

Please send me by return mail one of your Protective Service Bureau Signs. I enclose twenty-five cents (25c) to cover cost of same including mailing charges.

Name _____ R. F. D. No. _____

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The Collection Box

The purpose of this department is to protect our subscribers from fraudulent dealings or unfair treatment by persons or concerns at a distance.

In every case we will do our best to make a satisfactory settlement or force action, for which no charge for our services will ever be made, providing:

- 1.—The claim is made by a paid-up subscriber to The Business Farmer.
- 2.—The claim is not more than 6 mos. old.
- 3.—The claim is not local or between people within easy distance of one another. These should be settled at first hand and not attempted by mail.

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

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

Report Ending June 14, 1928

Total Number Claims Filed	3,213
Amount Involved	\$35,877.08
Total Number Claims Settled	2,692
Amount Secured	\$88,408.47

MAKING A FLAG

By Douglas Malloch

"How do we make a flag, mother?"
I thought my mother would say,
"With needle and thread and stripes of red"—
But that isn't at all the way.
I sat and whittled, and sister cut,
And mother helped us to sew it—"But,"
She said, "there is more than a sewing-bag
And cloth and scissors to making a flag."

"How do you mean 'there's more,' mother?"

And then my mother began
To tell us again of the minutemen,
And of many a splendid man.
She said, "The flag that a country needs
Is made of honest and noble deeds,
And never letting your banner drag
In peace or battle—that's making a flag."

"How can I make a flag, mother?"
She said to me, "Just be true,
And obey the laws, and be good, because
That's something we all can do.
It's loving the right, and hating the wrong,
And helping the whole, wide world along,
It isn't just of our land to brag,
But making it better—that's making a flag!"

A HUSBAND'S TRIBUTE

DO you recall our challenge to E. M. C.'s husband in the May 26th issue to come forth and tell us how his wife makes him happy? Well, like the good sport he is, he responded, and here we have his answer.

"It is something new for me to write to the Farm Home Department, but it would not be quite fair not to respond to such a toast, especially since the editor has called upon me to do so.

"Somehow I cannot tell just why I love my wife, but aside from that unexplainable something that makes me satisfied and happy I will sum up briefly a few reasons that seem important.

"She makes home a pleasant place to live in, keeping everything as neat and comfortable as possible.

"She keeps within the limits of our income. We always talk things over and plan together.

"Last but not least, as a cook she certainly suits my taste.—Mr. E. M. C."

This last named reason, I know, will cause many a good wife to inwardly chuckle, and will bring to mind the truth of that old, worn-out adage about the road to a man's heart lying through his stomach. It is interesting to observe with how many men the age-old question, "Do you love her?" invariably boils down to, "Can she cook?" This seeming grossness on the part of husbands has chilled the romantic spirit of countless brides. Can't you just hear them saying in disgust, "Oh, you! All you think about is eating!"? But if they are sensible, they soon realize that there is nothing like good food to create a sense of well being in the human body, especially in the male human body. And if we feel well and are healthy, we are almost certain to be happy. We can stand an awful lot of hard work and trouble if our "victuals" agree with us.

"Mr. E. M. C.'s" description of why he loves his wife reminds me of a little anecdote. A young husband had just told his wife that he loved her, but she, no longer content with the general statement of fact, wanted details.

"Why do you love me?" she asked. "Tell me some reasons." The husband frowned in perplexity, nobly trying to analyze his affection.

"Well, I love you, because—because you're YOU; and then, of course, there's your cooking."

"Wouldn't you love me," she queried anxiously, "if I couldn't cook?" "Yes, sure I would," he answered, "but the fact that you can makes loving you easier."

Your visit to "Our Page" has been very pleasant, "Mr. E. M. C." and we express the hearty wish that you may call again.

BOYS' SUMMER SUITS HAVE MANNISH OUT

SUMMER suits for small boys may be made in one or two-piece styles with straight trousers. Simple, straight trousers give the suit a more mannish appearance than knickers and even the boy under eight years old prefers his clothing to look mannish and tailored. Straight trousers also do away with elastics which may cut off



THE FARM HOME

A DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN
Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS:—Elsewhere on this page this issue, we have a letter from a man who says it is a new thing for him to write to the Farm Home Department. This statement of his has set us to thinking. It would be a new experience for many men. Seldom do we have a masculine caller, and then it is generally by accident. They arrive by some circuitous route, referred by another department, and are quite amazed and a little embarrassed to find themselves "among the ladies."

Yet why shouldn't they take an interest in the Farm Home Department, read "Our Page," and write in occasionally? Ask one of them that, though, and he will probably reply, "Oh, that's not for me; that's woman's stuff." They will carefully read all the material contained in the poultry, veterinary, and other departments, but they will pass by the Farm Home Department as though it were written in a foreign language.

But even the most masculine of men in their everyday life do not care to spend all their time in the baryard. They like to come into the house of an evening, wash up, discard their mud laden shoes, slip into soft carpet slippers, and sit down comfortably after supper with a pipe among the books, magazines, lace doilies, and other paraphernalia of home in the mellow glow of the lamplight.

True, there is much on the woman's page that a man would not find of interest, but there is much, also, that we are sure he would enjoy if he would once bring himself to read it. The latch string of the Farm Home Department is always out to whosoever would enter, and to all members of the family we extend a cordial welcome to "come in and bide the time of day." Just because you happen to be a husband, father, or brother do not think that there is no place for you here, for after all this is essentially a department of the home, and what would home be like, we ask you, "without a man in the house?"

*Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor*

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

circulation and they are easier to keep clean and to iron because the elastic does not have to be changed. The two-piece suit may have a free-hanging smock or a coat-like overblouse. The trousers may be held in place by buttons on a well-fitting underwaist or blouse which should be long enough to stay in place. If preferred, elastic may be used at the top of the trousers but it should always be one inch wide and not tight enough to leave a mark on the child's body.

Cheerful colors in summer materials may be used for little boys' suits and yet avoid a girlish appearance. For warm weather, English prints or percale shirts with colored linen trousers are attractive. The shirts

may have sports collars and turn-back cuffs of linen to match the trousers. Pongee and cotton broadcloth are also good materials for warm weather. Double-breasted pongee suits with scalloped collars are being shown in the stores this season.

All garments should allow plenty of freedom and in no way restrict the body. Good growth and development can be interfered with by ill-selected and adjusted suspenders and belt which bring the weight of heavy long or short trousers on the shoulders and hips. If blouses and coats are cut too high at the back of the neck, the head and shoulders are forced forward and depress the chest.

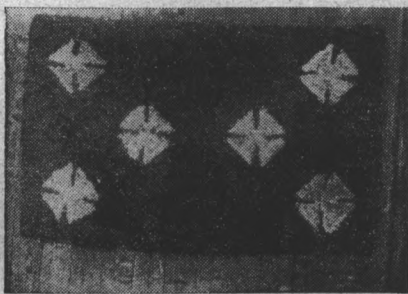
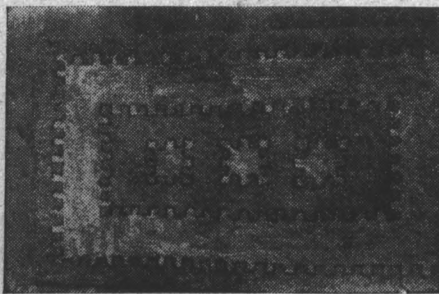
Rugs Hooked From Rags

OF COURSE all farmers' wives know how popular are the hooked rugs of our grandmothers' day; probably many of these same wives would like to try making some, but doubtless few of them realize that their husband's worn out overalls and faded work shirts can be made into charming rugs.

For a long time I had wanted to try my hand at making a hooked rug, but never felt like spending the ten or fifteen dollars that most advertisers asked for rug outfits; so one day I got my husband to make a frame of light wood (my frame is picture molding which we happened to have, and it is two feet square) and bring in from the barn some gunny sacks. I invested twenty-five cents in an old fashioned rug hook. I cut up the overalls and shirts into narrow strips about one-fourth to one-half inch wide according to the weight of the material and as long as possible, of course, discarding seams, hems, etc. I divided my material of each color into two equal parts so I would have some idea how well it would hold out, and then was ready to begin.

The sack I cut two inches larger on all four sides than I wanted the rug, and those two inches I turned under carefully on a thread for a hem, basting it. Next I drew my design also following threads so it would be square on the completed rug. Rug designs stamped on paper can be bought for a quarter or more according to size, or one can invent one's own designs.

A rug twenty-four by thirty-four is a nice size to start on. Sew the rug securely to the frame, using strong twine. Have the edge of the rug just meet the inside edge of the frame. Of course the rug is longer than the frame, but when the rug on the frame has been completed the finished end of the rug can be pulled over the frame and the remaining rug fitted into the frame and completed. The double edge is a little hard to do, but the completed rug with the edge nicely finished is well worth the effort, I think. If the hem is turned back and sewed after the rug is hooked, it wears out before any other part is worn and leaves a ragged edge which is hard to repair. The rug being finished as I described



Two hooked rugs of pretty design made by Mrs. W. W. Moore, Grand Traverse county.

makes it lie flat and being heavier the edge stays in place nicely.

Hold the rug with the pattern toward you, the ball of rags under the frame, and insert the hook through the burlap, pull the end of rag up through about an inch, skip two or three threads in the burlap, and pull up a loop about one half inch above the sack; continue in this way until the rag is all used, leaving the ends on the upper side. Insert the new rag in the same hole and continue until the design is worked in. Care must be taken not to crowd over the foundation threads too much.

In my rug, made of overalls and shirts, I used the darkest blue for border, the medium blue for background, and the lightest blue for the design. I used a narrow line of black (my small boy's black stocking legs cut round and round) to outline the designs, also to separate the border from the main part of the rug.

Underwear colored pretty shades and cut round and round, being careful to cut the seams no wider, makes most attractive and easily hooked rugs. I also made a woolen rug from the scraps left after cutting blocks for a quilt.

I think most hooked rugs are clipped after making, but I left mine in the loops, and like them better that way. However, I cut the ends even with the loops.

I have made five rugs of different sizes, and all they have cost has been fifteen cents for dye and twenty-five cents for the hook.—Mrs. W. W. Moore, Grand Traverse County.

MAKE BAKING SUGGESTION

TO make a cake lighter and nicer, sift baking soda in the flour instead of dissolving it in hot water or milk when mixing the ingredients. This is especially true in making chocolate cake. This method of mixing baking powder applies to cakes and other recipes.

Folks at Our House Like—

I am sending a pickle recipe which has been much praised. I have used several combinations of vegetables in it, including carrots and wax beans besides those called for in the recipe. Just be sure to have the right quantities.

Edith's Mustard Pickles.—1 qt. large cucumbers cut in pieces; 1 qt. small cucumbers; 1 qt. large tomatoes; 3 heads cauliflower; 2 qts. small onions; 6 red and green peppers cut in strips. Put all in separate dishes of salt water over night. In the morning cook in separate dishes of water until tender. Then put together and boil a short time in the following paste: 1 oz. tumeric; ½ lb. ground mustard; 2 cups flour; 7 cups sugar; 1 gal. vinegar.—Mrs. F. L. S., Traverse City, Mich.

(Editor's Note: How about that recipe scrap book? Are YOU keeping one for future reference?)

Favorite Songs

WHERE THE SILVERY COLORADO WENDS ITS WAY

As the twilight softly gathers
Round my house among the hills,
And it seems all nature settles down to rest;

Then I sit and sadly ponder,
And my heart with longing fills
As I oftentimes dream of one that I love best.

We were wedded in the springtime,
Our hearts they knew no pain.
Fair nature seemed to smile on us that day;

Now she's sleeping 'neath the lilacs
And will ne'er come back again
Where the silvery Colorado wends its way.

Chorus:

There's a sob on every breeze,
There's a sigh comes from the trees,
And the mocking bird he sings a saddened lay;
While the sunbeams creep no more
Round my cheerless cabin door,
Where the silvery Colorado wends its way.

The silvery snow is gleaming
On yon distant mountain side,
Where we often used to ramble, Nell and I;
And the birds are gaily singing
In the valley far below,
Where I hope some day to lay me down and die;
Our lives were gay and happy
In the shadow of the hills.
My heart beats fonder for her day by day;
And I hear her presence near me as I sit alone tonight,
Where the silvery Colorado wends its way.

What To Eat

For Mothers.—Are you expecting a little new comer in your family? Or perhaps he has already arrived and you are nursing him. In either case, it is very important that you should eat the right kind of food in order that the tiny life so dependent upon you shall receive the proper nourishment. The diet for both expectant and nursing mothers is the same.

It is important to drink large quantities of fluids because they dilute whatever poisons the body may be harboring, and increase elimination both through the bowels and kidneys. Six to eight glasses of water and one quart of milk should be taken daily.

