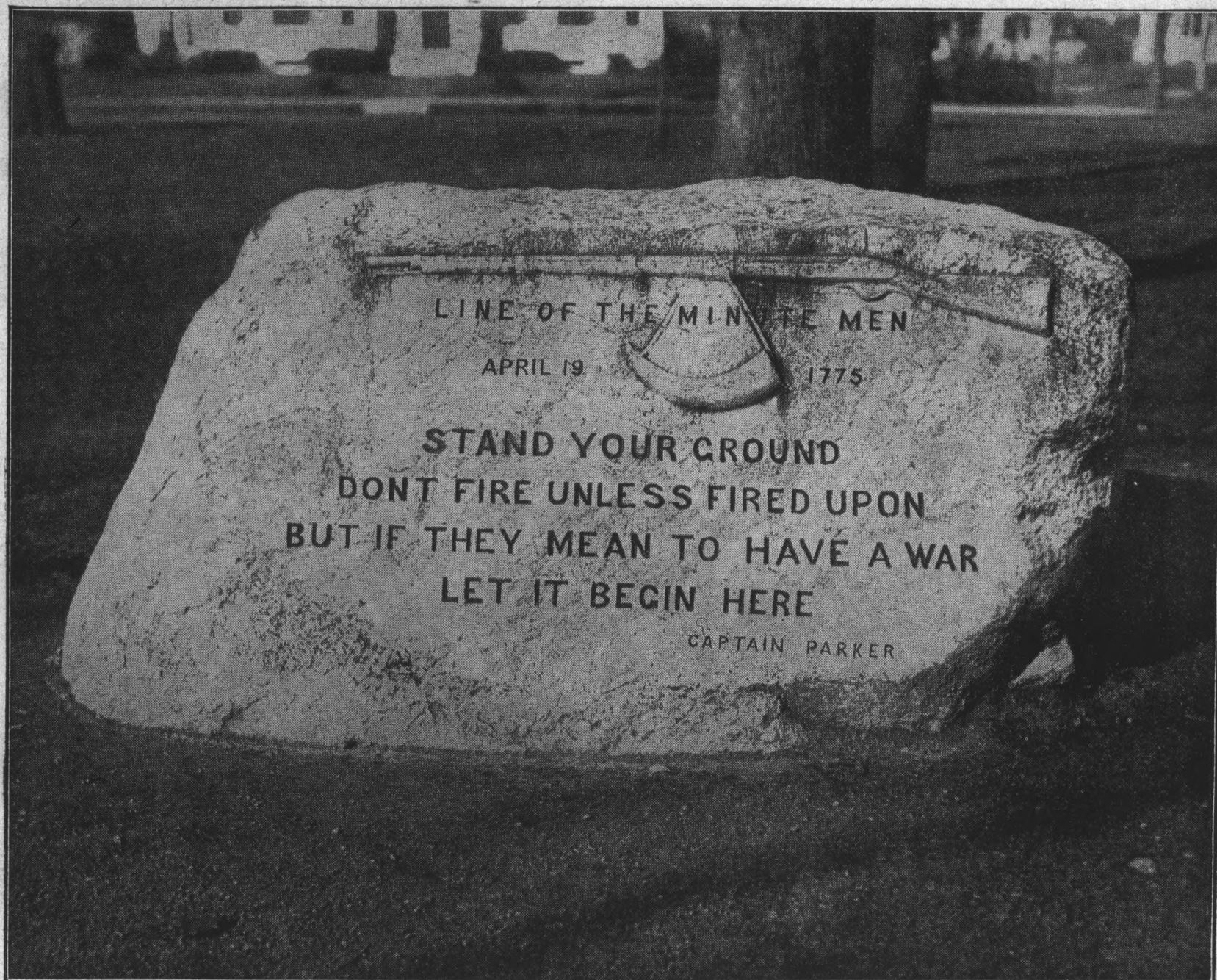
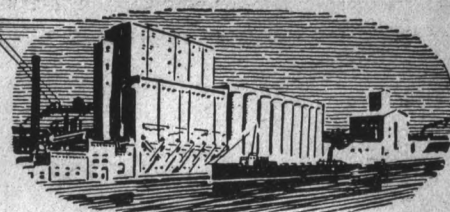


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



*An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan*



—Underwood & Underwood

Where the Minute Men First Met the British

This stone, on the common, Lexington, Mass., marks the spot where, on April 19, 1775, the American minute men first met the British and fired the first shots of the Revolutionary war. Every school boy knows the story of how Paul Revere spread the warning to the farmers between Charlestown and Lexington that the British were on their way to seize military supplies stored by the Americans at Concord. When the advance troops of the British force reached Lexington they found a force of 70 militiamen waiting on the

common, under the command of Capt. John Parker. The valiant patriots refused to disperse when ordered by the British commander. Shots were exchanged, resulting in the death of four militiamen and the wounding of nine more. The Americans, outnumbered, were forced to retreat. The British continued their march to Concord and completed their mission. On their return, however, a much larger force of militiamen inflicted such damage that only the arrival of reinforcements saved the British from disaster.

In this issue: "Over 10 Bushels of Clover Seed to Acre on Sand"—"Some Interesting Facts Regarding the Modern Milk Goat"—Special Page of Pictures on "Some of America's Beauty Spots"—As well as Our Many Regular Features

THERE is a short row of giant maples and elms spanning the road just south of Three Rivers; and another similar shady lane between Jonesville and North Adams. These lone and limby monarchs of the one-time forest that was Michigan completely arch the road; what relief they shed on these hot days and what vigils they keep in the dead of winter. I never pass under these trees without thinking of the great grandfather who thought of future generations when he planted them. Wish we might visit for a little while with these benefactors to the present generation and find out did they plant these trees to ease the tired horses or did they plant to satisfy the creative desires that are in every heart?

I am reminded that practically all of the good things we enjoy are possible because somebody thought of others beside themselves. We put off seeding alfalfa until tomorrow because we may sell the farm or may move; we put off planting those young trees in the orchard because we may die before they come into bearing; we put off study because we may get it by some easier Elysian route.

I think there must be a special addition of Heaven where residence will be awarded to these benefactors of the race, these Sir Galahads of these present days.

Living Things Refresh the Soul: In any discussion as to the relative merits of city and country life, denizens of the smoke smudge cannot see why people cling to their life in the country and on the farm. I know. It is because there is an unexplainable lure about dealing with living things—plants, animals, and the like. They are like clay, responding to the care of the attendant. You can work with people all day long, wear your nails to the quick, and all too frequently they walk off without even a thank you. But deal with plants. A little fertilizer, a little good care—and the response is spontaneous and apparent. Farm life has many advantages that cannot be ledgered. Therein lies the lure that holds folks firm to the fields, even though they lack much of getting the gross income that is paid to workers in industrial plants.

Farm Home What You Make It: This leads me to an observation that we have amply proved in our own case. You can make a farm home just what you wish. No farmer or farm family needs to live in one of these barren homes unless they wish to, negatively speaking. Michigan woods are full of plants—red osier, native spires, evergreens, ferns of a hundred different patterns—that need only transplanting and grouping to render farm homes very attractive. Nothing adds more to the attractiveness of farm home than a spacious lawn, well barbered. The farmer has one thing that no city dweller has and that is space. Space, green space, the various shades of green—the light green of oats, the dark green of wheat, the bluish green of rye, the olive green of alfalfa—nothing is more restful than green. On the farms we have plenty of it.

And more than this, only New York state can claim more nurseries than Michigan. From Michigan nurserymen, one can satisfy his desires for all kinds and varieties of plants. And these are the reasons that make us STRONG (spelled with capital letters) for the Farm Home Yard Beautification Contest which Friend Grinnell through THE BUSINESS FARMER is urging so strongly for rural Michigan. Were it not for the fact that I occasionally say my say-so in these columns, I would enter that contest. That fact alone keeps me out of it but cannot keep me from talking about it.

Mrs. Morotzke, Gardener DeLuxe: A few days ago I had an opportunity to go through the very attractive garden of Mrs. Gust Morotzke at Sebawaing. Mrs. Morotzke is the very busy wife of a very busy man. She was outside when the husband showed us through the house—lovely furniture made by the wife out of materials that others discard, store-boxes, enameled beans, chrome colored kernels of corn—a perfectly glorious galaxy of all the colors that only Nature affords. Then we went

Seeing Michigan With Mathews

By IRVIN J. MATHEWS

out and inspected the garden. Bird bath, collections of native shrubs and ferns brought from nearby woods; and other shrubs and trees bought from Michigan nurseries.

"Certainly this woman has no children," I said to myself.

But in the next breath I was being introduced to Mrs. Morotzke herself and the three little Morotzkes!

I judge that her creative mind is so busy that her bridge may be somewhat neglected.

(I wrote this much on my trusty Corona riding on a Pullman but a fussy old lady [he wears windshields and has bell bottom pants] complains to the Pullman conductor that the typewriter gets on his nerves, so I will give deference to his type-shocked nerves and write the rest of it a la Eversharp.)

Michigan's Great Market: My father, up in Emmett county, used to put a single horse on ahead of the team and haul baled hay 16 miles to Harbor Springs and sell it for eight dollars a ton! That was one of the prices of pioneering. Today marketing has been greatly simplified but it is none too simple yet.

The Benton Harbor fruit market is said to be the largest grower-to-

buyer-direct market in the United States. During July, August, and September, we are told that buyers pay direct to fruit and vegetable growers an average of \$50,000 a day. No traveler in southwestern Michigan should miss seeing this market in operation. You can depend upon getting what you buy—the State Department of Agriculture sees to that.

Benton Harbor has been much in the public prints on account of its two Bens—Ben King and King Ben. Fortunately the king faker of apple-don, Ben Davis, is quite off the stage.

Headline in Last Night's Chicago Paper: "Easy Access to Wisconsin's Great Vacation Lands." Why wasn't Michigan included? Really I have never been able to tell the exact spot where I leave Wisconsin and enter Michigan except that I feel somewhat more at home when I'm told I am in Michigan. We need more like Mr. Wisler in the Wisler Hotel at Mancelona. He never fails to impress upon his guests the Greatness that is Michigan.

Sign on State Road South of Niles. "Birdhouses, 50c up." The up is the thing about a birdhouse that always bothered me.

Readers Experience In Killing Thistles

NOT long ago we published a little notice about a professor of botany in a western university who wanted to know the best time or date to cut Canadian thistles according to the belief of the farmers of Michigan. He plans on trying out the advice of M. B. F. readers and then letting us know how he comes out. A large number of our folks kindly offered their experiences and we forwarded the letters to the professor who acknowledged them with many thanks. But before letting them get out of our hands we had several set in type to publish in M. B. F. What are your ideas?—Editor.

IN your paper dated April 14th a question on how to kill Canada thistles is asked. Answer, let them grow all summer and late in the fall, say late in October, cut them close to the ground, with a mowing scythe. My experience, I sowed wheat late after a bean crop had been harvested. One place in the field was covered with thistles, having crowded out the beans, and to get them out of the way I mowed them close to the ground, raked and stacked them on and old stump. Imagine my surprise when I found that the thistles had ceased to grow on that piece of ground. It is easy to try. There is one trouble, farmers are afraid the thistles will go to seed and they cut them too soon. Thistles do not spread much from the seed. They should be left alone until late then cut them and you will have no more trouble with thistles.—Parker James, Cass County.

Cut When in Blossom

Having just read your request, how to kill Canadian thistles, will say always cut them when in blossom as their stalks are hollow then and this is a sure way to kill them. Cutting before blossom time will not kill them. This method I've used for many years and never failed yet.—Calvin P. Bowman, Calhoun County.

Sign in Heart

We saw in a recent issue about thistles and quack grass. One day when the sign was in the heart we went out north of our house where there was a piece of quack grass and we plowed it good and deep and it killed it and the same way with thistles. Any month when the sign is in the heart only you cut them off tight to the ground but July and August is the best month because they are more hollow.—Fred Hamilton, Cass County.

One Cutting Gets Them

Just a word in regards to thistles. By experience I will say Canadian thistles can be eradicated in one cutting. I had a two acre field of them as thick as they could grow and I let them grow until about the 20th of July then I mowed them close to the ground with the mower and upon my word it killed them all. Don't take this date as the proper time, but rather watch them very closely when they are coming in bloom, they will become very hollow. They will get hollow before the seed gets ripe. Go in with the mower and cut them down, everyone; don't disturb the ground or cut any of them before they get real hollow. I surely hope this helps some Michigan farmers as well as the professor of botany in

the western university.—Roy Abbe, Mackinac County.

Cut by Signs

Just noticed the request on how to kill Canadian thistles. Be sure you get it right. It is sure to kill briers, oak sprouts, or any sprouts, but it don't come very often. Just the time to secure a dead shot. I only cut brier just once also Canada thistles once. Cut when in the signs of Zodiac—it has got to be in June and August, when the sign comes in Leo or heart, and it must be cut after the moon has made the change of last quarter and before the moon comes in new in order to make a sure kill, and in the month of June or August. Notice the sign comes just right in October this year at the between October 6th and 13th sign in heart, but it is not the right month to guarantee a kill, as it is cool and wet, but you can try it as it may do more than I think it will. Hot dry weather is the best time. Do not overlook the correct time and sign; once will do it. Mrs. Cook, Roscommon County.

In June

I see in M. B. F. that a professor wants a date or time to cut Canada thistles to kill them. There is no date but I believe there is a time and I will give the time and the only time, if there is a time exists, June 12 to 24. Weather conditions must be considered, the stem must be young and tender, which it is at this time of year. Must be hollow, my theory, the sun or elements dry up the stem and kill the plant. My preference of time is 16 to 18.

I mowed a ten acre field cutting the thistles above the oats. There was a large patch of thistles $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ acre in spots. The oats could not be seen for thistles. These oats came on fine but the thistles never came back only what I think came from seed in the ground. One year later I cut a piece where the thistles were so thick that stock, sheep and cattle would not enter. I cut this $\frac{1}{2}$ acre June 18th and we never saw any of them since and we have raised beans and hay on the ground. As soon as the stem begins to harden it is too late as the sap will then follow the bark and sprout up. In conclusion I would say the plant must be young and hollow, that the sun or wind, which ever it is, can get at it, rainy weather is excluded. I have never followed this up from year to year but I am 66 years old and with a good experience in most plant life and a great observer. If this is useful you may give it to him.—W. H. Young, Shiawassee county.

Cut in August

Advice for getting rid of Canada thistles: cut them in August when the sign is in the heart, 16-18. The same applies to a tree girdling. If tree is cut down at this time the stump will never sprout.—Mrs. R. J. G., Berrien County.

Plowed and Worked Soil

Being a Michigan farmer I wish to state of the most perfect job I have ever done in the destruction of Canada thistles on a four acre field. When I bought my farm I knew very little about the field pests, coming here from another state where very few if any thistles grew. Not knowing much about the character of the thistles the first spring I mowed on the place I plowed this piece of land and sowed to oats, seeding to red clover. I really got a good stand of Canada thistles, about half crop of oats, and half stand of seeding. This looked very discouraging but it just put me to thinking. Well, the next summer, I mowed the field, thistles and clover, when the clover was in full bloom and the thistles not in bloom but I noticed the stems of the thistles were hollow when the stubble showed the dearest as a stubble always will within a few days after being cut. I plowed this field four inches deep, sharpening the point and making sure I cut off every plant at this depth. Within a few days I began with a spring tooth harrow having it at same depth as I plowed. I harrowed it several times then about the middle of August I went in with a sulky plow and turned this field over around 9 or 10 inches deep. Nor preparing a seed bed for wheat which I sowed the last of August. The following year I never saw a single thistle in the wheat, and besides this was the best piece of wheat I have raised in Michigan.—Walter Schworm, Benzie County.

THE MINUTE MEN OF YESTERDAY AND TODAY



ON APRIL 19, 1775, the American Minute Men met the British on the common at Lexington, Mass., and fired the first shots of the Revolutionary War in protection of their liberty. In 1928, nearly one hundred and fifty-three years later, the Business Farmer Minute Men joined hands to fight a common enemy—the rural thief—who is robbing their chicken coops, barns and fields. Like the soldiers of 1775 these modern day Minute Men are out to win their fight and they are going to win it if they will stick together as did their forefathers. Our front cover shows a picture of the stone that marks the spot of the meeting of the first Minute Men and we hope will serve as an inspiration for the rural Minute Men to carry on until the thieves have been driven from the farming communities of our fair State. We are indebted to the New England Homestead for this cover.—Editor.

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Over 10 Bushels of Clover Seed to Acre on Sand

Salisbury Preaches the Gospel of More Legumes for Northern Michigan

IN the cut-over land of northern Michigan, clover of one or more species is a volunteer crop. It may be found throughout this region in greater or less profusion. This fact is a blessing to the man of small means who acquires eighty acres or a quarter section in this country, for with a few dairy cows he is enabled to derive a steady and regular income from his herd while the land is being cleared and made ready for cultivation.

After a sufficient acreage has been cleared and stumped, the land is put in readiness to produce its first hay crop and Mammoth clover, as a rule, is seeded. In the years following, dependence is placed on one or more of three clovers for a hay or seed crop—Mammoth, Medium Red or Alsike. Since practically all the volunteer clover is one or another of these three, farmers rightfully feel an assurance that by seeding these they can be fairly sure of a crop.

However, while these three clovers yield good hay crops, and, at times, very satisfactory seed crops, there is a very strong likelihood that by depending solely upon these three legumes farmers in this region are not profiting to the extent that they might if they gave a fair trial to one or more other legumes. They might find that the latter would yield larger hay crops of better quality, more pasturage, or more cash revenue from the seed crop.

A number of farmers in this section have made thorough trials in growing hairy vetch, alfalfa and sweet clover, with excellent and most gratifying results. These farmers are still very much in the minority. Needless to say, there have also been failures of trials with these legumes. These failures may have been due to improper methods of soil preparation, soil lacking in one or more essential elements, seed that was not suited to this section, had not been inoculated or proved to be of inferior quality, or any of several other factors.