Meat (once a day or three times a week). Poultry. Fish. Oysters (in season). Eggs (not oftener than once a day). Breads (not fresh), preferably breads made of whole grain flour. Vegetables: Starchy—potatoes, spaghetti, macaroni, rice. (These are all potato substitutes); green—spinach, carrots, green beans, asparagus, peas, tomatoes, lettuce, chard, onions, cauliflower, cabbage, beets, squash, turnips, etc. Cereals—especially cooked cereals; cornmeal is particularly valuable, entire wheat, oatmeal, farina, hominy, rice, bran. Soups—(Greasy soups and stews not advisable). Fruits—ripe raw fruits in season, oranges, grapefruit, grapes, peaches, apples, figs, pears, apricots. Cooked fruits—prunes, rhubarb, apple sauce, etc.

The following items must be stricken from the diet list as unhealthful both to the mother and child:

Rich or underdone pastries, heavy puddings, fried foods, doughnuts, fritters, croquettes, pickles, mince meat, baked beans, pork, veal, nuts, candies in quantity, highly seasoned foods, more than 1

Aids to Good Dressing



PATTERNS

6165.—An attractive dress that has dignity and charm for the mature figure. Note its slenderizing attributes—the "V" neck, the long lines of the waist, the pleats. The only horizontal note is the belt, and if this is made of the self material it will not noticeably detract from the general up-and-down effect. Dull finished satin, rayon flat crepe, linen, voile, pique are suitable materials. Cut in 8 sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, and 52 inch bust measure. A 44 inch size requires 4 1/2 yards of 59 inch material.

6167.—This dainty, youthful model will be welcomed by our younger, more slender sisters. Here we have a new and pleasing treatment of the popular handkerchief-scarf collar. Printed and plain voile or crepe de chine will be the most attractive materials to use, although any of the numerous cotton prints will be found to make up satisfactorily.

Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18 year size requires 4 1/2 yards of 35 inch or wider material if dress and collar are made of one material. Otherwise, 2 1/2 yards will be required with 1 1/2 yards of contrasting material.

SHOPPER'S NOTEBOOK

With the advance of the season, gray is becoming more popular, especially for one-color ensembles of coat, dress, hat, and shoes.

Stockings too short in the foot frequently cause bunions. Stockings that are too large cause blisters and callouses. Know exactly what your size is and wear it.

Dark shoes are more flattering to the feet than light ones. Strapped slippers are more graceful than oxfords. The "T" shaped strap is particularly good for a broad foot as it tends to make the foot look longer and narrower. Do not wear "fussy" shoes if your feet are not pretty and slender.

Hats made of pique are being worn with cotton sports costumes and summer dresses.

BE SURE TO GIVE SIZE

**ALL PATTERNS 13c EACH—
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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

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THE BUSINESS FARMER
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

cupful of tea and coffee daily, alcohol in any form.

Proteins, especially those contained in meat and eggs, tax the kidney activity. It is far easier for the body to take care of milk, fish, fowl, and vegetable protein. It is impossible to thrive on foods poor in vitamins and lime. The baby is growing and must build bone and teeth. He should obtain sufficient lime from the food which he obtains from his mother to make his bony framework sturdy. The best bread and cereals are those containing whole grain. The latter has both the germ and the husk which are rich in vitamins. The best desserts are fruit and simple puddings. The fewer pastries the better.

These diet suggestions are taken from the diet cards distributed by the Michigan Department of Health Bureau of Child Hygiene and Public Health Nursing.

Personal Column

Song Requests: The Bald Headed End of the Broom; Bad Companion; Sweet Rosie O'Grady; Oh, Susannah; When You and I Were Seventeen; The Old Hickory Cane.

WOMEN'S EXCHANGE

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

193.—Primrose cream separator for Guernsey heifer or 2 heifer calves.—Mrs. H. Goetz, R. 3, Adrian, Mich.

194.—Named, mixed gladiolas and dahlias for phlox, chrysantheums.—Mrs. Blanche Force, R. 4, Mason, Mich.

Tricks in Trade of Home Dressmaking

By MRS. DORA R. BARNES

Couching.—III. 29.—Two threads are used in making this stitch and they may be of two colors. One is held in place on the material with the left hand. The second thread is used in making the stitches which hold the first thread in place. These stitches are made over the first thread and at right angles to it and make 1/4-inch to 1/2-inch long on the wrong side.

Portuguese Laid Work.—III. 30.—Look at the illustration and see how it is made. III. 31. Two Sided Turkish Stitch. Two colors of thread are used. See illustration for making. III. 32. Combination of outline stitch and French knots. III. 33. Combination of running stitch and lazy daisy stitch. Two colors of thread may be used.

III. 34. French Knots. Bring the needle through to right side of material where knot is to be made. Take a tiny stitch and hold needle firmly with left hand, wrap the thread two or three times around the needle, bring needle through and then stitch it down through material near point it came out, pushing the coil of thread close to cloth and holding it there while needle is drawn through to wrong

195.—50-egg incubator for 9x12 Congoleum (Gold Seal) rug.—Mrs. Gerald Biffin, R. 1, Paris, Mich.

196.—Lady's good blue coat, size 42, for two weaned pigs.—Mrs. H. Goetz, R. 3, Adrian, Mich.

Klever Kiddies

I had been teaching my five-year-old son the alphabet. Little three-year-old son listened attentively. Later he brought me some letters saying, "Mama, this is whoa and this gee."

"And what is the next, Son?", I asked. Real loud, he replied, "Giddap."—Mrs. O. C. M., Saginaw, Mich.

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.)

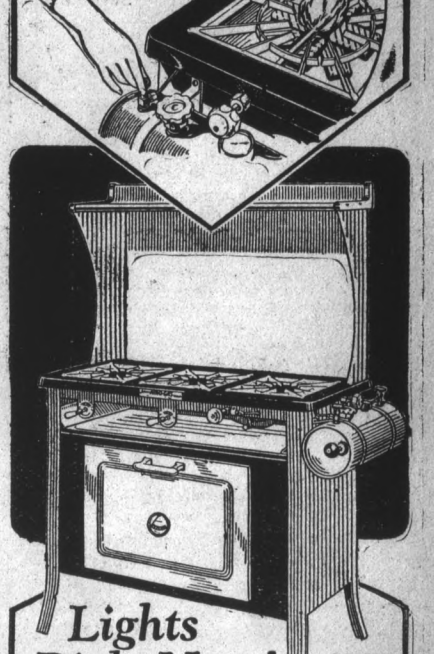
Spraying, Dusting and Fumigating of Plants.—By A. Freeman Mason, Department of Horticulture, University of Maryland. The practical gardener, fruitgrower, and farmer will find this book extremely useful in helping him to recognize and control the insects and diseases which attacks plants. In addition to spray calendars, identification, and control measures for the pests which attack the various fruits and vegetables this book gives the latest developments in spraying and dusting materials and machinery, seed treatment, and soil sterilization, and the principles underlying the successful control of all pests. (MacMillan Company, publishers. Price, \$5.00.)

We like M. B. F. from front cover to back. Every item is always interesting. —Grover Stoudt, Calhoun County.

New Gas Starter

PATENTS PENDING

Strike a match
Turn a Valve



Lights
Right Now!

Model
328

THE new Coleman Instant Gas Starter is standard equipment on all Coleman Air-O-Gas Stoves. Now you can have a stove that makes its own gas.... and with a starter that lights instantly! Just strike a match, turn a valve and it lights right now. Provides full cooking heat.... on all burners.... in less than a minute. Many other new improvements you will enjoy....

—New Even-Heat Burners.
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—New Beauty.... Handsome models in varied sizes and styles. Attractive finishes of snow-white porcelain, rich French grey enamel, black Japan.... shining nickel trimmings.
—No Installation Necessary—No piping. Coleman Air-O-Gas Stoves make their own gas. They give you modern gas service wherever you live. Use any good grade of untreated motor fuel.

Ask Your Dealer for a demonstration. Write us for full description and prices. Address Dept. MB-22. THE COLEMAN LAMP & STOVE CO. General Offices: WICHITA, KAN., U.S.A. Factories: Wichita, Chicago, Toronto. Branches: Philadelphia, Chicago, Los Angeles.

Coleman Air-O-Gas PRESSURE STOVES (AO-22)

Cuticura Soap Is Pure and Sweet Ideal for Children

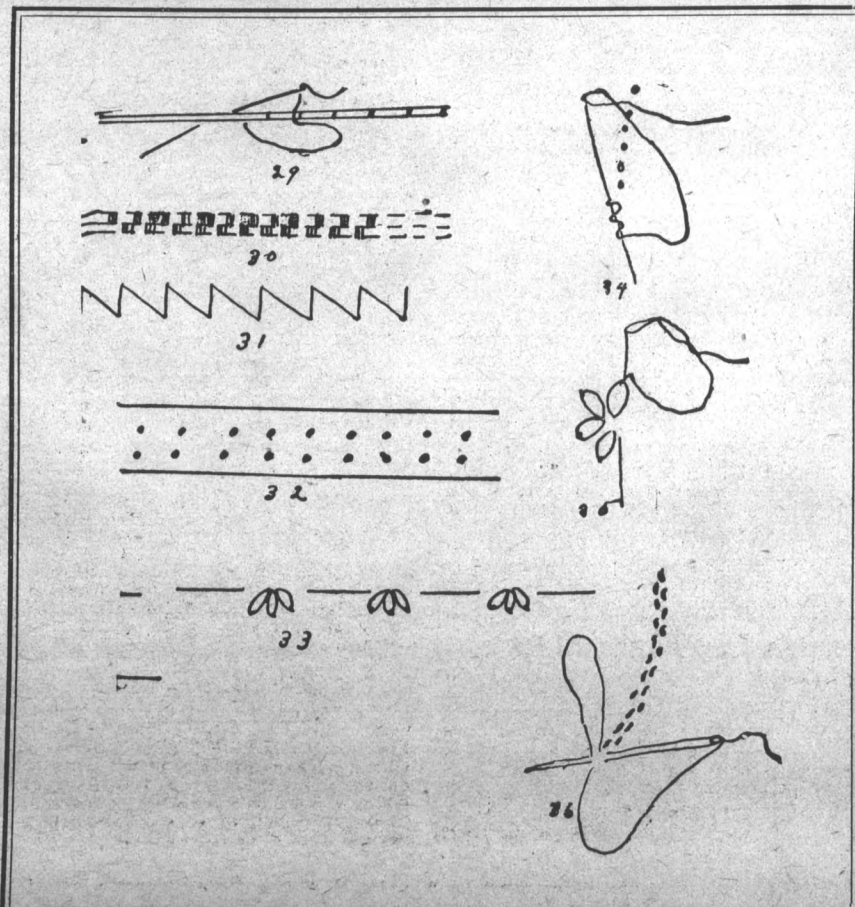
Sample Soap, Ointment, Talcum free. Address: Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. R, Malden, Mass.

Wisconsin Dairy Land

In upper Wisconsin, the best dairy and general crop state in the Union, where the cow is queen. The Soo Line Railway is selling cut over land in the rapidly growing dairy sections at low prices. Liberal contracts, fifteen years to pay. Ask for booklet 50 and about homeseekers rates.

H. S. FUNSTON, 800 LINE BLDG. Minneapolis Minnesota

PLEASE MENTION
THE BUSINESS FARMER
WHEN WRITING TO
ADVERTISERS



THE CHILDREN'S HOUR CLUB

Motto: Do Your Best
Colors: Blue and Gold

Ethel Fay Sharp, President
Helen B. Kinnison, Vice-President
Uncle Ned, Secretary-Treasurer

As a member of The Children's Hour Club I pledge myself:

- To live a Christian life and keep the Ten Commandments.
- To do my best in everything I do.
- To be true to my country, the United States of America.
- To do at least one good deed each day.
- To assist the less fortunate than I.
- To be considerate of others.
- To be kind to people and to animals.
- To become educated.
- To always conduct myself in a way that is becoming to a lady or gentleman.

DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS: Our drawing contest is coming along just fine, with lots and lots of entries, but it is still too early to tell who is going to win as the closing date is a couple of days off yet and every mail is bringing more pictures. I can plainly see that many of our future artists and cartoonists will come from Michigan farms.

And now for another contest—one that is different than any other we have ever had. It is called "Descriptive Names of Cities" and I am indebted to Mrs. John Hooper, of Eastport for the idea. In fact she made it all up and I am using it because I think you will like it. Each one of the following sentences describe the name of a Michigan town or city and you are to figure them out. The first four to send in correct lists will receive Mystery Prizes and the contest closes June 28th. If four correct lists have not been received by that time it will be the nearest correct that win.

1. A hard, smooth stone.
2. A shelter for ships and "terra firma."
3. To journey and a large town.
4. A conflict and a small stream.
5. Very fine and swift moving water.
6. A boy's nickname and a boy.
7. Just purchased and a harbor.
8. A very religious person and a boy's name.
9. An arm of the sea and a large, thickly populated place.
10. A harbor and a large U. S. lake.
11. A girl's name and a vine covered retreat.
12. Of extra good quality.