What Salisbury Did

Here is an instance of what may be done through proper methods and good seed, strong of vitality, even

though the soil was not of the best.

When C. V. Salisbury produced sixty-five and a half bushels of sweet clover seed that sold at \$8.50 per bushel from a six-acre field on his farm up in Iosco county, Michigan, he proved to his neighbors that this legume could be a very profitable crop in their section, even on light sandy soil. He showed them, furthermore, that to grow the legume most successfully two prime essentials must be observed—inoculated seed and soil with sufficient lime content.

The six-acre field which made the above seed production was very light sandy soil, a soil very common in this region. Corn had been grown on it the year before it was seeded to sweet clover. In the fall after the corn had been cut, shocked and stored in the barn, the ground was

thoroughly disked and the following spring it was again given a good disk. A good bed was thus prepared for the seed.

There is a heavy deposit of marl in a small lake on the Salisbury farm. In fact, many of the lakes in this section have a marl bed and much of the marl shows, through analysis, a high lime content. An analysis of the marl in the Salisbury lake showed a lime content of 93 per cent. A ton of the marl per acre was spread on the field and worked in. Though much of the newly cleared land here contains sufficient lime, Salisbury applied the marl because this field had been cropped for a number of years.

Salisbury then sowed a peck each of spring wheat, hairy vetch and white sweet clover on this field. The wheat produced a poor yield, mak-

ing about five bushels per acre. The hairy vetch threshed out three and a half bushels of seed per acre, and the sweet clover made a fairly heavy growth. The wheat-vetch-sweet clover straw provided excellent feed for the sheep through the winter.

The sweet clover made a very heavy growth the second year, and, when cut with a grain binder, Salisbury found that he could cut only a two-foot swath. Some idea of the heavy stand of the legume may be gained from the fact that it required five and a half pounds of twine per acre to bind the bundles. The cattle and horses cleaned up the sweet clover straw stack during the winter.

Got Started Accidentally

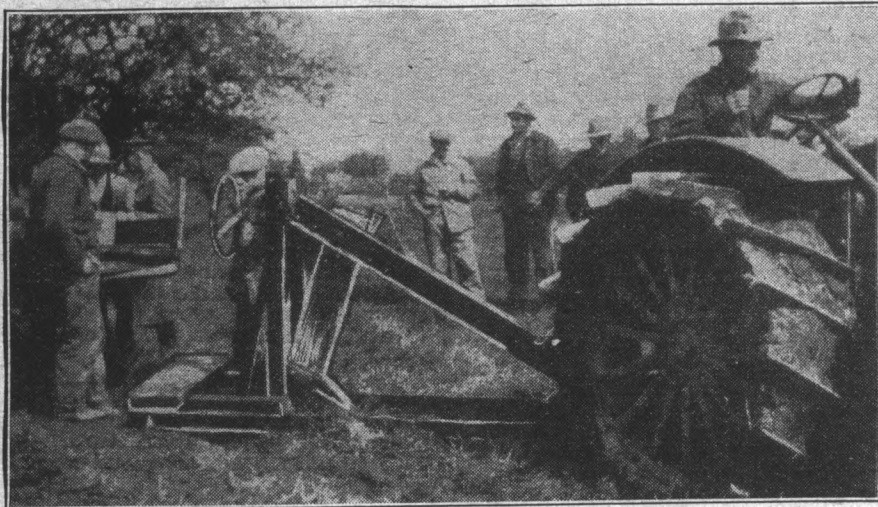
It might be said that Salisbury got started growing this legume accidentally. One year he purchased a bushel of alfalfa seed and after it was seeded and began growing he noticed, here and there, a number of sweet clover plants. He kept an eye on these few plants, noted the thrifty growth they made, and saved the seed from these few plants. The next year, this seed was sown in a small plot by itself and the seed obtained from this plot supplied the seed for the six-acre field.

"Procure seed from as near your locality as possible," says Salisbury. "The nearer your farm that seed was grown, the better it will grow in your fields."

Salisbury was careful about inoculating his sweet clover seed. He made a flour paste, stirred in it soil taken from around the roots of the plants in the small plot, and then thoroughly mixed this soil with the seed, so that each individual seed had some of this individual soil adhering to it.

Salisbury says sweet clover made an excellent and abundant pasturage, and hay of good quality if cut when not too high and rank.

By growing Mammoth and Alsike clover, alfalfa, hairy vetch and, lastly sweet clover, Salisbury has done much to help in spreading the gospel of growing more legumes and more varied legumes in his section of the country.



GETTING READY TO DEMONSTRATE MOLE DRAINAGE

Mole drainage is not a new discovery. Over a hundred years ago farmers in England knew about it but little was done until since the World War. In this country the farm engineering department of the Michigan State College, under the direction of Prof. H. H. Musselman, has taken the lead in carrying on experimental work. Up to this year they have confined most of their experimenting to the upper peninsula where it has been so successful that they are now trying it in several counties in southern Michigan. It is not intended to take the place of tile drainage but works very nicely in conjunction with it. Here is the tool or "plow" used. As the tractor moves ahead the blade with its point is allowed to enter the ground to a depth of about two feet. Back of the point is dragged a plum-shaped iron ball on a short piece of chain. The point makes an opening in the ground and the iron ball packs the dirt firmly on all sides, leaving a round hole.

Some Interesting Facts Regarding the Modern Milk Goat

By MRS. CLAUDIA BETTS, Hillsdale County

THE interest in milk goats is growing very rapidly and deservedly so for they seem to be the solution of the question of the family supply of pure milk.

One of the first questions usually asked us is, "Isn't the milk strong in flavor?" I usually bring a teaspoon and the basin of milk and tell them to taste it. The answer is almost invariably, "Why, I wouldn't know it from rich Jersey milk if you didn't tell me." It has a velvety feeling on the tongue due to the mineral salts and has ten times the amount of iron found in cows milk as well as many of the essential vitamins which cow's milk lacks. These are some of the reasons why it is so beneficial. The fat globules are only one half the size of those in cow's milk, are more delicate, do not rise as quickly and the cream is white instead of yellow. The milk usually tests very high. It is alkaline in its action instead of acid as is cow's milk. It remains sweet longer under the same conditions, forms tiny flakes instead of large curds in the stomach and digests in one third of the time.

The doe is practically odorless but no such statement can be made

about the male, especially during the breeding season. He should never be permitted to run with the rest of the herd. They are naturally kind but will quickly resent it if teased, something which we never permit. Don, the head of our herd, is the greatest pet of all, remarkably intelligent and affectionate.

Goats are very prolific. One spring

we had ten kids from four does, two sets of triplets and two pairs of twins. The does can be bred twice a year, spring and fall, but we think it is better to prolong the milking period and have them freshen only once a year. We have had them freshen when less than a year old, and could see no difference in size or vitality from her twin who did

not freshen until a year later.

From six to eight goats can be kept on the same feed as one cow. She has one calf a year. Compare that with the number of offspring the goats will have in a year and you see something of the possibilities of the business from a financial standpoint. They should be fed much the same as a cow, only a smaller amount, and the feed should always be clean for they are very fastidious in that particular.

We do not allow the kids to run with the doe but remove them at once, if possible, and feed from a basin. They will learn this very quickly. Feed the milk of the doe for four or five days, or until it is ready to use, and then, if the goat milk is needed, add a little cow's milk or thin gruel of rolled oats, well cooked, gradually decreasing the quantity of goat milk until none is given. Make all changes in the feed of a goat or kid gradually as they are very susceptible to abrupt changes either in feed or conditions. They are very fond of some kinds of weeds, especially yellow dock, also the bark of some trees. Appletree bark seems to be their favorite kind.

(Continued on page 21)



PART OF THE CROWD THAT ATTENDED FEEDERS' DAY

Prof. W. E. J. Edwards, of the animal husbandry department of Michigan State College, discussed pasture crop experiments for hogs before a very interested group that attended Feeders' Day at M. S. C. on June 15th.

OPENING OLD ROAD

What steps would be necessary to open a road three miles in length, which has been closed many years? This road is on the section line. The owners of the farms have to go a long way around and have for many years so they want this road opened but want to go about in a legal way. Just what is needed and can we force a road? What percentage of the land fronting on the road would be needed on a petition?—W. P., Washenaw County.

A WRITTEN application of seven or more freeholders of the township in which the road is situated, presented to the Highway Commissioner of said township, is the initial step. The application, or petition, should locate the road. If the proposed road is on section lines, it would be best be located between sections, giving town and range numbers and name of township.

On receipt of application it is the duty of the Commissioner to proceed in regular order and decide as to whether or not the road should be laid out and established. Appeal to the township board from the determination of the Commissioner may be made.—Frank F. Rogers, State Highway Commissioner.

BELONG TO OWNER OF ADJOINING FARM

Who has the right to any fruit, berries, or nuts that grow along the highway? Does it belong to the farmer who owns the lands adjoining, or can any motorist who passes claim it?—M. N. S., Brooklyn, Mich.