I will help you out by telling you the answer to the last one is Superior and you will have to figure out the others. They are all easy because they are towns and cities you talk about almost every day so do not be afraid to tackle it. If you like this kind of a contest just say so in your letter and we will have more of them from time to time. Of course, we will have many other kinds as well because having one kind all the time would not be much fun, would it? I think it would grow tiresome if there was no change.

Did you pass your grades in school this year? I hope so. Good-bye until next issue.—UNCLE NED.

Our Boys and Girls

Dear Uncle Ned and Cousins:—I have not written since Christmas time so thought I had better write. I haven't been at home to write as I have been on a trip to Dayton, Akron and Marion, Ohio, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, back to Cleveland and Toledo, Ohio, and home. I sure had a dandy time and saw lots of country.

I saw Ethel Fay Sharp's letter in the Children's Hour requesting me to write and I guess it was about time I was being requested.

I am plowing for beans at the present time. I will get one-third of them for my share. I like farm work real well.

I think it is all right for the girls to use powder if they don't go too far with it. It is also all right for them to wear knickers around home but not to go away in.

We take the M. B. F. in our home and like it very well. I always read the

Children's Hour and am going to try my luck in some of the contests some day.

Well, I guess I better quit. Will be glad to have the cousins write to me and will answer all letters. Would like to have our President write me a letter, too.—Carroll G. Culbert, R. 1, Jonesville, Mich.

—Welcome back, Carroll. I thought you had deserted us. Don't let that happen again, will you? All right, I'll forgive you then.—Uncle Ned.

Uncle Ned:—Would you please print the enclosed verses on Our Page? If so I will thank you very much. I feel that I should remember my dear deceased father in some way. It is not a very satisfying remembrance but when fate is formed we must "do our best" alone. Last Father's Day we were happy but not happy enough for we realized not the future sadness that time held for us. But the day is here and Father's Day it is and we are all looking forth to the day when we shall all be as one. But it is a life we must all pass through in darkness or in light. I remain, faithfully for Our Page.—"Eathel Fay," Akron, Mich.

In Memoriam of Father's Day
Father's Day, yes Father's Day
Brings forth a memory dear,
A vacant chair, a bleeding heart,
A sandy mound, and trickling tear.

A longing sad with painful throbs,
A white carnation sweet,
In honor of the one we loved,
With words we can't repeat.

A father, loving father,
Who reared and cherished me,
And toiled and labored heavy,
For his dear family.

He was a true companion,
In sorrow and in pain,
He always did his very best,
At any loss or gain.

But did the thought e'er crumble,
Through my vacant mind,
That some day I would miss him,
When I was left behind?

I miss his dear gentle voice,
I miss his toil and care,
There is a tear drop twinkling,
As I see his vacant chair.

But father's resting safely,
On Jesus' throne this day,
While we wear a white carnation,
Are wearing in reply.

—Your poem is very nice, Ethel, and I am glad to publish it. It is true that we fail to appreciate how dear our loved ones are to us until they are taken away. Then it is too late to show them the love we would like to.—Uncle Ned.

OUR 4-H BOYS and GIRLS

Gogebic County

Ten garden clubs and seven calf clubs have been organized in Gogebic county. Crops and canning clubs will complete the summer club activities.

Ottawa County

The work of 11 girls who are members of a clothing club at Conklin in Ottawa county has been commended by state club leaders. These girls, under the leadership of Miss Augusta Nussdorfer, arranged a good exhibit of the clothing which they had made and conducted a program which included songs, recitations and instrumental music.

Antrim County

A 4-H forestry club has been organized in Antrim county. High school boys from Mancelona make up the membership. P. E. Heim, county agricultural agent is leader for the group.

Money in Club Work

Herbert Miller, a Wayne county boy, enrolled in a dairy calf club in 1922. In 1927, at the State Holstein sale held at East Lansing, Herbert sold three heifers for \$800, and at this year's sale at the same place he sold two heifers for \$500. The sale of those animals is paying Herbert's way through college.

Another former club boy, Raymond Cirrbach, Saline, sold a Guernsey heifer for which he paid \$100 at a gain of \$275 over the cost price. This animal was sold at the consignment sale held recently at East Lansing. Raymond, who is better known throughout the State for his work with purebred hogs than with dairy cattle, will enter college this fall.

Hillsdale County

Hillsdale county potato club members are using 40 sacks of seed potatoes. The seed was purchased from a former club boy, James Meeks, North Adams, who is carrying the lessons that he learned in

club activities into the conduct of his farming business.

A Guernsey bull recently bought by dairy club members in Hillsdale county makes the second sire of this breed owned by the boys and girls.

W. C. Nason, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, recently inspected the club building owned by the 4-H clubs in Hillsdale county. Mr. Nason says that this is the only building in the United States which is owned by club members and used as a county community building.

Barry County

All members in 22 of the 24 clubs in Barry county completed their projects. An exhibit of articles made by the club at the Shultz school will be shown at the State Fair this fall.

Ionia County

The Ionia county board of supervisors will be asked for an increased appropriation to maintain club work as a consequence of the program completed under the leadership of Mrs. Jessie Adgate, Lyons. Mrs. Adgate is a local woman who believed that the training furnished by club projects to boys and girls was too valuable to be lost, and she has performed the work of a club agent as far as the small budget available would permit. Out of the 20 clubs organized, 13 had a 100 per cent of the members who finished.

Made 1,073 Garments

The 380 members of the clothing clubs in Ingham, Gladwin, Charlevoix, Antrim, Lenawee, Ottawa, and Shiawassee counties who received certificates at the completion of their projects made 1,073 garments which were worth \$686.

Oakland County

The Kiwanis club of Pontiac is sponsoring corn and potato clubs in the vicinity of that city.

The Children's Hour



MAN AND DONKEY HAULING OLIVES
Woodrow Schweitzer, age 12, of Bay Port, is the young artist who drew this picture. Can you do better?

Tongue Twisters

My grandmother sent me a new fashioned three cornered, cambric, country cut handkerchief, not an old fashioned, three cornered, cambric, country cut handkerchief.

Robert Rowley rolled a round roll round; a round roll Robert Rowley rolled round; if Robert Rowley rolled a round roll round where is the roll Robert Rowley rolled round?—"Curley" Forest Denney, Tipton, Mich.

When a twister a twisting will twist him a twist; for the twisting of his twist, he three times doth intwist; but if one of the twines of the twist do untwist, the



A NEW YORK FRIEND

We want you to meet a friend of Our Page who lives in the state of New York, Martha E. Hann, R. 1, Franklinville. Martha was born in Michigan and she hopes that some day she will again live here as she thinks it is a wonderful state. Of course, all of us know it is.

twine that untwisteth, untwisteth he twist.

Untwirling the twine that untwisteth between, he twirls with the twister the two in a twine; then thrice having twisted the twines of the twine, he twisteth the twine he had twisted in twain; the twain that in twining, before in the twine, as twines are intwisted; he now doth untwine; 'twixt the twain inter-twisting a twine more between, he, twirling his twister, makes a twist of twine.—Genevieve Fritzsche, R. 1, Ruth, Mich.

Riddles

What is black within, red without, and four corners round about? A chimney.—"Curley" Forest Denney, Tipton, Mich.

What shoemaker makes shoes without leather, with all the four elements put together? Fire and water, earth and air, every customer takes two pair. A blacksmith.

A riddle, a riddle, as I suppose, a hundred eyes and never a nose. A sieve.—Pauline Loomis, East Jordan, Mich.

What goes faster up hill than down? Fire.—Sophia Kopaczski, R. 1, Box 16, Standish, Mich.

Jokes

A SENTENCE

Teacher: "Johnny, make a sentence with the words defeat, defence and detail in it."

Johnny: "A cat jumped over defence and defeat went over before detail."—Louise Vanderswag, Box 252, Spring Lake, Mich.

THE SAME WAY

She: "Love is made the same as it always was."

He: "How can you tell?"

She: "I've just read of a Greek maiden who sat and listened to a lyre all night."—Velma Moore, R. 1, Lake City, Mich.

A Game to Play

NAME WRITING RACE

ARRANGE teams on opposite sides of a table. Hand a long slip of paper and a pencil to two players sitting opposite at the head of the table. At the signal to "go," the two players holding the paper write their last names upon it and pass the slip on to the next player on their side. The second player on each team must write the first name of the preceding player in its proper place on the slip, his own last name directly under that of the preceding player. This continues until the paper reaches the last player, who follows the example of the other players, leaving space for his first name. The slips are then passed back to the head of the table, where the first name of the last man of each team must be written down by its first player at the head of the table, who then stands and holds the paper above his head. The first team through wins. Each player must give the player next following him his first name. The last player on each team will have to shout his name, so that the one at the head of the table may be able to fill it in before ending the race.

ADDRESS YOUR LETTERS:

UNCLE NED,
The Business Farmer,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

CROP REPORTS

Lenawee (W.).—Everything growing after rains. Oats, barley, and hay look good. Some alfalfa will be cut next week. Corn not all planted yet; some being cultivated. Wheat is heading, what there is; very thin on ground. Some mysterious fires in community; schoolhouse, stores, dwelling and barns being burned by fire-bug. No grain left on farms. Eggs getting scarce. Pastures fair.—C. B., June 12.

Hillsdale (N. W.).—Still cold, rained almost all of last week. Some reporting corn has rotted and corn that is up is very poor color. Quite an acreage of potatoes and cucumbers being planted this year. Cut worms are quite bad and there seems to be something, a worm or a bug, cutting the leaves off of the trees in the woods. Had quite a hard frost the night of June 2nd, that hurt gardens quite a lot. Strawberries beginning to ripen.—C. H., June 11.

Oakland (N. W.).—So much rain, no crops can be put in or the ground fitted for crops. Pasture doing fine, getting ahead of the stock. Good weather for fruit; so cold insects cannot harm it. Wool sold at fifty cents a pound. Lots of buyers looking after it. Alfalfa will be ready to cut before beans are planted.—J. D. C., June 8.

Huron (E.).—Weather conditions bad for hoe crop past ten days. Further damage by a two inch rain; will result in increase of buckwheat sowing; for the past three seasons great loss has incurred on winter crop including lucern by poor surface drainage. The use of larger plows and neglect of water furrows is a prime

LIKE A LETTER FROM HOME

DEAR EDITOR:—Am renewing for three years. It is just like getting a letter from home and when it arrives I stop work to look it over.—L. H. Robbins, Cheboygan County.

cause; poor plowing. Oats and barley have suffered to a less extent. You can travel for miles without finding farm hands employed by the year. Farm systems are changing. At a recent federal loan foreclosure a local bank took it over; 80 A., \$4,000 plus interest. Quotations from Bad Axe: Grain prices are local and uneven; milk, \$1.80; eggs, 24c.—E. R., June 11.

Charlevoix.—This is surely a great country. Land good and prices good for good stuff. Good markets to summer resorts. Stock very high and unable to buy more here now. Horses, \$350 for fair team. Cows not for sale. Pastures fine. Saw field corn up Saturday; first seen this year. Though rather cool for us southerners it is not too uncomfortable. Everybody busy getting in potatoes. Oats and wheat look better here than in Kent county. Gardens all up here. Plenty of work exchanged around here; helps newcomers. People very neighborly. There are plenty of vacant farms. Believe there will be a good acreage of potatoes. Wisconsin friends report more potatoes being put in than usual there this year. What does that mean? I don't know about what acreage of beans will be; can tell later.—S. K. W., June 10.

Alpena.—Weather cold for this time of year. Hay crop not very good here. Lots of potatoes being planted. Quotations from Spratt: Wheat, \$1.60; oats, 80c; rye, 95c; beans, \$8.50; potatoes, 25c; butter, 45c; eggs, 22c.—R. W. H., June 11.

Saginaw.—We have had a heavy rain, delaying farm work. Some beans and corn drowned out. Corn all in and seems to be a good stand; some big enough to cultivate. About two-thirds of beans in. There will be a larger acreage of beans than last year. Wheat is coming fair to good. Rye is heading out, but thin and short acreage. Hay will be a small crop. Potatoes not planted yet; there will be a larger acreage than formerly. Oats good. Quotations from Hemlock: Wheat, \$1.65; corn, \$1.00; oats, 68c; rye, \$1.25; beans, \$9.55; potatoes, \$2.00; butter, 44c; eggs, 27c.—F. D., June 11.

Midland.—Corn still looking sick. Cold and raining. Beans put in early are not a very good stand and don't look healthy. Getting late for beans and lots of ground ready but don't dare to put them in. They are working in the sugar beets and they are looking fine. We need warm weather. Quotations from Midland: Wheat, \$1.65; corn, \$1.00; oats, 68c; rye, \$1.26; beans, \$9.55; potatoes, \$1.25; butter, 44c; eggs, 25c.—B. V. C., June 10.

Montcalm.—Lots of rain and cold weather. Seeding very poor. Corn coming up. We were visited by frost June 2nd. Farmers busy planting beans and potatoes. Fall grain looking very poor. Hogs high. Veal higher. Cattle highest. Quotations from Stanton: Wheat, \$1.60; corn, 50c; oats, 65c; rye, \$1.16; beans, \$9.15; potatoes, 30c; butter, 45c; eggs, 25c.—Mrs. C. T., June 11.