BERRIES, or other fruit, or crops of any kind growing along the highway belong to the owner of the adjoining farm and not to the public.—Legal Editor.

USE HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT FUNDS

Can the township board install light wires and lamps to light the streets of village in township and pay for material, labor and cost of lighting streets with taxes collected in the township at large with the vote of taxpayers?—L. C., Gaines, Michigan.

THE township board has authority to provide for the lighting of streets in unincorporated villages, the costs and expenses of such lighting to be paid out of the highway improvement fund.—Legal Editor.

RENT ON ONE-THIRD BASIS

I would like to ask you in regard to a father and son partnership. Son is 23 years old and has always been on the farm and received wages since 16 or 17 years old. Has no money to invest. Father has 160 acre farm well equipped with tractor, machinery and 20 cows, 4 horses one of which is son's. Still have to make around \$500 yearly payment in Federal Loan. What would be a fair deal for both father and son? There are still four other dependent children.—J. K., Climax, Mich.

UNDER your conditions I would suggest that you rent the farm for your son on the one-third basis that is you furnish land, buildings, equipment, livestock, and your son the labor. You to furnish two-

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.)

thirds of such cash expenses as feeds, seeds, commercial fertilizer, twine, and machine hire and the son one-third.

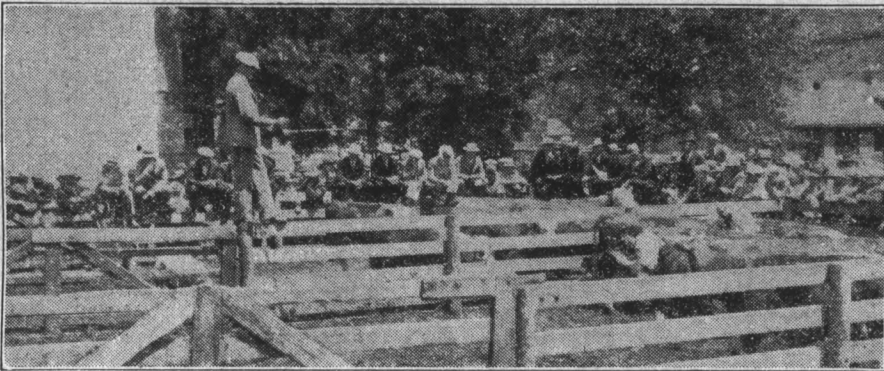
The income would be divided on the same basis, that is the son would receive one-third of all cash sales and one-third of livestock increase and you two-thirds.

Another method would be to rent on the 50-50 basis, where the son had a half interest in the livestock and a major interest in equipment, he furnishing the horses. This is a

sixty per cent or more of water shall be licensed by this Department before being sold, offered or exposed for sale or distributed in Michigan.

Each separate and distinct brand must be licensed separately and the statutory fee for each brand is \$20 payable annually; no provision is made for pro-rating the annual license fee for part of a year.

Each package must be labeled or tagged in a conspicuous place on the outside, with a legible and plainly written statement in the English



RESULTS OF M. S. C. STEER FEEDING EXPERIMENTS

Folks who attended Feeders' Day at M. S. C. on June 15th gained considerable worth while information on the feeding of livestock that took specialists years in some cases to find out. The saving to Michigan farm folks who accept and use this information will run into thousands of dollars annually. Prof. G. A. Branaman, of the animal husbandry department told about the steer feeding experiments.

more satisfactory method of rental but if you are not willing to finance the son in this type of lease I think the former would probably be the most practical and in time he could work into the 50-50 lease as he accumulated some livestock and equipment.—F. T. Riddell, Research Assistant in Farm Management, M. S. C.

SELLING FEEDING STUFFS

I wish you would please advise me on the following matter. I have been making my own chicken feed. I am thinking of buying a mill to grind the grain finer than that which I can get from the grain company here. Many people here want me to sell them my feed as my hens have done so well. Would I have to have any sort of license? Must it be packed in any certain way or can it be sold in any quantity? Must materials used in making be on bags? If there are any laws to be complied with kindly let me know.—P. T., Mesick, Mich.

THE law requires that all feeding stuffs for live stock and poultry except unmixed whole seeds or grains; the unmixed meals made directly from the entire grains of corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, flaxseed, kafir and milo; corn and oats feed made by grinding together the pure grains of corn and oats; wheat, rye and buckwheat brans or middlings when unmixed with other materials; whole hays, straws, ensilage and corn stover when unmixed with other materials, and all other materials containing

language clearly and truly certifying:

"(a) The net weight of the contents of the package, lot or parcel;

"(b) The name, brand or trademark;

"(c) The name and principal address of the manufacturer or person responsible for placing the commodity on the market;

"(d) The minimum percentage of crude protein allowing one per cent of nitrogen to equal six and one-quarter per cent of protein;

"(e) The minimum percentage of crude fat;

"(f) The maximum percentage of crude fiber;

"(g) The specific name of each ingredient used in its manufacture."—W. C. Geagley, State Department of Agriculture.

DELAYED SHIPMENT

I sent for some berries the 30th of April. I waited two weeks, and not hearing from them I wrote to find out the reason for the delay but did not receive an answer. A week later I sent a registered letter withdrawing my order, and then I bought berry plants elsewhere as I was afraid I would not get the others in time to set out. Monday, he sent the plants without notifying me, and I sent them back. Do I have to take them? I certainly cannot use them now.—Mrs. F. T., Ypsilanti, Michigan.

IF the nursery failed to send the plants within a reasonable time after they were ordered, you could buy elsewhere and they could not make you take the ones you or-

dered, but would have to refund your money. As to whether they delayed the shipments an unreasonable length of time would depend on the circumstances, and the customs of the trade. Three weeks would seem to me to be an unreasonable length of time, ordinarily.—Legal Editor.

RIGHT TO RECOVER

Recently my father let fifty acres of his farm go back on a mortgage. He had some standing corn on the place, also some that he had husked but had not hauled to the barn. The man who bought the land went over there one day and took all the corn there, although it was understood that father was to have the corn also the wheat that is now there. Father went to the prosecuting attorney and he wrote this man a letter. The man went to see the lawyer and told him he was just walking through the field and put a few ears in his pocket. Now father is old and feeble, and they take advantage of him, as both he and Mother saw them over in the field with a team and wagon, but Father was sick at the time and could not interfere.—J. R. C., Coldwater, Michigan.

YOU would have a right to recover from this man for the value of the corn which you had harvested and left on the place. If necessary, you could bring suit against him to recover.—Legal Editor.

Bulletin Service

(The bulletins listed under this heading are free. Some are issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, others by agricultural colleges, and many by our advertisers. We carefully consider the bulletins that come to us from different sources and list those which, in our opinion, are of greatest value to our readers. If you want a copy of one or more just list them on a postal card or in a letter and mail to us with your name and address. They will be sent to you without charges of any kind.)

- No. 1.—POULTRY RATIONS.
- No. 2.—MODERN WATER SUPPLY.
- No. 3.—SOIL FERTILIZERS.
- No. 4.—SEED CORN CURING.
- No. 5.—GOSPEL OF GOOD FEEDING.
- No. 6.—BEFORE YOU INVEST.
- No. 7.—FARM SANITATION.
- No. 8.—FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
- No. 9.—FROM EGG TO MARKET.
- No. 11.—MINERALS AND FEEDING.
- No. 12.—LINSEED OIL MEAL.
- No. 13.—FIGHT THE CORN BORER.
- No. 14.—UNDER-GRADE APPLES.
- No. 16.—TIRE CARE.
- No. 17.—FARMERS' TAX GUIDE.
- No. 18.—BARN AND HOW TO BUILD.
- No. 19.—CONCRETE BUILDINGS.
- No. 20.—MOTHS AND BEETLES.
- No. 21.—FEEDING FOR EGGS.
- No. 22.—CHICK CARE AND FEEDING.
- No. 23.—BETTER GRAINS AND HAY.
- No. 24.—100 FOODS FROM 4 RECIPES.
- No. 25.—FARM LEASE SYSTEMS.
- No. 26.—ORCHARD MANAGEMENT.
- No. 27.—RASPBERRY PLANTATION.
- No. 28.—POULTRY FEEDING SECRETS.
- No. 29.—FLIES IN DWELLINGS.
- No. 30.—MORE MONEY FROM COWS.
- No. 33.—CULLING FARM FLOCK.
- No. 34.—POTATO GROWING.
- No. 35.—PROFITABLE ORCHARDS.
- No. 36.—TRACTOR LUBRICATION.
- No. 37.—MODERN POULTRY HOUSES.
- No. 38.—POULTRY, SWINE DISEASES.
- No. 39.—AUTOMOBILE LUBRICATION.
- No. 40.—YOUR TRACTOR.
- No. 41.—A FEW BOARDS.
- No. 42.—REAL ESTATE ASSESSING.
- No. 43.—FARMING UNDER PAPER.

I have received the shrubs and plants from the nurseries and I thank you very much for any trouble this may have been to you.—Mrs. E. R. B., Corona, Mich.