Genesee.—Cold weather and rains have set farm work back about two weeks. Some beans that were planted will be replanted. Oats looking good. A large acreage of late potatoes

Pastures are good and hay will be a good crop. Very little marketing being done. A large amount of fertilizer is being sown this spring with all crops. Quotations from Flint: Wheat, \$1.57; corn, \$1.10; oats, 75c; rye, \$1.15; beans, \$9.60; potatoes, \$2.15; butter, 48c; eggs, 28c.—H. S., June 12.

(Continued on page 23)

HISTORY OF FARMERS' CLUB MOVEMENT IN MICHIGAN

(Continued from Page 3)

There has occasionally been a woman vice-president, a woman on the executive board and a woman treasurer.

In 1912 dues were changed to 20c per family with a minimum of \$2.00 and a maximum of \$5.00. 55 clubs paid dues. In 1913, 120 active clubs reported in 35 counties and 53 clubs paid their annual dues. In 1919 club membership dues were changed to \$5.00 minimum and the annual dues 50c per family. The clubs did not take kindly to this advance in price and our attendance has decreased from year to year. Last year, 1927, the dues were placed at the flat rate of \$5.00.

But let us look back now the 35 years and see what has been accomplished for the rural population. Our association was ever alert to legislative matters. We have always had our committees on State and National affairs and a member in the legislative committee made up of members of the different state organizations.

D. M. Beckwith of Howell for years represented us on the Board of Anti-Saloon League and we have always stood pat for the dries. We stood for woman's suffrage, for rural free delivery, for parcel post rates, for good roads.

The programs of the olden days were timely. Aside from our own club workers we were helped by members of the faculty of the then M. A. C., of the U. of M., the different State departments and Horatio Earle did much to awaken interest in good roads. The meetings were all held in the Senate Chamber and no session was complete without readings and music.

MUSINGS OF A PLAIN FARMER

By A. P. BALLARD

IT'S a beautiful Sabbath morning and I am acting the role of goose Gibbie. Only it happens to be a turkey instead of a goose.

The manager of the poultry department has assigned me this position while she and the children attend church.

I am supposed to stalk this witch and locate her nest. Then make a geographical report of my findings. It's a gum shoe job!

I'll take this opportunity to investigate my experimental plot of alfalfa that I just threw on last spring without preparation.

The ancient Romans kissed the ground after seeding. I didn't do this but the new seedlings have come up in good shape.

In this case my gambling with nature has taken the place of the disk. However, I would not recommend this system on a large plot. But I have added a point to my stock of knowledge about alfalfa.

Now where under God's heaven is that elusive fowl? This is a job for a Burns' agent instead of an alfalfa specialist. I'll creep along slowly and perhaps pick up her trail.

The vixen! She is squatting in the grass within six rods of me. I must appear unconcerned for a spell, perhaps she will start her act of circling to her nest, and I will go to mine once I find her's.

Our nests differ. She conceals her's with all the craft of her nature. I paint, plant shrubbery, decorate, and try to make mine as conspicuous as possible. That's the difference between me and the turkey. And who is the wiser?

Well, as the aviator would say, I have picked up her log, and thirteen eggs safely concealed behind it.

I hope she brings forth a husky bunch of poults, and mothers them to maturity. If she does next Thanksgiving Mrs. B will laud me to the echo as a turkey sleuth.



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Economical In Gas and Oil

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Lincoln, Nebr.

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The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

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

We have a method for the control of Asthma, and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long standing or recent development, whether it is present as chronic Asthma or Hay Fever you should send for a free trial of our method. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with Asthma or Hay Fever, our method should relieve you promptly.

We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, fumes, "patent smokes," etc., have failed. We want to show everyone at our expense, that our method is designed to end all difficult breathing, all wheezing, and all those terrible paroxysms.

This free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write now and begin the method at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do it Today.

FREE TRIAL COUPON

FRONTIER ASTHMA CO.,
1920F Frontier Bldg., 462 Niagara St.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Send free trial of your method to:



MINERAL COMPOUND
In use over 50 years.
HEAVES

\$3.25 Box guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. \$1.10 Box Sufficient for ordinary cases. Mineral Remedy Co., 450 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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

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 ear 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

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.

FOR SALE JERSEY BULL CALVES FROM the highest producing kind. Herd average past year, 465 lbs. fat. The sire is a grandson of the great cow Madeline of Hillside and his six nearest dams average 813 lbs. fat. Prices reasonable.
JAMES HILBERT, Traverse City, R. 5, Michigan.

SHORTHORNS

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

SHEEP

SHEEP. A FEW LOADS OF EWES AND LAMBS for sale. Prices right and ready to load.
LINCOLN & BRADLEY, North Lewisburg, Ohio

FOR SALE

Space on this page to reliable breeders of pure bred livestock who want to sell stock to Michigan farmers.

"ADS IN M. B. F. ALWAYS PAY"

PONTIAC STATE HOSPITAL

Bull Calf Tag No. 278 — Born August 1, 1927

His dam produced 835 pounds of butter as a three year old.

His sire's dam produced 1153 pounds of butter in a year.

The calf is a good individual.

Write for a Pedigree

"MICHIGAN STATE HERDS"

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

J. E. Burnett, Director
Lansing, Michigan

DAIRY AND LIVESTOCK

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

4-H DAIRY CHAMPIONS TO GO TO NATIONAL DAIRY EXPOSITION

STATE 4-H champions of the dairy calf clubs of 17 states will attend the National Dairy Exposition at Memphis, Tennessee, October 13 to 20, as guests of the Blue Valley Creamery Institute.

The states which will profit by these 17 prize educational trips for 4-H dairy achievement are Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Minnesota, Michigan, North Dakota, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

Any club member—girl or boy—carrying on a dairy calf project in any of these states is eligible to compete for these prize trips.

Blue Valley Creamery officials, who for a number of years have offered similar prize educational trips, are enthusiastic about 4-H work. H. C. Darger, general manager of Blue Valley Creamery Institute, says, "We believe thoroughly in the value of boys and girls dairy calf club work in interesting these farmers of the future in better dairying. The work is developing the highest type of citizens among our farm youth, and it is our desire to encourage this fundamental movement."

The trip winner from Michigan last year was Norval Farrell of Milford, Michigan.

All dairy calf club members in Blue Valley states are on their toes, hoping to win this coveted trip.

OCEANA COUNTY D. H. I. A. REPORT

ROBERT OSBORN, tester in the Oceana-West Dairy Herd Improvement Association, in completing his yearly report for the organization, shows that the 205 cows tested averaged 323 pounds butterfat and 6,888 pounds milk. This association composed largely of Jersey cow owners has accomplished much during the past few years in improving dairy conditions on Oceana county farms.

One of the outstanding results in the organization is the six years average of the purebred Jersey herd owned by Henry Meyers of Rothbury. This herd averaged during the past year 529 pounds butterfat and 10,713 pounds milk for the five cows in the herd. The average for this herd for the last five years is 504.4 pounds butterfat. All of the other herds tested except four averaged more than 300 pounds butterfat during the association year.

Osborn reports that 35 cows were sold for breeding purposes and 24 cows were culled out by the members. Five purebred cows were purchased and located in herds to improve the quality of cattle kept. Eleven trades or purchases of purebred sires were made during the past year.

Good feeding conditions have been practiced as is evidenced by the fact that 24 of the members fed grain according to production. Also 21 of the 24 members fed grain while their cows were on pasture. Many of the barns are equipped with drinking cups or a ready source of water is provided during the winter time. Three hundred fifty acres of alfalfa are seeded on the farms of the members and 91 acres are seeded to sweet clover. Twenty-one of the members have alfalfa seeded and 8 have sweet clover seeded on their farms.—A. B.

FEEDING ORPHAN PIG

Will you please tell me the best method of feeding and caring for young pigs where the sows have too many to raise? Please advise me. I thank you very much.—D. A. L., Battle Creek, Mich.

THE pig which is left an orphan at two or three days is rather difficult to raise unless one has plenty of time and patience. I would not advise trying to raise them. After they are ten days to two weeks of age raising is comparatively easy as they will take a considerable quantity of cow's milk.

In starting the young pig only a few days of age he should be fed about every two hours during the day and every four hours at night

until he is at least a week or ten days of age. The pig should receive about one ounce at each feeding as more than this is apt to cause digestive disturbances. At two weeks of age the number of feeds can be reduced to four or five daily, the amount of milk given, however, should be increased, the pig getting in the neighborhood of one pound of good cow's milk per day at least, and

HERE'S A RECORD FOR YOU

DEAR EDITOR:—I am a reader of M. B. F. and see where folks are reporting large lambs. I have no lambs but I have a purebred Jersey heifer June 2nd that dropped a heifer calf May 19th. When it was 8 hours old it stood 23 inches high, 30 inches long and weighed 33½ pounds. Both are doing well. Is there a younger cow or smaller calf?—Carl White, Cass County.

by three weeks of age this amount may be increased to one and one-half pounds given in three to four feeds daily. The sow's milk is decidedly richer than cow's milk. The milk for young pigs, therefore, should be taken from a cow which gives high testing rich milk.

To begin with it is usually best to feed the pigs from a nipple as this is about the only way they can be made to take the milk and one knows just what he is doing. Later, however, the pigs can be taught to drink from a shallow pan.

At a little past two weeks of age the pigs will begin to eat some grain and should be given access to shelled corn, some tankage, and salt in a self-feeder where they may take all that they care to.—Geo. A. Brown, M. S. C.

BREED HEIFER AT 15 TO 18 MONTHS

THE proper age to breed heifers will depend upon the growth and development of the individual animal. Jerseys and Guernseys mature at a little earlier age than Holsteins, Ayrshires or Brown Swiss. The usual age for first calving is from 24 to 30 months, so the heifer should be bred when 15 to 18 months of age.

TATTOOING ACCREDITED HOGS REQUIRED JULY 1

(Continued from Page 2)

farmer to apply for a brand in Meeker county will be given MAA, the second MAB, etc., as above. The mark used must also be placed on the certificate opposite the name of the producer so that reference to the certificate will indicate the name and address of the producer.

Will Aid in Eradication

Under the tattoo system of identification it will be possible to notify the producer of the hogs as to the results in the killing tests so that he may take steps to eliminate the disease from his poultry flock, which can be easily done by following instructions to be mailed to him. Chickens and hogs as well as cattle may be infected with tuberculosis and yet show no outward evidences of the disease.

Tattooing is a simple, inexpensive process requiring very little time but it will give large results in removing a serious menace to the poultry industry as well as a heavy loss to the swine industry.

Provision has been made by the packing companies to supply county agents in accredited counties with a large number of illustrated pamphlets on tattooing for distribution among farmers, so that all will fully understand the method and will, therefore, be in a position to avail themselves of the premium which will be paid as heretofore upon the presentation of the certificate showing the tattoo marks.—H. R. Smith, Iowa Homestead.

I read M. B. F. from cover to cover, including the ads.—Ben Browne, Washtenaw County.

I am sending my renewal for your very welcome paper.—Thomas Swisher, Cass County.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

Edited by DR. GEO. H. CONN

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

CHRONIC GARGET

I have a cow fresh since last October and since she is on pasture her cream is stringy. Her milk seems all right and her cream tastes all right and makes nice butter but it churns hard. Do you think it all right to use the milk and cream, or can I do anything to make it right?—H. S., Three Rivers, Mich.

THIS is no doubt chronic garget and I do not want to give you much encouragement concerning a cure; they are not often cured. I would suggest that you give this cow a tablespoonful of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic on her feed night and morning for 30 days; give her a level tablespoonful of potassium iodide on her feed or in a pail of water night and morning for 10 days. This may make her milk bitter so you cannot use it for a couple of weeks.

SPIDER TEAT

Have a young cow with spider teat. Will you please tell me the cause and cure for it?—J. L., Hesperia, Mich.

SPIDER teat in cows is the result of inflammation; you no doubt are aware that all conditions of this kind are very difficult to treat and that not many of them ever become normal again. I would recommend that you get some medicated wax teat dilators which you can secure from the Fidelity Laboratories, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., and insert one in the teat after each milking. If this does not open it up and give the thickening an opportunity to be absorbed in one month I am afraid that there is not much if anything that you can do for it.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION

Could you tell me what causes miscarriages in sheep? Have had three ewes lose their lambs this spring about 2 weeks before they were due. They are young ewes in good condition, fed clover hay.—F. F., Fowler, Mich.

YOU probably have contagious abortion in your flock of sheep. It could be possible that your feeding might be having something to do with it, especially if you have not given them any grain. You did not tell me if you fed any grain or not. Regardless of which it might be there is nothing to do for this crop of lambs that is likely to do much good. Would remove all these that have their lambs too soon and keep them away from the rest of the flock; clean up and disinfect where they have been.

WOODEN TONGUE

Have a heifer, 2 years old, that freshened 2 months ago and hasn't been well since. She has poor appetite and getting thin. When eating she slobbers considerably. Have fed her almost everything but she does not seem to relish any kind of feed only eating a little at a time. Can you tell me what to do?—D. W. L., Mason County.

FROM your description it would seem that this cow has wooden tongue and cannot eat much or else she may have something lodged between her teeth or have a split tooth; examine her carefully and see if you can detect any of these things. If she has a stiff hard tongue which is preventing her eating would suggest a level teaspoonful of potassium iodide in a pail of water night and morning until recovery takes place; it might be necessary to give this for a few days in a swallow of water as a drench; it can also be given on the grain when they can eat enough grain to get the medicine.

COWS HAVE LICE

My cows have lice and I would like a remedy, something that will not take the hair off afterwards.—S. L., Elsie, Mich.

POWDERED pyrethrum flowers will not take the hair off; if well worked in it will remove the lice; the danger is that most times it is not applied properly and the cattle get more lice on them after being treated; you must get rid of the lice

in the quarters where the animals are kept or it will do no good to get rid of them. One part of powdered pyrethrum to 2 parts of talcum will remove lice from cattle.

ALERT!

(Continued from Page 6)

We have missed only a single issue for a long time in which we have not paid a \$50 reward. In connection with each one of these rewards we spend hours of investigation and many more dollars to be sure the case is O. K. in every respect and that the proper person gets the reward. **THE BUSINESS FARMER** is sparing no expense in an endeavor to wipe out the evil of stealing in the rural districts and we do not regret a single penny we have spent on this campaign. When the farmers, law enforcement officers, and our courts finally join hands, stealing will stop. Let's get together quick!

It is really too bad that such glorious seasons as spring and summer bring in their wake, among other things, the rural sharp shooting, high pressure salesman. Every conceivable scheme will be presented to the farmers this summer by men who work under the guise of a legitimate proposition but as a matter of fact are out to do the "rubes" in the

THANKS!

I WISH to express my thanks for the fifty dollars I received for the capture of poultry thieves who stole my chickens. We are boosting for the **Business Farmer** and would not be without it in our home, and thanking you again we remain ever ready to help the M. B. F. Yours truly.—George M. Streeter, R. F. D. 5, Jackson, Michigan.

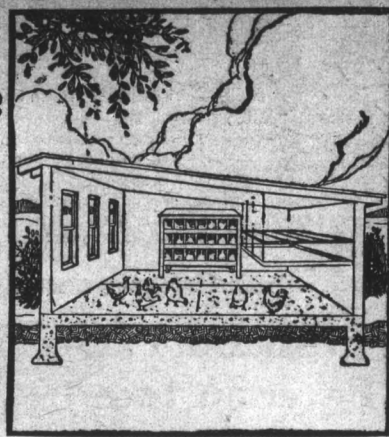
the "sticks." These boys know **THE BUSINESS FARMER** has their number and whenever they know a farmer reads our paper they do not approach him with any of their wild-cat schemes. Be careful what you buy from agents this season. Make them "show you" their proposition is on the square and if you are in doubt about it, write us. We either have or can get the correct information for you and will be only too glad to do so.

One of the best ways to protect you from these crooked salesman, is to have one of our attractive Protective Service signs displayed prominently in front of your property. Not long ago we ordered 10,000 of these signs and in less than three weeks over 6,000 of them have been sold to our readers, and we have just ordered another ten thousand to meet the demand for these signs. They are really beautiful weather proof signs in three colors (red, black and white) size 13 1/2 inches by 9 3/4 inches and read as follows, "This Farm Protected by The Michigan Business Farmer Protective Service. Backed by more than 100,000 Members." In the upper left hand corner is a cut of our Minute Man. You can bet your bottom dollar no crook is stopping at a home where this sign is displayed. These signs are sold at cost plus mailing charges which makes them sell at 25c apiece. Order yours today mailing your remittance directly to our home office at Mount Clemens. Of course, if you like to be bothered by these crooks, don't spend the quarter. Over 10,000 farmers feel it's worth 25c to keep these fast shooters off the front porch. What do you think about it?

We are looking for the first township to be organized for the Minute Men? Let us hear from you!

We all like M. B. F. and do not know how we would do without it. I know anyone who takes it once will not be without it again as there are so many good things in it.—Mrs. Bert Creger, Lenawee County.

Concrete Floors For Poultry Houses



Recommended by Experiment Station

"The floor is a very important part of the poultry house, especially from the standpoint of maintaining sanitary conditions. The smooth concrete floor can easily be swept, washed and disinfected if necessary." — *Bulletin 370, New Jersey Experiment Station.*

You Can Build a Concrete Floor

Anyone can build the dry sanitary floor recommended above. Full instructions are given in "Modern Poultry Houses," a 24-page illustrated booklet.

Your copy is free, ask for it.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete

Dime Bank Building, DETROIT, MICH.

Concrete for Permanence



Town Line POULTRY FARM

HOLLYWOOD AND TANCRED STRAINS AND ENGLISH TYPE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

ALSO BROWN LEGHORNS, ANCONAS AND BARRED ROCKS

All chicks from large type Production Bred Birds. All Michigan Accredited. Every bird in our breeding flocks has been individually banded. All inspected by an authorized inspector. FREE CATALOG tells how we hatch, breed, cull, inspect, and raise our stock. Tells what we feed and how to be successful. Full instructions on the Care of Baby Chicks. A genuine Poultry Guide. Write for it.

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns (Hollywood or Tancred Mated)	\$4.50	\$3.00	\$37.50	\$70.00
Brown Leghorns and Anconas	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Mixed Chicks for Broilers	3.50	6.00	30.00	60.00

GET OUR ATTRACTIVE PRICES ON 8-10 WEEK OLD PULLETS

TOWNLINE POULTRY FARM, R. 1, Box 208, Zeeland, Mich.

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.

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$41.00	\$79.00
Barred Rocks, S. and R. C. Rocks	5.75	11.00	51.00	99.00
W. Rocks, Wh. Wyatts, Buff Orpingtons	6.25	12.00	56.00	109.00
Broilers, all heavies, 9-10-100; 4-10-500; L. Mixed, 7-50-100; add 25c to 25 orders.				

Order direct from this ad, save time. Send 1c per chick, balance 10 days before chicks are shipped or we will ship balance C. O. D. We guarantee 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Write for prices for Pullets and yearlings hens. Reference: Zeeland State Bank.

LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM

M. J. KOLE, Owner Box 3 Holland, Michigan

BABY CHICKS AT REDUCED SUMMER PRICES FOR JULY DELIVERY

From a Reliable Breeder from some of Michigan's best producing flocks of pure bred large bodied birds, free from disease, that lay large white eggs when prices are high at live and let live prices.

	25	50	100	500
Tom Barron Hollywood strain S. C. White Leghorns	\$2.50	\$4.25	\$8.00	\$38.00
Sheppard Strain S. C. Anconas	2.50	4.25	8.00	38.00
Broilers or Mixed Chicks	2.00	3.50	6.50	32.00

Order direct from this ad, save time. Send 1c per chick, balance 10 days before chicks are shipped or we will ship balance C. O. D. We guarantee 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Write for prices for Pullets and yearlings hens. Reference: Zeeland State Bank.

RELIABLE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, R. 1, Box 41, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

Babion's Pure Bred Chicks

	50	100	500
100% Live Delivery guaranteed, and Postage paid on 25			
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	\$2.50	\$4.50	\$8.00
Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Minorcas, Anconas	2.75	5.50	10.00
Silver Wyandottes and Orpingtons	4.25	8.00	15.00
Mixed all heavy Broilers, No Culls	2.75	5.00	9.00

Babion's Fruit and Poultry Farms, Lock Box 354-B, Flint, Mich.

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 accredited chicks which means every breeder is approved by specialists under supervision of Mich. State Poul. Im. Ass'n. You get 100% live delivery, postpaid. You get prompt shipment. 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
Production Bred S. C. White Leghorns; Anconas	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$45.00	\$90.00
STANDARD HEAVY LAYING					
Big Type White Leghorns; S. C. Anconas	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00
Selected Bred-to-Lay Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
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

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

Broilers, all heavies, \$9.00 per 100; 500 for \$42.50. Mixed Broilers, \$8.00 per 100; 500 for \$37.50.

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.

HOLLAND HATCHERY

NEW C. O. D. PRICES

Take advantage of the lowest prices of the year on Holland Hatchery Chicks. You need not pay for them until they arrive. Just send \$1.00 down and we will ship C. O. D. for the balance.

MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS

	100	500	1000
Wh. Leghorns, Eng. Type	\$8.50	\$40.00	\$75.00
Wh. Leghorns, Spec. Mated	10.00	47.00	90.00
Barred Rocks	11.00	52.00	100.00
S. C. Mottled Anconas	8.50	40.00	75.00

These chicks are Michigan Accredited and we guarantee 100% live delivery. Start now with some Holland Hatchery Chicks. At the above low prices you have a splendid opportunity. The outlook for Poultry profits for the coming year is exceptionally bright. Send your order now.

HOLLAND HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM

Van Appledorn Bros.

R. 7-B, Holland, Michigan

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

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.

Chicks from Record of Performance Male Matings

Selected Chicks at reduced prices: Can ship at once. White, Barred, Buff Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas, 12c. White, or Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, 14c. Large Brahmas, 16c. White, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed, 9c. Light Mixed, 7c. CHICKS FROM RECORD 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. Last Hatch July 25. If you order breeding cockerels now out of R. O. P. Male Matings, 200 to 316 egg records you will get the best selection. State Breed wanted. Free Catalog, tells all. BECKMAN HATCHERY Phone 76761. GRAND RAPIDS, 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, White and Barred Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds	2.50	5.00	10.00	19.00	48.00	95.00
White and Sil. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, S. S. Hamburgs, 10c. Assorted Light, 7c.						

Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order from this ad or send for Catalog and Price List. THE LANTZ HATCHERY BOX F TIFFIN, OHIO

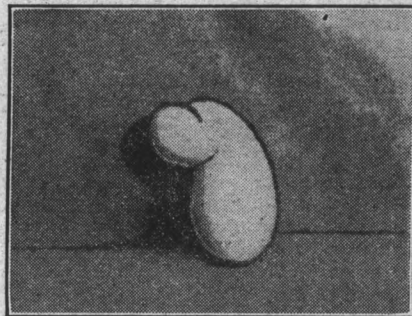
With the Farm Flocks

(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.)

MIDSUMMER POULTRY SHORT COURSE

THE Fourth Midsummer Poultry Short Course will be held at Michigan State College during the week of July 9th to 13th and should attract a large number who are interested in general poultry production. The forenoon of each day will be devoted to practical poultry methods while the afternoon will be given over to lectures and laboratory pertaining to culling. It should be understood that this course is not designed as a substitute for the hatcherymen's short course being scheduled for the week of September 10th. For complete program relative to this course in general poultry production write to the Poultry Department, M. S. C., East Lansing.

On the final day, July 13th, the



ANOTHER UNUSUAL EGG

Remember the picture of the odd shaped egg that appeared in our May 12th issue? Here is another, more unusual than the other, and laid by the same hen, a large Plymouth Rock owned by Mrs. Bert Moss, of Oceana county. Neither egg contained a yolk.

annual meeting and election of directors of the Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association will be held, and it is hoped that all of the members and others interested in the association will be present. President R. S. Shaw will address the assembly at 11 o'clock and he will be followed by Mr. Reese V. Hicks, field manager of the International Baby Chick Association. A business meeting and the election of officers will take up the afternoon.

ALL MASH RATION GOOD FOR CHICKS

A CHICK that is well started is half grown. For this reason it is important that the young chicks be started off on the right feeds.

Chicks should not be fed until they are from 36 to 48 hours old, according to South Dakota State College specialists. The first feed for the chicks should consist entirely of milk either in the sweet or sour form.

An all-mash ration for chicks is advised by the specialists. It is the Wisconsin all-mash ration and consists of 80 pounds ground yellow corn, 20 pound wheat middlings, 5 pounds pearl grits, 5 pounds raw bone meal, 1 pound of salt and skim milk in place of water. The milk should be used in place of water at least during the first six weeks and longer if the supply is adequate. At the end of this time milk may gradually be replaced by adding 15 or 20 pounds of meat scraps to the mash mixture.

During the first three or four days the mash mixture should be placed before the chicks five times a day for half-hour periods. After this

"WONDERFUL RESULTS"

PLEASE discontinue our ad at once. We have had some wonderful results from your magazine. Sold out until the 9th of July which is our last hatch. Thanks.—Dundee Hatchery, Dundee, Mich.

time the mash mixture and milk should be kept before the chicks at all times. If the chicks are confined to the brooder house, one or two quarts of cod liver oil should be added to each 100 pounds of mash mixture.

"Clean ground is a great aid in preventing chick troubles," says D. C. Henderson, extension poultryman at State College. "A portable brooder house is useful because it can be placed on ground that has not been used for poultry of any kind for at least one year. An ideal chick range would be in a cornfield that joins an alfalfa field. The corn furnishes shade and the alfalfa furnishes green feed."