HERE'S HOW

To Find Number of Bushels in Bin or Crib

By Ray Inman

YOU MAY BE A GOOD GUESSER

WHAT TH' SAM HILL IS SCOTTY MACGREGOR UP TO? HE'S BEEN EMBRYONIC GRAB OUTTA HIS BIN ALL DAY?

HE SAID THEY WAS 300 BUSHELS IN TH' BIN—AN I SAID TO GIVE HIM FIVE CENTS IF THEY WAS MORE'N 200. HE TOOK ME UP.

167
168
169

HERE'S A BETTER WAY TO FIND THE NUMBER OF BUSHELS IN A BIN OR CRIB.

BEE HOUND (VERY SCARED)

1. SMALL GRAIN IN RECTANGULAR BIN:

LENGTH IN FT. X WIDTH X DEPTH OF GRAIN X .8 = BUSHELS ~ ~

DID Y' GET ALL THEM DIMENSIONS SAM?

YEAH, BUT—

THEN YOU CAN FIGURE OUT HOW MUCH GRAIN WE HAD!

2. SMALL GRAIN IN ROUND BIN:

MULTIPLY DIAMETER IN FT. BY ITSELF X DEPTH IN FEET X $\frac{5}{8}$ = NO. OF BUSHELS ~ ~ ~

LET'S SEE NOW—
6' X 12' X 11' = 180.
41' DIVIDED BY 44 = 88 X $\frac{5}{8}$
2-PI-E R PLUS THE SQUARE ROOT OF A HEMISPHERE GIVES YA—LET'S GO—AW SHUX—PUT THAT GRAIN IN A SQUARE BIN, ALBERT!

3. EAR CORN IN CRIB:

LENGTH IN FT. X WIDTH X DEPTH OF CORN. DIVIDE BY 5 FOR OLD CORN OR BY 4 FOR NEW CORN. ANSWER IS NO. OF BUSHELS ~

SEE? YER CRIB IS ONLY 5X12—IF IT HAD A BEEN 10X24 THIS'DA FIGGERED OUT SO YOU'D HAVE MORE CORN THAN Y'VE GOT!

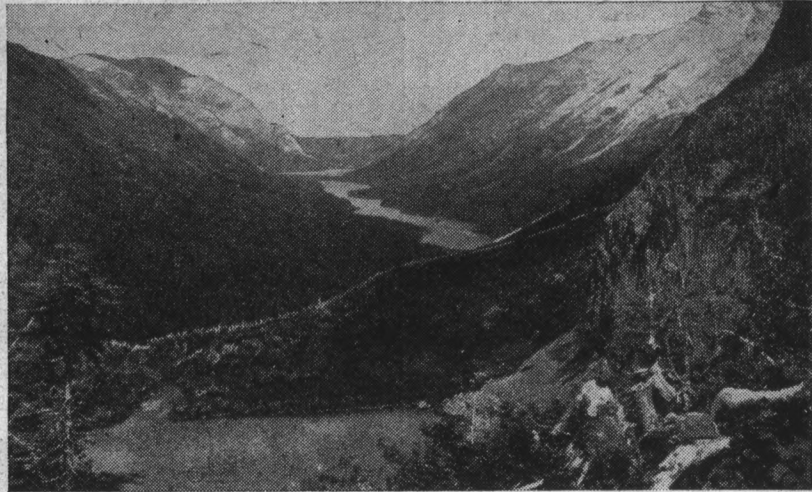
HMM—CAN WE BOOST THEM FIGURES SOMEHOW?

SOME OF AMERICA'S BEAUTY SPOTS

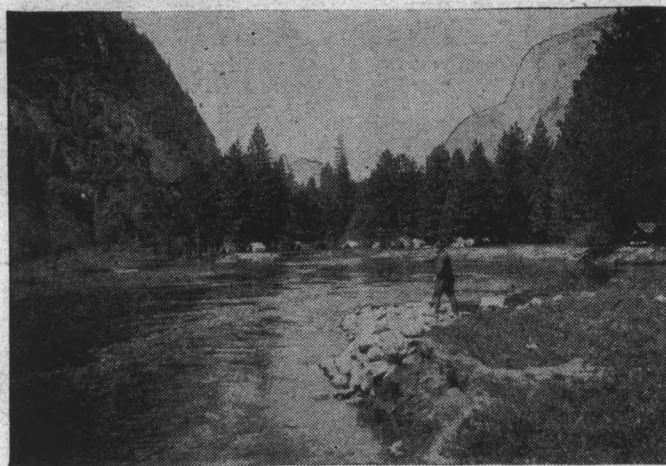
Few people do not say some time during their early life that "some day" they are going to see the beauty spots of America, that they will visit some of the national parks of the west and view the natural beauties which they have heard and read so much about. Some of our folks have realized their dream, many may be going west this summer while others will go next year or some other future date. To the folks who have visited our parks the pictures on our page this week will no doubt bring back pleasant memories, and to those who look forward to the trip they will show in a poor way what a treat they have coming. We say "poor way" because no camera can get the beauties you see out there with the naked eye. But let's be off on our "picture vacation."



GLACIER NATIONAL PARK.—The first place we will visit will be beautiful Glacier National Park in the northwestern corner of the state of Montana, and here we are on the shore of Two Medicine Lake looking at Mt. Rockwell with its top hidden among clouds. (Photo by Hileman.)



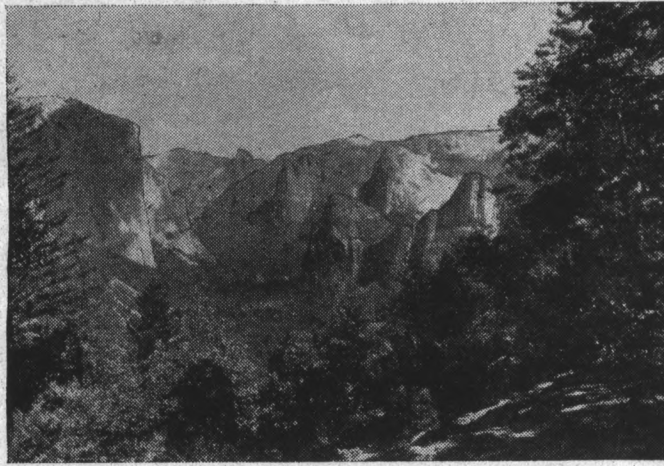
ANOTHER VIEW IN GLACIER NATIONAL PARK.—This marvelous view shows Glenn and Grossley Lakes from Indian Pass in Glacier National Park. We would like to see more but this is a flying trip so must hurry on to California where we will visit Yosemite Park. (Photo by Hileman.)



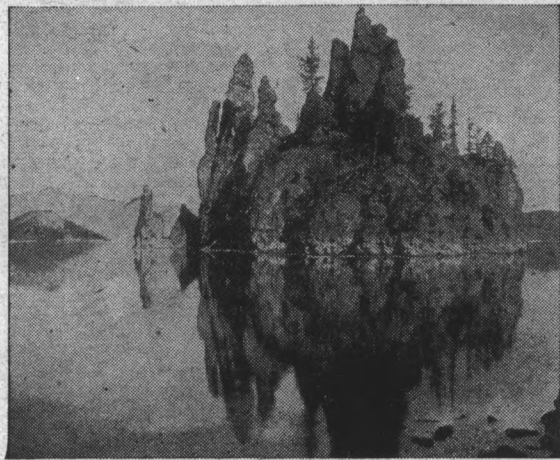
YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.—Wouldn't you like to pitch your tent along the bank of this river and spend at least a week in this beautiful valley, surrounded by mountains? Perhaps we could find some Michigan folks in those tents on the other bank.



IN CANADA.—Just a glimpse of what you will see when we get into Canada. But we are still in Yosemite National Park.



YOSEMITE VALLEY FROM ARTIST POINT.—Did you ever see landscape that was more beautiful? No wonder the place we are standing is called Artist Point. This park is located in California and covers 1,512 square miles. Next we are going to visit Crater Lake National Park. (Photo by Lloyd.)



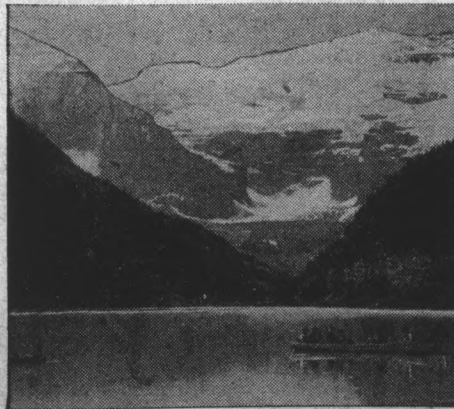
CRATER LAKE.—A small lake in the Cascade Mountains, in Oregon, remarkable for its walls of perpendicular rock, from 1,000 to 2,000 feet high, a form due to volcanic action in geographical times. The Phantom Ship appears in the foreground. (Photo by Kiser's.)