ANNUAL FIELD DAY IN CASS COUNTY

ANNUAL Field Day in Cass county is to be held June 22nd at 1 P. M. on the Cass county farm, two miles south of Cassopolis, where the soils department of the Michigan State College has been conducting tests for the last 12 years. The tests have been on Fox sandy loam soil, which is quite typical of a large acreage in southern Michigan, and they have used lime, manures and commercial fertilizers.

We enjoy M. B. F. very much; think it is the best farm paper published.—Mrs. C. E. Amb, St. Joseph County.

Like M. B. F. fine. Don't want to miss a copy. It is just like getting a letter from home.—W. H. Wilson, Antrim County.

WAY TO KEEP OFF CHICKEN THIEVES

DEAR EDITOR:—This is the way I have handled the chicken thief problem and in the last two years it has saved me losses many times. I have an electric switch at the head of my bed which connects with two search lights in my attic window. My police dog stays at night in the yard of growing pullets and when he barks I pull the switch. This throws a flood of light on the yard and on the hen house. And somehow the thieves do not like to continue their operations in bright light.

The equipment is simple, and in my case, operates on a farm lighting system. I made the search lights myself from 100 watt bulbs and tin reflector. The switch at my bed cost 10 cents in a "five and ten" store.

You do not even need an electric system for this. I have a friend who runs just the same outfit on a regular automobile battery. I recommend the idea for any one who wants to try a new method of keeping thieves away. I enjoy The Business Farmer very much, but wish we could have a little bigger poultry department.—Hayden S. Pearson, Utica, N. Y.

(Editor's Note:—Neighbor Pearson's idea is a good one and we are sure it is very effective. If you have no attic window on that side of your house any other window, upstairs or down, will be just as good, as long as there is nothing between the house and the coop to cut off the light. This ought to work out well with the alarm, either gong-type or silent, but especially with the latter. The barking of the dog or the ringing of the gong alarm warns the thief and gives him a chance to escape in the dark but with the silent alarm the scene of action is suddenly changed from night to day and Mr. Thief is robbed of his greatest protection—the darkness.

When the lights are at a window where they must be moved every day they can be placed on a table which you can move close to the window at night.)

Fruit and Orchard

Edited by HERBERT NAFZIGER, Berrien County

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

APPLE SYRUP AND CIDER

I read your article "Apple Syrup Beats Maple" in the March 17th issue and would like to know more about it. Also please tell me how to make good apple cider.—J. S., Bark River, Michigan.

WE have obtained more detailed information about this syrup from the Dept. of Horticultural Products of the Oregon Agricultural College. Here it is:

To make one gallon of apple syrup stir into seven gallons of apple cider five ounces of powdered calcium carbonate of lime (which is a low priced chemical and can be obtained from a drug store in the form of chalk or powdered marble dust.) Then heat the cider and allow it to boil for a few minutes. As the cider will foam it is necessary to use quite



Herbert Nafziger

a large vessel to prevent flowing over. Pour the cider, after boiling, into vessels, preferably half gallon preserving jars, which permit the condition of the liquid to be observed. Allow the liquid to settle off until it is perfectly clear. This will take several hours or over night. After the liquid is perfectly clear and shows a distinct sediment at the bottom, pour off the clear portion into a preserving kettle, being careful not to pour off any of the sediment. Add to the clear liquid a level teaspoonful of carbonate of lime, and again stir thoroughly. The

process is completed by boiling down the clear liquid. Inasmuch as the liquid when boiling down foams more than on the first heating, the vessel should be only one-third full when it commences boiling. Boil down until it reaches 220 degrees Fahrenheit.

To make good cider the first thing to remember is that the apples should be ripe, but not over-ripe. Good cider cannot be made by pressing green, unripe apples. Rule number two is not to press any rotten apples or apples with rot spots on them. If you want to use some apples for cider that have some small rot spots then cut the rot out with a knife before pressing. The next thing to consider is the varieties of apples to use. There is a great difference in the quality of cider from different varieties. Use winter apples of good flavor for cider making. Summer apples and sweet apples do not make good cider. A sweet apple contains less sugar than a standard winter apple. It does not taste sweet because it has more sugar but because it has less acid. The blending of varieties to get the best quality of juice is quite a trick and different cider makers have their favorite combinations. The best procedure is to experiment with the varieties which are available to you until you have a combination that suits you. We will say for instance that you have many trees of such flavorless varieties as the Ben Davis or Wolf River. The juice from these varieties used alone would be flat. But by adding about ten per cent of Rhode Island Greening or Northern Spy to give it flavor and "pep," and about ten per cent McIntosh or Delicious to give it flavor and aroma, you will get something worth smacking your lips about.

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.)

VACATION RADIO

IF you are a real radio fan you will want to take your radio set with you on your auto or camping trip. Not that there isn't interest enough in seeing new places and people, but because there is a thrill in putting up



B. K. Osborn

a wire and picking music out of the air in far-away places.

Almost any kind of a set can be taken on an auto trip. The storage battery in the car may be used for the "A" battery if some No. 14 rubber covered wire with battery clips is provided for connections. Dry "B" batteries should be used. If a loud speaker is to be used, don't forget that the headset may be required for tuning in weak signals.

If the camping equipment must be carried by wagon or by hand for any distance, a lighter outfit will be necessary. A regenerative or reflex set with one or two tubes of the 199 type will be ideal. A standard 4½ volt "C" battery may be used as the "A" battery to save weight. "B" batteries of the smallest size should be used.

To erect the aerial you will need a ball of strong cord and some old nuts or other weights heavy enough to be thrown over the limb of a tree and carry the cord along. The cord is used to pull up the wire. No insulators will be needed, since the aerial is only a temporary one, and the wire may be any size of copper wire which is strong enough. There seems to be little difference in the signals received with No. 14 stranded aerial wire or with No. 22 magnet wire. No. 18

lamp cord untwisted is especially good for a portable aerial since it is more rope-like and will not twist and kink as badly as the bare wire.

A good temporary ground is not as easy to make as a temporary aerial. If you happen to camp near a driven well, you can get a good ground on the pump or pipe with a clamp. Short rods driven in the earth usually make very poor grounds and a counterpoise will give better results and is easier to handle. A counterpoise is simply a length of insulated wire laid on the ground under the aerial. A very convenient solution of this problem is to buy 50 of 75 feet of lamp cord and untwist the two wires. Then one piece may be used for the aerial and the other for the counterpoise.

It goes without saying that the radio set must be carefully packed, especially the tubes. They should be removed from their sockets and wrapped in their original cartons. A spare tube is a good investment since it may save disappointment if an accident should happen.

Now don't forget to take some pictures on your camping vacation and send us one showing your radio set in action.

162 STATIONS LOSE LICENSES

LICENSES of 162 radio stations in the United States will be terminated August 1st according to an order issued by the Federal Radio Commission, unless they can prove at a hearing set for July 9th that their usefulness to the public justifies their existence. Most of the stations to be abolished are in the smaller cities and have a comparatively short service range. The Michigan stations ordered off the air are: WBMH, Detroit; WLBY, Iron Mountain; WJBK, Ypsilanti; WBBP, Petoskey; WKBZ, Ludington.

The Business Farmers' Exchange

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FARMS

240 ACRES, 110 CULTIVATED; 40 TIMBER. 7 room house, barns, Ford Tractor and truck; all machinery. 42 head sheep; 3 horses, 5 cows. Near school. Best farm in county. Price \$10,000. Terms. Thomas, Rogers City, Mich.

FOR SALE: FIVE ACRES GINSENG TO CLOSE estate. Arthur Adams, Administrator, Reed City, Michigan.

POULTRY

INSURE YOUR SUCCESS—BUY ASELTINE quality Barred Rocks or White Leghorns. Pedigreed males from dams laying over 200 eggs head our flocks. Blood tested five consecutive years. Trapping 400 birds under Record of Performance 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 VARIETIES. Using many R. O. P. males from 215 to 314 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 delivery guaranteed. Splendid selections 8-10-12 weeks old pullets in above breeds. Brummer-Fredrickson Poultry Farm, Box 30, Holland, Michigan.

GET OUR REASONABLE PRICES ON BABY chicks, 2 and 3 week's Old Chicks, Pullets, in the following breeds—Barred and White Rocks, White Leghorns, Reds, White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons. Write for our beautiful poultry guide. Lakeview Poultry Farm, R. 8, Box 23, Holland, 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.

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

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

DUCKLINGS—MAMMOTH WHITE PEKINS, free circular. Diamond Duck Farm, Upper Sandusky, O.

HATCHING EGGS

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

SEEDS

REGISTERED AND CERTIFIED SEED CORN Polar Yellow dent and Jewett Yellow flint. Registered grade \$7.00 per bu., 56 lbs. shelled and graded. Certified grade \$6.00 per bu. Butts from Polar yellow dent or earlage, \$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 circular and sample. Paul C. Clement, Britton, Michigan. Member of the Crop Improvement Association, Dept. H.

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

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

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

PLANTS

PLANTS, 5 ACRES, JUNE, JULY DELIVERY. Cabbage: Copenhagen, Flakdutch, Ballhead, prepaid, 200, 65c; 500, \$1.25; 1000, \$2.25. Express: 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.

HARDY CABBAGE PLANTS—JERSEY WAKEFIELD, Copenhagen, Glory of Enkhousen, Ballhead, Red and Savoy. Prepaid, 200, 65c; 500, \$1.25; 1000, \$2.25. Express 5000, \$7.50. Bermuda Onion Plants—Make bigger and Better onions. Prepaid, 200, 65c; 500, \$1.00; 1200, \$2.00. Port B. Mellinger, North Lima, Ohio.

LIVESTOCK

FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN CALVES from heavy rich milkers, write Lakewood Farm, Whitewater, Wisc.

PET STOCK

GERMAN POLICE PUPS, BLACK MALES 4 months old, \$15.00. H. S. Peter, Burt, Mich.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—CHEWING 5 pounds, \$1.25; 10-20. Smoking 10-15.00. Pipe free! Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

TOBACCO: AGED: SMOKING 10 POUNDS \$1.35; chewing \$1.75; cigars 50, \$1.65; twist 24, \$2.40. Kentucky Farmers, Pryorsburg, Kentucky.

HELP WANTED

TEACHER FOR EDUCATIONAL POSITION during summer months. If capable position may lead to permanent connection with firm. Write Educators Association, 2111 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED

CAN YOU SELL HOUSE PAINT AT \$1.98 PER gallon and barn paint at \$1.30? Lowest prices in America. Beat all competition, dealers and mail order houses. Money back guarantee to every customer. Experience unnecessary, no delivering or collecting. Just talk to property owners about these low prices. \$50 to \$100 weekly easily made. Check mailed you each Friday. Write at once for Free Sales Outfit, with complete information. Farm & Home Paint Co., Desk 83, Kansas City, Mo.

FARMERS' "EVERY-DAY-PAY-DAY-PLAN"—Mr. Farmer, why worry? You can make \$30 to \$150 weekly distributing Whitmer Products to your friends. Experience unnecessary. We teach you how free. Earn while learning. Some good territories available. Team or car needed. Write today for farmers' "Every-day-pay-day-plan." The H. C. Whitmer Company, Farm Dept. 6A, Columbus, Indiana.

SALESMAN WANTED: FARM IMPLEMENT salesman who can carry a high grade Potato Digger as a part of his line has an excellent opportunity to cash in with a thoroughly reliable and old established house for Michigan territory. Liberal commissions. Address U. S. Wind Engine and Pump Company, Batavia, Illinois, Department B. F.

HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, POOR man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Company, Salina, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS

FARMERS WOOL MADE INTO BLANKETS, batting and yarn at fair prices. Send for circulars. Monticello Woolen Mills, (Estab. 1866), Monticello, Wisc.

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Fill out and mail this order, with remittance, to

THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, MT. CLEMENS, MICHIGAN.



MARKET FLASHES



Supply of Feeder Cattle Continues Small

Moderate Declines in Grain, Feeds and Spring Lambs

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

MODERATE declines in grain, feeds, spring lambs and early vegetables are recent market features. Some products are selling lower than in late May and early June, especially the grains, but cattle, hogs, dairy and poultry products have held up so steadily that the general average continues higher than a year ago. Vegetables and berries are about the only leading products selling lower this year. Cotton and wool with some grains and feeds continue well above last season's prices.

Wheat

The improvement in the winter wheat crop during May was confirmed by the June 1 report and the indicated production from the condition reported at that time is nearly 26,000,000 bushels above the May 1 estimate. This would still be about 40,000,000 bushels below last year's harvest. The condition of spring wheat on June 1 was 79 per cent of normal, and except for 1926 is the lowest figure on record. Crop conditions in Canada on the other hand are the best for early June for a number of years. No important changes in the foreign crop situation were reported, except in northwestern Europe where cool weather has retarded growth. Wheat prices declined 3-4c with high protein wheat in better demand than last week in the hard winter wheat markets.

Corn

The corn market weakened but was influenced also by the generally favorable progress of the crop. The feed market declined sharply, particularly for wheat feeds. Bran was \$2-\$3 per ton lower than a week ago.

Hay

Hay markets held steady for good quality hay which was generally in light supply and prices averaged slightly higher during the week. Middle western alfalfa markets were rather dull with shipping demand slow.

Cattle

Feeder cattle continue scarce at strong prices. Grass cattle have not yet begun to arrive in any numbers, and the potential demand for stockers and feeders may furnish considerable support to the market for the lower grades. Heavy steers are selling in western markets around \$1 higher than a year earlier, but long yearlings are at least \$2 higher and light heifer yearlings \$3 or more above last year's prices at this time.

Hogs

Hog prices have fluctuated unevenly from day to day, in early June but Chicago closed the second week strong with a top of \$10 on choice butcher hogs scaling 200 and better. Shipping demand was narrow which was at least partially responsible for the sharp price discrimination against kinds scaling under 180 pounds. All interests were active competitors for the relatively light supply of choice hogs, big porkers, in instances, paying top prices. Provision trade was reported to be fairly active on both domestic and foreign accounts.

Sheep

Lamb supplies increased with the expanded marketing of spring lambs from Idaho, initial consignments from Washington and the start of the southern movement. The results were weakness with moderate declines early and the sharpest break in months at the close of the second week of June. Corn Belt offerings generally showed much less desirable quality than the Idaho's which have been topping the market. Current lamb, yearling and sheep prices are admittedly high and further declines are anticipated by trade interests, with more liberal supplies. Trade reports indicate rather limited number of choice lambs, with a preponderance of lower grades, which are expected to take the brunt of any price decline.

Wool

Medium quality graded wools and original bag fine territory wools

comprised the bulk of trading in spot offerings. As a whole, however, trading was slow, and demand was less active than in early June, although prices remained very firm. Some further business for future delivery was done during the week. Sales of fine territory wools in original bags have been sufficient to prevent heavy accumulations. Texas wools to arrive have been sold at \$1.18 for twelve months staple and from \$1.12 to \$1.13 for eight months staple, scoured basis.

Butter

Stocks of butter are still considerably lighter than a year ago. Prices hold about the same. Though fairly satisfactory rainfall was reported over a large part of the country, some sections in Wisconsin and Minnesota are reported quite dry. Pastures are backward due to temperatures being below normal, curtailing their growth. Reports of individual arrivals at the four markets indicate

what spotted with tendency to be slow at about the same price average.

Receipts of broilers are moderate. There is apparently no surplus of fancy large, which commanded top prices. Poor quality is more or less draggy and prices were shaded. On frozen stock the market weakened with some price declines. The fowl market is steady with favorable outlets.

Potatoes

Though acreage of potatoes in the second-early States was increased about 10 per cent over the 1927 figure, commercial production is forecast in June at 6 per cent less than last year or 13,548,000 bushels. Special effort will be made by associated eastern producers and shippers to keep No. 2 early potatoes off the market. Total forwardings of new potatoes increased sharply to 4,800 cars for the second week of June, compared with 4,100 a year ago. South Carolina shipped 1,670; North Carolina 1,220; Alabama 640, and Texas 370 cars. Virginia and Oklahoma also started. Old potatoes in more moderate supply sold a little higher in early June. Shipments decreased to 1,360 cars but were three

2,765,000 bushels in 1927. The Texas crop also will be lighter than last year.

A heavy crop of good-sized onions is expected in northern Texas, but growers were reluctant to accept the low prices offered. Watermelon output increased sharply to 1,800 cars for the week, mostly Florida stock. Prices were rapidly declining, and carloads of medium-sized melons brought only \$200 in Florida. First cars of California grapes moved during the week. Condition of the crop in that State indicates an exceptionally heavy production. The 1928 peach crop is forecast at 64,186,000 bushels, compared with 45,463,000 in 1927 and 69,865,000 in 1926. Pears may total 23,130,000 bushels, as against 18,072,000 in 1927. The 1928 peach crop is forecast at 64,186,000 bushels, compared with 45,463,000 in 1927 and 69,865,000 in 1926. Pears may total 23,130,000 bushels as against 18,072,000 in 1927. The 1926 crop of pears totaled 25,249,000 bushels.

BEANS

Ordinarily high prices for farm products look good to us but we can not feel that way about the bean market at the present time. The price was up to \$10 per hundredweight for choice hand picked pea beans but it is off a dime now and will undoubtedly continue downward slowly. We regret it did not decline sharply some time back rather than at the present time because the high price has caused a large acreage to be planted in some sections which will result in overproduction if we have a good fall. A large crop has been urged by some interests and the high price has been very effective in their behalf, but large production will put prices way down for the 1928 crop and we do not want that this year. Cannery and grocers are showing less and less interest in beans and the market is quiet.

Both light and dark red kidney beans are quoted at \$7.50.

DETROIT LIVE POULTRY

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

Market lower. Broilers, 2½ lbs. up, rocks, 42c; reds and others, 40c; leghorns, 2 lbs. and up 32c. Hens: Colored, 26c; leghorns and anconas, 20c. Cocks, 16c. Stags, 16c. Ducks, White, 4½ lbs. and up, 26c; colored and small, 20@22c. Geese, 15c.

DETROIT BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE

Butter firm: creamery in tubs, 88 to 90 score, 41@42½c. Eggs steady; fresh first, 28½@30c. Cheese firm, especially on newly made; New York flats, June 1926, made, 34c; June 1927 made, 32c; Michigan flats, 23½@24½c; Wisconsin long-horns, 25@25½c; Wisconsin daisies, 25@25½c; Michigan daisies, 24½c; Wisconsin bricks, 25@25½c; limburger, 23½c; Switzerland wheels, 49@50c; domestic Swiss wheels, 34@36c.

DETROIT SEEDS

Clover seed, domestic cash, \$17.10; October, \$18; December, \$18. Timothy, cash, \$2.25; December, \$2.65.

BOSTON WOOL

Trading in wools was extremely spotty the middle of last week in the Boston wool market, although some dealers reported fair business on medium grades of fleeces and territory lines. A number of inquiries were reported on finer territory combing wools. Fine territory was quoted at \$1.18@1.20 clean basis, French combing at \$1.08@1.17, half blood at \$1.12@1.15, three-eighths blood at \$1@1.05. Fine Ohio fleeces were quoted at 49@50c grease basis, half blood at 52@53c; three-eighths blood at 56@57c and quarter blood at 55@56c.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.—Hogs: Market closed active, mostly 10 to 20c higher than Thursday's average; top, \$10.20 paid for choice 220 to 260 lbs. averages; shippers took 7,000; estimated holdover, 4,000. Butchers medium to choice, 250 to 350 lbs., \$9.35@

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.

rather sharp increase in make. American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers and Land O'Lakes Creameries, Ind. reports show increases in make, for week ending June 2, over previous week and corresponding week last year.

Cheese

General firmness has continued to characterize the cheese market. Advances have been maintained and markets continued steady to firm. Buying was no more than moderate and at few markets dealers were operating conservatively. Receipts at the primary market warehouses continued to fall below what they were a year ago, which tended to limit the amount available for open market negotiations.

Eggs

Egg receipts at the leading markets are running about 6 per cent higher than last week or corresponding week last year. Trading is some-

times heavier than they were a year ago.

Strawberries

The estimated strawberry crop in late shipping States is only 77,500,000 quarts, as against 99,500,000 last year. Average yields per acre are indicated much lighter than last season in many sections. New York expects a decrease of one-third.

Vegetables

Cantaloupe plantings in a dozen intermediate States are now estimated at 45,750 acres, compared with 42,200 in 1927. Most of the gain is in Central California and Arkansas. The Arizona acreage is less than last year.

In spite of a slight increase of tomato acreage in the five second-early States, production in this group probably will be reduced to 3,430,000 bushels, or 1,000,000 less than last season. Mississippi expects only 1,800,000, as against a heavy crop of

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

	Detroit June 16	Chicago June 16	Detroit June 6	Detroit 1 yr. ago
WHEAT—				
No. 2 Red			\$1.82	\$1.43½
No. 2 White	\$1.76		1.82	1.44½
No. 2 Mixed	1.76		1.82	1.42½
CORN—				
No. 2 Yellow	1.12	1.03@1.04	1.14	.99
No. 3 Yellow	1.11		1.12	.97
OATS				
No. 2 White	.77	.69@.70	.77	.55
No. 3 White	.74		.75	.52
RYE—				
Cash No. 2	1.40		1.40	1.18
BEANS—				
C. H. P. Cwt.	9.90		9.85	5.90
POTATOES—				
Per Cwt.	2.50	1.40@2.85	2.00	5.33
HAY—				
No. 1 Tim.	14@15	21@22	13@14.50	17@18
No. 2 Tim.	10@11.50	19@20	10@11.50	15@16
No. 1 Clover	12@13	22@23	12@13	17@18
Light Mixed	14@15	21@22	13@14.50	16@17.50

Saturday June 16.—Wheat easy with slow export demand. Corn and oats in demand. Bean market dull. Easy market for both old and new potatoes.

10.20; 200 to 250 lbs., \$9.35@10.20; 160 to 200 lbs., \$8.75@10.15; 130 to 160 lbs., \$7.75@9.75; packing sows, \$8.40@9.35; pigs, medium to choice, 90 to 130 lbs., \$7@8.65. Cattle: Generally steady; top, \$14.50. Slaughter classes, steers, good and choice, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., \$13.40@14.85; 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., \$13.40@14.90; 950 to 1,100 lbs., \$13.50@15; common and medium, 850 lbs. up, \$10@13.50; fed yearlings, good and choice, 750 to 950 lbs., \$13.50@15; heifers, good and choice, 750 lbs. down, \$13.25@14.75; common and medium, \$9.75@13.25; cows, good and choice, \$9.25@11.75; common and medium, \$7.75@9.25; low cutter and cutter, \$6@7.75; bulls, good and choice (beef), \$9@10.25; cutter to medium, \$7@9.15; vealers (milk fed), good and choice, \$11.50@14; medium, \$10.50@11.50; cull and common, \$7@10.50; stocker and feeder steers, good and common and medium, \$9.25@11.75. Sheep: Better grade fat lambs active, fully steady; demand good for limited supply; throwouts slow; light supply; sheep and feeders unchanged. Lambs, good and choice 92 lbs. down, \$15@16.75; medium, \$13.50@15; cull and common, \$10.75@13.50; medium to choice 92 to 100 lbs. not quoted; ewes, medium to choice 150 lbs. down, \$14@17.25; cull and common, \$1.75@5.50.

EAST BUFFALO.—Dunning & Stevens report: Cattle: Steady. Hogs: Strong; heavies, \$10.25@10.50; mediums and yorkers, \$10.50@10.65; pigs and lights \$8.75@9.50. Sheep: Market lower; top lambs, \$15@16; yearlings, \$11.50@12; wethers, \$7@8; ewes, \$6@7. Calves, \$15.50.

NEED MORE BARLEY THAN CORN

LIVESTOCK men who fatten their cattle on barley will need more acres to produce the required feed than will be needed by farmers who fatten the same number of cattle on corn, according to an experiment at M. S. C. in which 50 calves were finished on each of the grains. The group of calves which were fed barley consumed 70,000 pounds of the grain, and, using the average crop production figures of Michigan, 58.6 acres would be required to produce this amount of barley. The corn fed calves received 71,400 pounds to the grain, and 38.1 acres would be needed to grow this corn.

The calves were started on feed at an average weight of 350 pounds and the feeding period continued until they averaged 750 pounds.

An experiment conducted in a similar manner except that hogs instead of calves were fed, showed that 39.4 acres would be required to grow enough barley to fatten a group of hogs which could be brought to the same market finish with the corn grown on 20 acres. The hogs which received corn, however, needed a greater amount of protein supplement.

(Editor's Note: The above are some results of M. S. C. feeding tests. Others appear on page 3.)

FEEDERS' DAY GETS GOOD CROWD

AROUND 400 farmers and their families were able to get away from their many duties and attend Livestock Feeders' Day at M. S. C. on June 15. It was a fine day and most of the farmers hesitated to leave their work, but were well repaid for doing so. Much valuable information on feeding, published elsewhere in this issue, was given to them during the forenoon while the afternoon was taken up with several fine talks.

COX MADE DEAN OF AGRICULTURE

THE State Board of Agriculture held its monthly meeting June 15 and appointed Prof. J. F. Cox of the farm crops department as Dean of Agriculture to succeed Pres. R. S. Shaw, who recently became head of the institution. Prof. Howard Rather was made head of the crops department. During the same meeting Prof. V. R. Gardner of the horticultural division was made director of the experiment station.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS

(Continued from page 17)

St. Joseph.—Wheat about all headed out and will be thin crop. Oats looking very promising. Hay will be short crop. Very little June Clover. Alfalfa fair. Corn nearly all up and looks yellow on account of cold weather. There will be some apples, plums, peaches, and apricots. Not very many cherries. Strawberries getting ripe. Most late potatoes planted. Early potatoes look good.—A. J. Y., June 6.