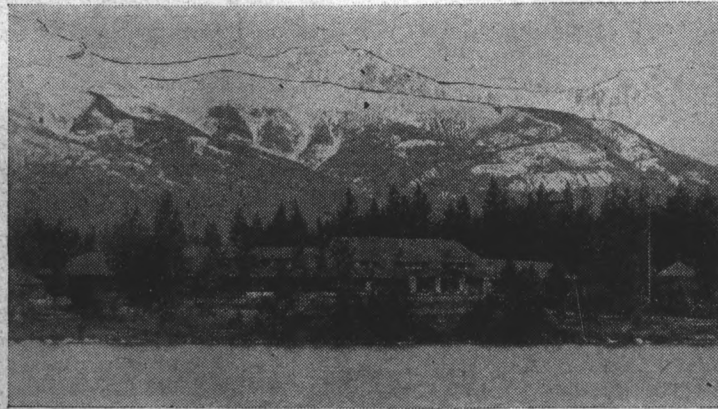
MID FLOWERS AND SNOW.—A hiking party near Paradise Inn in Rainier National Park located in the state of Washington. The flowers in the foreground are avalanche lilies which often push their buds up through two to three inches of snow. The park is 18 miles square.



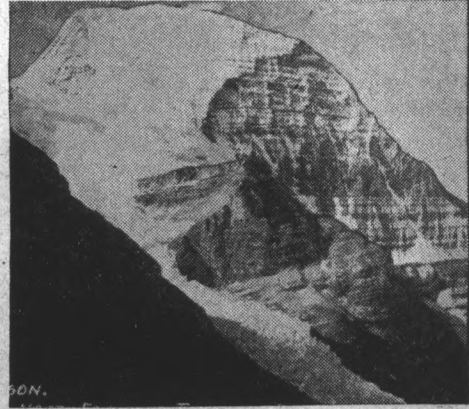
CANADIAN ROCKIES.—Now we have crossed the international boundary line and are in the mountains of Canada where, travelers tell us, we will see peaks more beautiful than those in our own country. That hardly seems possible, but certainly this is a wonderful view, isn't it?



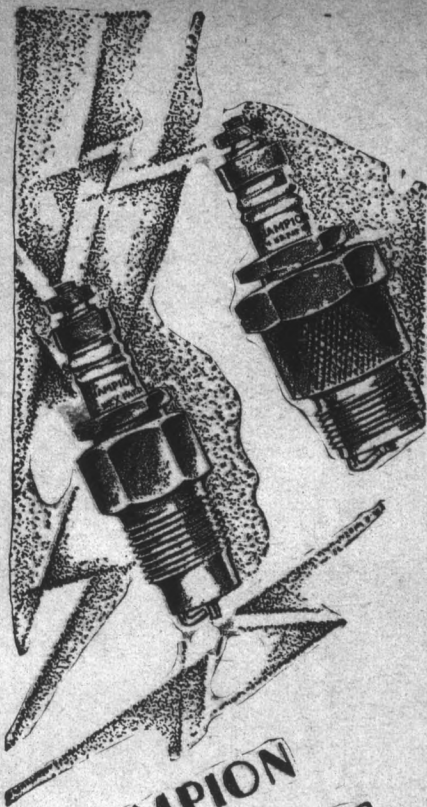
LAKE LOUISE, CANADA.—This is known as the most beautiful lake on the North American continent if not in the entire world. Straight ahead are Mount Victoria with its glacier and the lofty ice-crowned head of Mount Lefroy.



UP IN JASPER PARK.—Two years ago the early part of next September it was our pleasure to spend several days in western Canada and Jasper Park Lodge on Lac Beauvert is one of the several places we decided that some day we will return to for a lengthy stop. One could easily spend a month most enjoyably hiking and riding through the mountains.



MOUNT ROBSON.—And so our vacation trip by pictures to America's beauty spots comes to an end with a view of Mount Robson. Tumbling Glacier is shown in the foreground. We hope you enjoyed the trip and some day may make it in reality.



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CHAMPION
Spark
Plugs

TOLEDO ~ O.

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.)

Time Flies

I JUST don't like to look ahead a few days and notice the date of issue for this article is July 7th. But it is. Where has June gone? How far away is fall? Talk about



L. W. Meeks

short seasons, I say they are! Seems like not only seasons are short, but the years, too. Why I have just recently ceased to think of the 1927 State Fair, and the good time we all had, as being just a few days ago and lo, I pick up a paper and read an advertisement telling all about the 1928 State Fair!

A Hundred Years

One of the oldest villages in Michigan is located not far from us. June 28th, it celebrates its one hundredth birthday. Seems one hundred years is a long time, but one hundred years like these last few have been isn't very long at that. But speaking of this Centennial Celebration, this town, Jonesville, is what might be called a residential town. This means a town of homes, and homes mean places of abode—places to live.

That is the ideal town, for where people make homes their specialty and live the life villagers live, they have a fellowship or communion which great industrial centers do not have.

When Beniah Jones wandered down the old Indian trail one hundred years ago and found a little stream crossing his path, he allowed it would be a good place to stop for a day or two. Before he decided to go any farther another family came along and stopped beside him. They didn't know it then, but soon found out a village was being formed—Jonesville would be the proper name, for the Jones family had permanently located. Day by day the number of covered wagons that passed through the hamlet increased, many of these covered wagon people were from New York, and all were from the East. Some thought Michigan was far enough "west" for them, but many wanted to go farther on and at least investigate the land farther west than the territory known as Michigan. Following the old Indian trail as it curved around a large hill here, and bent the other way to go around a lake over there, they found the point of a really truly big lake was causing the trail to curve a little farther south. At intervals of eight or ten miles all along this trail they found that settlers had formed little groups which were to become villages and cities. But on the point of this big lake was a little larger village caused by another trail or two striking it because of its location. Chicago, yes that was what they called it, and those returning spoke of it as such, and to inquiring travelers told them to follow the trail if they wanted to go west, follow it to Chicago. So the old Indian Trail was soon known as the Chicago Trail, and weeks and months and years soon passed and found this trail had been improved in many places because of the stage coach travel, which had become so heavy on it. Improved roadways were called pikes and so the old Indian trail was called the Chicago Pike, and today, if you would enjoy motoring across southern Michigan, the most picturesque and interesting drive would be on U. S. 112. Don't be in a hurry—take your time—stop at some of the old taverns and visit, in your mind, with the people who founded Michigan. Stop in some of the old villages—stop long enough to be imbued with the spirit of them, and you will

learn there is something else to live for in this world besides dollars and cents. One hundred years, yes, it is quite a while, but it isn't so long after all.

These Jonesville people are entertaining old friends and all who will stop the maddening rush of the day and enjoy with them the thoughts of yesteryear. Suppose it were possible for some of these old settlers to be present at this 100th anniversary. Would they recognize that wonderful pavement as the old Indian Trail? What would be their thought as a roaring speck comes into view far up in the air, so high it sometimes is hidden by clouds, and as it gets nearer and nearer it begins to descend and lo, it alights like a giant bird. Ten or a dozen people, perfectly dressed, step out, a sack of mail is taken from it, and where did it come from? Would these people believe it

VALUES M. B. F. HIGHLY

DEAR EDITOR:—I am a subscriber paid several years ahead. I would rather lose a cow than The Business Farmer.—Elmer Richmond, Kent County.

if you told them that metal bird was an airplane and had left Chicago only an hour and a half before, and that many of those letters were written in California day before yesterday! Would they pinch themselves to see if they were alive as from over the hill on the pavement from the west a giant motor bus appears? As it stops in the street beside them and they behold no visible signs of locomotive power, could you induce them to step into it for a ride? Once aboard, and the machine starts off toward the east as softly and smoothly as water runs in the old stream, would they believe it when told they would arrive in Detroit in about two

Nine Cents a Day For Light and Power

NINE cents a day. One cent less than a dime, yet it has made an immeasurable difference in life as it is lived on the farm of M. H. Bowman, 22 miles north of Grand Rapids, Mich.

The nine cents covers the daily operating cost of an individual farm electric plant which Mr. Bowman has been using for 11 years.

Mr. Bowman believes he gets his money's worth from his daily investment of less than a dime for better living. For that sum he gets electric lights in his home, his barn, and three other farm buildings. His home also benefits with a vacuum cleaner and an electric iron, operating off the electric plant.

"No place else on my farm can I get so much service, or so much contentment and convenience, as I do from electricity," Mr. Bowman declared recently.

"I installed my electric plant in June, 1917, which makes it 11 years old this year. Before getting electricity, we used kerosene lamps. It has been so long now since I've tried living with a coal oil lamp that it isn't anything but a memory—and a rather unpleasant one.

"My first set of batteries lasted seven years. The generating unit is still as good as new. The first brushes I have ever installed were put in a week ago!

"I couldn't be without electricity a minute. It comes to play such a part in a person's life that it is simply impossible to put a money value on all the services it can give a farm, both inside and outside the home. The comfort and pleasure it brings cannot be computed in money alone. I have never put a dollar in anything in the way of farm equipment that

hours? As the light comes on and the homes and streets take on the illumination that only present day electricity can produce, and they are told the light comes from water power on a river two hundred miles north, where would they think they were? If they should stay for a month or say a year, if they had to live on a farm today, with its quack grass, Canada thistles, Hessian fly, corn borer, potato bugs and blight, and all the rest of our present day "blessings" (?) would they be glad they lived their life when they did? Would they long for the old oxen after having spent a half day trying to clean the carburetor on the tractor? Would they ask for the flail again after an hour or two on a straw stack back of a modern separator?