Newago.—Farmers real busy finishing up planting late potatoes and beans. Spring has been very backward, leaving everything in rush at last. A number of acres more potatoes being planted this spring than has been for few years. Rye looks good for so late. Cattle doing well,

pasture good. Every farm woman busy raising chicks and turkeys; turkeys will be late this year, too. Having nice weather at present and nice warm rains occasionally. Quotations from Hesperia: Wheat, \$1.90; corn, \$1.00; oats, \$1.00; rye, 95c; beans, \$12.00; potatoes, \$1.25; butter, 49c; eggs, 24c.—E. McC., June 14.

Hillsdale.—Potato acreage is larger than usual. Usual acreage of corn was planted. Some corn yet to plant. Corn planted four weeks just coming up. Oats look fine and what meadows there are look very promising. Hay will be very late. More pigs saved per litter than the average season shows.—L. W. M., June 13.

Saginaw (S. E.).—We certainly had our share of rain June 6th, overflowing ditches and flooding fields. Nearly ruining corn fields, especially the late plantings. Also beans and potatoes planted. Most all corn and beans will be replanted. Oats looking good. Wheat and hay will be light crop. Quotations from Saginaw: Wheat, \$1.57; corn, \$1.00; oats, 66c; rye, \$1.19; beans, \$9.60; potatoes, 75c; butter, 48c; eggs, 30c.—E. C. M., June 15.

Sanilac.—Had fine rain June 6th. Some reports of corn coming up poor. Crows very bad. Beans going in this week at a rapid rate. Acreage about normal. Some planting potatoes. Beets good stand. Wheat has improved last few days at rapid rate. Hay will be rather short. Alfalfa good. Hens falling off in egg production. Quite a little building done. Several new homes and a few barns built. Three townships eliminated on clean-up for corn borer. One of these is the township in which we live. Clean-up being well done elsewhere. Quotations from Decker: Wheat, \$1.65; corn, \$1.00; oats, 65c; rye, 90c; beans, \$9.65; potatoes, \$1.00; butter, 45c; eggs, 26c.—A. C. McK., June 14.

Defiance, Ohio.—Cool and showers. Fine growing weather. Rain all last week. Sweet clover three feet high. Alfalfa 18 inches. Both being made into hay. Very little other clover. Corn coming nicely; just beginning to cultivate this week. A few are using the Rotary Hoe, a new implement for farmers; they work fine. Wheat beginning to head.—W. E. B.



Week of June 24

SUNDAY of the week beginning June 24th is expected to be windy and unsettled but with clearing and cooler weather setting in most parts of the State about Monday. With this change in the temperature, we believe that the weather will remain cool until Friday, at least.

Just before the middle of the week cloudiness will increase and stormy weather will hit many counties during middle part, including some strong gales and hard rain storms.

During the closing days of this week temperatures will be on the upward trend. With this change there will be renewed storminess of rain and wind, probably more local than general.

Week of July 1

High winds, electrical storms and some rather heavy rains are expected during the opening days of this week. Tornadoes are entirely probable in many counties during the beginning and also at the end of the week of July 1st.

Independence Day is expected to be mostly fair and warm.

While some threatening and stormy weather is expected about Thursday, the real storm center with its attendant warm weather, showers and local rains and winds will not show up until the close of the week.

July More Wet Than Usual

The month of July this year in Michigan is expected to have more precipitation than is usual. The month will be particularly marked with the sudden extremes and changes.

Inasmuch as we are expecting the summer as a whole to be drier than the seasonal normal, we cannot look for any great or lasting rainfalls in July. However, we look for enough to care for most crops growing at this time.

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.)



Finest Egg Strains
Largest Type B'r'd Rocks
All Michigan Accredited

BABY CHICK SPECIAL FOR THIS MONTH ONLY

From Heavy Laying Farm Raised Stock

On our farm we have pullets that have laid 200 eggs, with about five months to go to complete this year. Best stock in our history. Order SAFELY and CONFIDENTLY from this ad. We guarantee satisfaction. Pay Only \$1.00 down. Balance C. O. D. All Michigan Accredited. Barton and Tanager Foundation \$100 \$500 \$1,000 S. C. White Leghorns \$8.00 \$27.50 \$72.50 Trapnested Pure Hanson S. C. White Leghorns 11.00 32.50 109.00 Sheppard's Strain Anconas 8.00 27.50 75.00 Barred Plymouth Rocks 10.50 50.00 95.00 Mixed, Heavy and Light 7.00 32.50 Mixed, All Light 6.50 30.00 Lowest Prices in Our History for Accredited Stock

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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.**

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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE BUSINESS FARMER



WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO STOP POULTRY THIEVES?

THE BUSINESS FARMER has spent a large sum of money and intends to spend considerable more in its efforts to drive the chicken thieves out of rural Michigan. What are you doing to help?

- Have you put good locks on the doors of all buildings and either barred or fastened windows?
- Have you installed a burglar alarm in your chicken coop?
- Have you marked your poultry with an identifying mark which is registered with all the sheriffs and with poultry dealers in Michigan?
- Have you joined the Minute Men or organized any other anti-thief association?

We must all work together if we are going to put the rural thief out of business and if you haven't already done the things suggested we urge that you do as many as you can NOW, not "some day!"

We are selling Poultry Markers and burglar alarms at just what they cost us to assist the farmers of Michigan in protecting themselves. Of course, an alarm can be made if you are handy at such work but the making of a Poultry Marker requires the knowledge of an expert. Order your marker today while they can be gotten at this low figure. Use the order blank below.

ORDER BLANK

BUSINESS FARMER'S POULTRY MARKER AND GONG ALARM

TO help the farmers of Michigan protect their property from thieves we have arranged to furnish them with BUSINESS FARMER Poultry Markers (these can be used for other livestock) and burglar alarms of the gong-type at cost. The marker costs \$1.50, including enough special indelible ink for 100 birds, and full instructions on how to use. Extra ink is sold at 35c for 100 birds, 65c for 250 birds, and \$1.00 for 500 birds. The cost of the gong alarm is \$6.50.

Remember, your name and the number of your marker will be registered with poultry dealers and sheriffs in Michigan.

The Business Farmer Protective Service Bureau, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

Kindly send to me the following with complete directions for use. I agree to mark all my poultry with Business Farmer's Poultry Marker and will not sell or transfer this marker or allow it to be used except on my poultry or livestock.

.....Business Farmer Poultry Markers @ \$1.50 each.....

.....Extra Ink (100 birds, 35c; 250 birds, 65c; 500 birds, \$1).....

.....Gong-type Burglar Alarms @ \$6.50, each, postpaid.....
(Batteries not included. Three dry cells needed.)

I am including my check or money order for.....

Name.....

Address.....

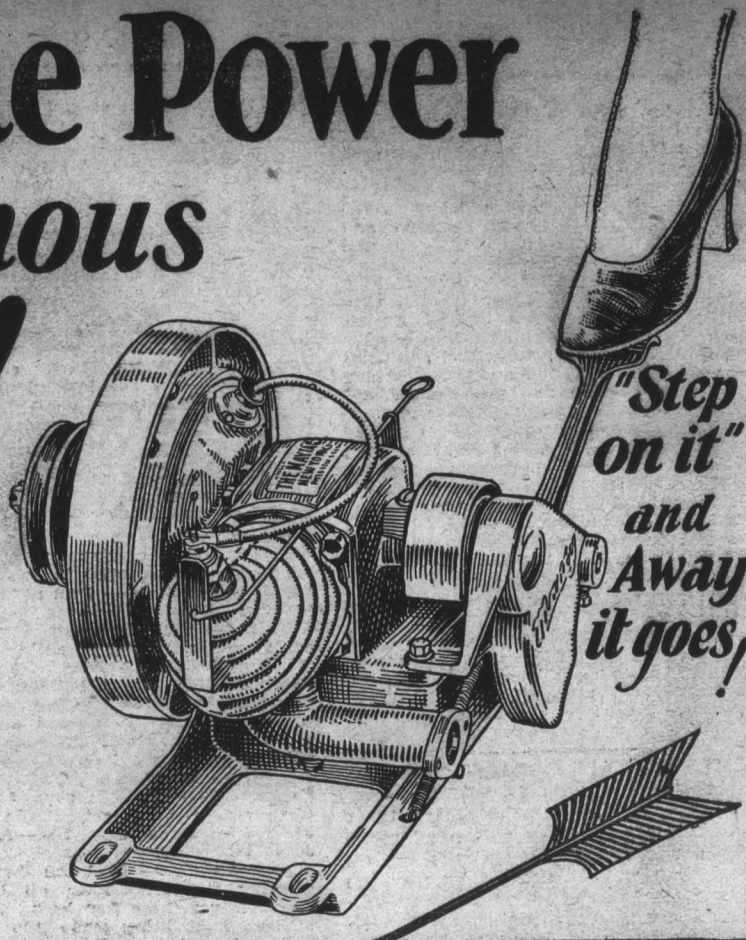
Number of chickens and other poultry.....

Modern Gasoline Power *built into the famous* **MAYTAG!**

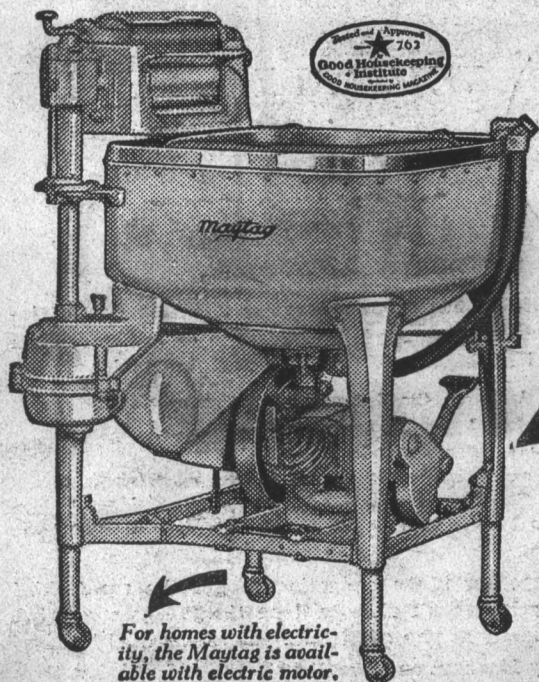
YOU, too, can have the washer that changes washday to washhour, the washer that washes everything clean without hand-rubbing, that washes by water action alone—the washer that won world leadership in 600 days. Choose your power—an electric motor or the Maytag Gasoline Multi-Motor. Either way you are assured of the same wonder-washing Maytag.

You are entitled to this time and labor-saving Maytag. It is just as much an economy as the farm engine or tractor, the feed grinder or thresher. The time saved can be spent with your children, with your garden or your chicks—in earning extra money.

The Maytag dealer will divide the payments to suit your convenience, and then your washday problem will be solved for a lifetime. The Maytag is practically all metal. The precision-cut steel gears give it astonishing smoothness, remarkable absence of vibration. The neat, compact design and durable lacquer finish give it a pleasing appearance.



*"Step
on it"
and
Away
it goes!*



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

As Compact As An Electric Motor

Four bolts fasten the Gasoline Multi-Motor to the Maytag—the same four bolts that hold the electric motor to the Maytag, and the Multi-Motor gives the same, sure, steady flow of power. All working parts are rugged and there are remarkably few of them. This unusually fine, modern engine represents 15 years

development. There are no belts to line up, the carburetor has but one adjustment, and is flood proof. High-grade bronze bearings are used throughout; starter and engine are combined in one unit. It is built for a woman to operate—as simple and dependable as an electric motor.

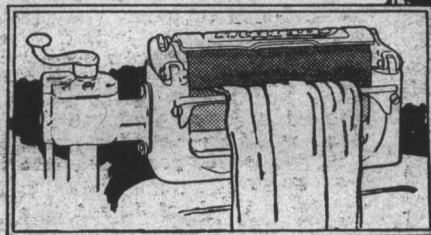
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Thirty-six pounds of pure aluminum are used in the Maytag tub. Expensive yes, but not costly when built in Maytag's own foundry with a capacity of 2,000 a day. The Maytag tub is roomy, all washing space. It keeps the water hot for an entire washing, then empties and cleans itself. It will not rust, warp, dent, chip nor corrode.



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This is the latest, safest, and most thorough method of removing the soap and water from the clothes, and it is exclusively owned and controlled by Maytag. The large soft-rolls hug every fold, lump and seam, removing both soap and water evenly from all parts of the garment without pressing in hard-to-iron wrinkles. Buttons go through unharmed. Practically every operation is automatic. The tension adjusts itself, for a thin handkerchief or a bulky blanket, the drainboard reverses itself and of equal importance is the new Safety Feed.



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The Maytag must sell itself to you before you invest a penny. Write or telephone the Maytag dealer near you. He is prepared to loan you a Maytag without cost or obligation. Do your next washing with a Maytag.

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