In their day about all they had to grow was what they needed for their own use. Just a hog or two to sell, and perhaps a few bushels of wheat. Would they want to toil and produce so much more today that they might have it to sell to get money enough to buy the tractor and the thousand other things a farmer buys today? Wouldn't they declare the primitive life the nearest to the natural life? Would they be far wrong? A hundred years ago, Jonesvillians, is after all a long time, and looking forward for the next Centennial is a long, long look! What will be the order of the day then? Would we be as dumb-founded to appear at that celebration as these old settlers would be at this one? We wonder. Quite a world, isn't it? But this morning I want to know where June has gone!

A CONTEST FOR YOUR PICNIC

A FARMERS' picnic would not be complete without a ball game and a horseshoe pitching contest but there generally is time for contests of other kinds if anybody can think of some good ones, especially if they are new to the group. For that reason the novelty contest being sponsored by the American Steel and Wire Company should prove popular. They are furnishing a series of prizes for driving Banner Steel Posts with a driver which consists of a metallic cylinder with a heavy weight on top. Just imagine the interest a steel fence post driving contest would create. County agents or other managers of farmers' picnics are invited to get in touch with them for details. Write the American Steel Post Company, Chicago, Illinois, and they will gladly give you complete information.

gives as much satisfaction as my electric plant."

Mr. Bowman farms 160 acres which he owns, and also works an additional 280 acres. His home is a modern attractive dwelling which would do credit to the best residential streets of a city. The big barn is well painted—in fact, the entire Bowman farm gives an impression of being well groomed. The impression persists even after dark. Then broad beams of light shine from the big windows of the home, and the other farm buildings are alight while indoor work goes ahead, uninterrupted by darkness.—S. M. Ballard.

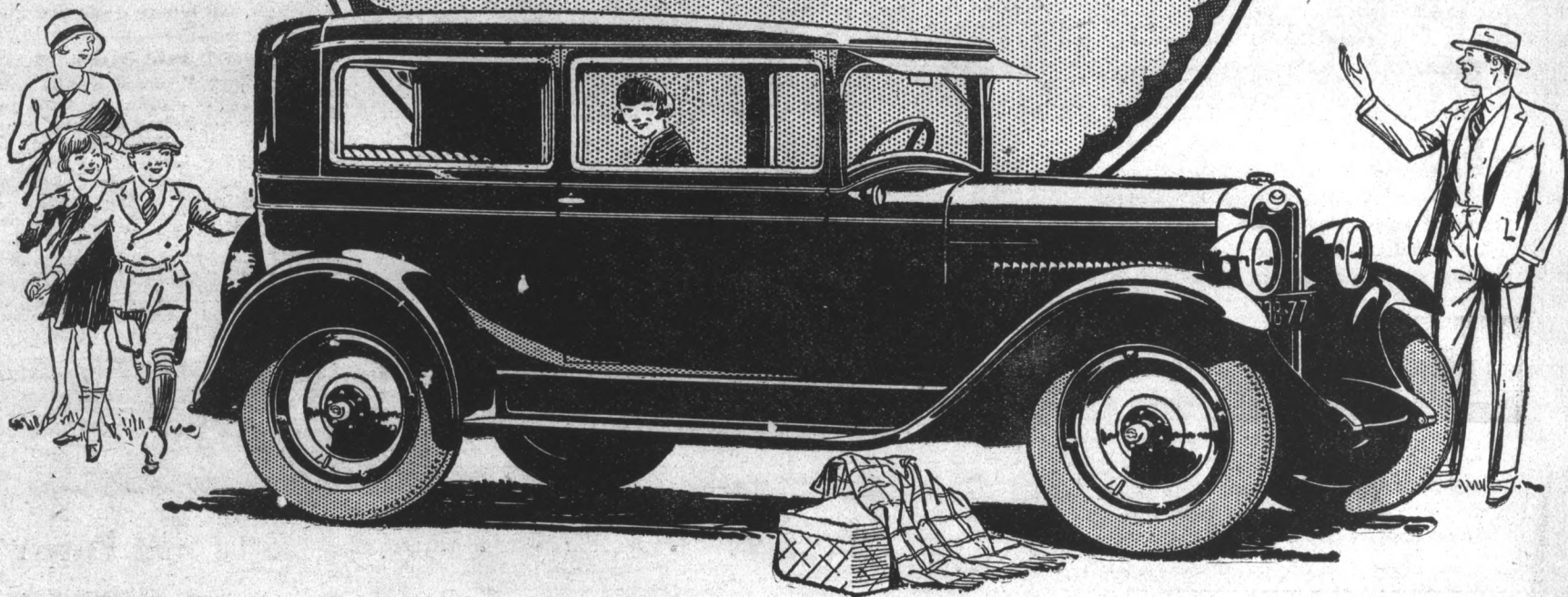


Mr. M. H. Bowman, of Kent county, believes the money he spent for his electric lighting and power system was one of the best investments he ever made. Money could not buy it if he could not replace it, he says.

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tion that assures day-after-day dependability under every condition of usage. The Fisher bodies are built of selected hardwood and steel—the strongest and most durable combination of materials known to the body builders' craft. And the entire chassis is designed with an extra margin of strength and safety in every unit that fits the car for the rough-

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The Roadster, \$495; The Touring, \$495; The Coupe, \$595; The 4-Door Sedan, \$675; The Convertible Sport Cabriolet, \$695; The Imperial Landau, \$715; The Light Delivery Truck, (Chassis Only) \$375; The Utility Truck, (Chassis Only) \$495. Prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich.

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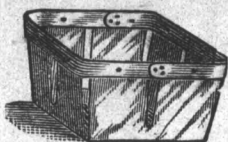
When a company has been manufacturing complete fertilizers for thirty-five years, you can be sure its knowledge of the most nourishing plant foods comes from direct contact with agricultural conditions everywhere. Farmers have been using Armour's BIG CROP High Analysis Fertilizers for many years—have found that this product not only contains all of the plant food necessary for a quality winter wheat crop but drills perfectly, without clogging. Its use is an assurance against thin spots in your wheat field.

An application of Armour's BIG CROP High Analysis Fertilizer this fall should mean increased profits for you at harvest time. There is an Armour BIG CROP Dealer near you. Consult him. He will tell you what these "last word" fertilizers have done for other farmers in your county, and will advise you upon the analysis best suited for your soil.



Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, Ill.

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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.)

CORN BORER WORK

DEAR EDITOR: I am enclosing a copy of a resolution presented by Senator Norman Horton at the last meeting of the Lenawee Pomona Grange and we would like to have you publish it in THE BUSINESS FARMER.—O. E. Yentler, Secretary, Lenawee County Pomona Grange.

Resolution

"Whereas we realize that Act 5 Public Acts of 1927 was passed on the following assumptions:

"1. That the European corn borer was a very probable menace to American agriculture;

"2. That from current thought and investigation, quarantines and the cleaning up of possible harboring places of the corn borer were of vital importance in a control campaign;

"3. That the problem was neither a local one nor one for which farmers in the infested areas should be made to assume full responsibility and cost;

"4. That Congress and the federal department of Agriculture realized the nation-wide menace and responsibility, and that Congress should provide funds for at least partly compensating farmers in the infested area for their extra labor; and

"Whereas the last Congress has refused to appropriate funds to be used in such compensation and the willing co-operation of farmers has been lost by this refusal; therefore, be it

"Resolved: First, that Act 5 Public Acts of 1927 granting police powers to the state and federal departments of Agriculture should be repealed unless Congress appropriate the necessary compensation funds; and second, that copies of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, the Commissioner of Agriculture of Michigan, the Adrian Daily Telegram, the Michigan Patron, the Grange Promoter, the Michigan Farmer and the Michigan Business Farmer."

"THE LOST SHEEP"

DEAR EDITOR: I recently noticed a letter in M. B. F. signed by "A Subscriber, Shiawassee County," in which the party asked me to answer some questions. First, the party claims he once belonged to what was "supposed" to be a real farmers' organization and he now wants to locate it, etc. and get in touch with some of its local officers. For his information and that of others I may say that this organization to which he refers is known in law and in fact as the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Association. This organization was incorporated under the Michigan laws; was officered by some of the best farmers in Michigan; had at one time over 10,000 paid-in members organized in 132 local organizations.

The subscriber asks what was the trouble with this organization and where has it gone. I regret to answer, but suggest that it has gone to the same place that all of us individual farmers are headed for if we continue to buck, unorganized, the conditions brought about since and during the war by organized capital and industry protected by a high tariff and organized labor protected by existing immigration laws and sell our products for prices made in Europe.

What was the trouble with the organization, he asks as a farmer. I blush with shame when I answer this question. Do you know over 5,000 members by actual count met in a state meeting called by the organization at Saginaw and stood up and held up both hands and voted a beet strike, declaring they would grow no beets that year unless they got what they asked or a conference with the manufacturers. What happened? Did the farmers stick? Well, many did but here are the facts. Michigan never grew over 150,000 acres of beets any year before that year when they grew 173,000 acres of beets in the State. Some grew out of pure cussedness that year and never grew any since. Many swallowed, hook and sinker, the various baits held out that year to break the organization. What can an organization do under such conditions?

Will farmers stick together any better today? I don't know. If the farmers really wanted to they could whip this old organization into line and into a real fighting machine in

48 hours. But who wants to put anything across that the farmers will not stand back?

Yes, Brother Subscriber, you are lost and your flock has been completely scattered by the wolves that are devouring us economically as individuals. Just think of it, sheep that have the least amount of brains of any animal, according to scientists, band themselves together for protection. When will farmers learn this art? And what will happen when they do?—C. E. Ackerman, Ex-Manager, Michigan Sugar Beet Growers Association, Shiawassee County.

SOMETHING WRONG BESIDES FARMERS

DEAR EDITOR:—After reading what Mrs. J. L. F. and Mr. J. M. Davis had to say in "What the Neighbors Say," I cannot resist writing a letter too. Mrs. J. L. F. says that "those that are not making good on the farm are loafers and misfits." That may be so in many cases, but I cannot but believe that there is something else wrong also. I know many farmers who up until the last seven or eight years, were prospering, and who are known as good hard working farmers, but now their farms are going backward. Buildings need paint and repairs, fences going down and tools getting worse for wear. I know that this neighborhood is no exception, as you cannot help but see the same thing in any direction you may drive. Farms have no sale value, no one wants them at any price.

On the other hand, the "millionaire" class has increased 600 per cent in the last eight years, and all industrial stocks have doubled, and some of them many times, in value during that time. What is causing it all, I believe no one can tell, but some of the things we can all see, such as an unfair tariff, grafters in office and tax exemption bonds, throwing an unjust tax upon real estate. I believe the auto and tractor have a lot to do with it, by causing a surplus. Many thousands of acres that were once used to grow feed for the good old horse of the farm and city, are now growing crops to help create a surplus. Time, perhaps, will even things up to some extent, but in the mean time, we "loafers" and "misfits" have got to dig up the money to build these roads for those that do really amount to something.—G. L. P., Elsie, Mich.

PHEASANTS DESTROY CORN

DEAR EDITOR: I have just been reading the letter from "Mrs. J. C. L., Ingham County," regarding the pheasant, in the May 26th issue, and I want to say she expresses the opinion of most farmers. They are the worst pest a farmer has to deal with. We had three acres of corn, finest piece in the neighborhood, and they destroyed it all. They not only ate the corn but broke the stalks down just as turkeys do.

Three years ago we had a large flock of quail but now we have none, the pheasants killed them. They come right up to the house and destroy our wheat. If it were our hens we would wring their necks but the pheasants we must not touch. We must wait for the lawless to come and get them, and when they will break the law in one way they will in another so our cattle and sheep are not safe and our fences are broken down, so the farmer gets it both ways.

If the hunters want game why not buy some land and raise their own pheasants and not expect the farmer to raise and feed them. The pheasant and the hunter are more pests to the farmer than the corn borer because we have no right to wage war against them.—Mrs. P. W., Inlay City, Mich.

I have received the 50 chicks for settlement from the hatchery. Thank you very much for your trouble. They did not intend to settle with me until they heard from you.—Mrs. G. S., Harbor Springs, Mich.

• Chatting with the Agricultural Teacher •

Edited by V. O. BRAUN

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

Green Peas and New Potatoes

THE glorious Fourth of July is with us again. For years we have made it a practice to celebrate this national holiday on the farm by eating our first new potatoes for dinner. I am afraid they will be rather small this year, but I am going to dig some of them never-the-less if I can find them. We have made it a practice for so many years that I don't want to break the custom if I can prevent it. New potatoes, well browned, with young fried chicken served in a like fashion with plenty of chicken gravy is my favorite dinner for the fourth; and when I say dinner I mean 12:00 o'clock noon by the sun. Then I like a good old fashioned strawberry short cake like mother used to make—long on the berries and short on cake—for desert. I am part German, but I don't want beer for my drink. Give me Lindberg's favorite drink: milk, and plenty of it fresh from the cow, and I am satisfied. The farm is a mighty fine place to live when meal time comes around.



V. O. Braun well browned, with young fried chicken served in a like fashion with plenty of chicken gravy is my favorite dinner for the fourth; and when I say dinner I mean 12:00 o'clock noon by the sun. Then I like a good old fashioned strawberry short cake like mother used to make—long on the berries and short on cake—for desert. I am part German, but I don't want beer for my drink. Give me Lindberg's favorite drink: milk, and plenty of it fresh from the cow, and I am satisfied. The farm is a mighty fine place to live when meal time comes around.

Spraying Potato Bugs

The first potato bugs also appear about this time and every farmer should know a good treatment for spraying potato bugs. When I was a lad I used to pick these creatures with a pail and shingle, but I hope no farmer of today will be guilty of asking the boy to resort to this antique method. These bugs are easily controlled by keeping the vines covered with poison spray. The poison should be applied as soon as the young bugs hatch. We have used several poisons on Spring Water Farm, but have secured the best results with calcium arsenate. One pound of calcium arsenate to 30 gallons of water is the proper mixture to mix the spray. When this mixture is sprayed over the vines, the bugs soon leave for their "happy hunting grounds."

If you are spraying the potatoes for leaf hoppers or blight with Bordeaux mixture, the calcium arsenate may be added to the Bordeaux mixture and all put on in one application. The mixture in such instance is the same: 1 pound of calcium arsenate to 30 gallons of Bordeaux mixture.

Butter from Denmark

Some time ago I read an article which stated that three million pounds of butter had been shipped into New York from Denmark and that this competition was tending to lower the price of our butter here in this country. I couldn't see how this could be true because there is a tariff on butter of 12c per pound and I knew that we shipped high protein feed to Denmark and other foreign countries. I could not understand how they could buy our feed for their cows and then in return sell us their butter after paying us a tariff of 12c per pound. After looking up a few statistics I found the answer to the question. The average cow in this country produces less than 4,000 pounds of milk. It is necessary for us to feed two cows or better to produce the milk of one cow in Denmark. Here is a lesson to the American or Michigan farmer: breed and feed better, higher producing cows and weed out the scrubs and boarders.

Contagious Abortion

A friend of mine called me by phone a few days ago and wished to know if I knew a cure for contagious abortion. Well, I don't know of any cure for it, and I don't believe anyone else does. Anyway that is a veterinarian's job, and he is the man to consult for such cases. I do know ease, and a bad one, and I for one

am very much afraid of it. I have thought that it is a contagious disease several dairy herds ruined by this disease by the purchase of an infected animal which was brought into the herd. The disease can be detected in an animal by a blood test taken by a veterinarian and the test should be used on animals added to the herd. The dairy herd on Spring Water Farm are all blood tested for this disease, and I would not think of adding a cow to my herd without first subjecting her to a blood test for this disease.

Select Seed Oats and Wheat

The time of year to select the seed oats and wheat for next years crop is now—when this year's crop is harvested. On Spring Water Farm it is always a practice to select the best part of the wheat or oats field for seed. This portion is carefully rogued: all weeds taken out and the crop closely inspected. It is then properly dried before threshing. The grain is then threshed separately

from the remaining portion of the field and properly stored for future use. This system takes very little extra time and the results more than pay for the time taken. Good seed is the first requisite for a good crop and nothing but the best should ever be planted.



Alert!

Conducted By
ROBERT J. MCCOLGAN
Business Manager Protective Service Bureau

BERRIEN county has a Farm Bureau that believes the offering of rewards helps cut down the amount of rural thievery and they offer \$25 for the information that leads to the arrest and conviction of thieves stealing from members of the bureau.

Recently A. H. Collins, of that county, missed some farm implements. He called a deputy sheriff and they located the tools on a neighboring farm. Then they got a search warrant and arrested the thief who was convicted and served time for the crime. Mr. Collins was a member of the Farm Bureau so the \$25 reward was divided between the two—him and the deputy.

A burglar alarm was the downfall of two thieves who recently visited

the chicken coop on the farm of John Spaller, former sheriff and now deputy sheriff of Macomb county. Spaller was awakened by the alarm and went out with his shotgun just in time to see the thieves carrying away some of his best chickens. He gave them both barrels in the "back of their laps" and they departed hurriedly. They went to a doctor to have some shot removed and Spaller traced them. Later a cache of several thousand dollars worth of alleged loot was found at the home of the men. When the men appeared before Judge Neil E. Reid they admitted their guilt and were sentenced from two to fifteen years in State prison.

Twenty-five dollars and costs, besides paying for the chickens was what it cost Duane Yetter and Howard Forbes, of Three Rivers, to rob a chicken roost.

Four boy campers from Detroit were placed in the Lapeer jail on a charge of attempting to steal and kill some sheep on a farm near Inlay City recently. The boys chased the sheep and finally caught one which they were trying to club to death when discovered.

Leonard Schoof, from near Rochester reports fifteen chickens stolen from him.

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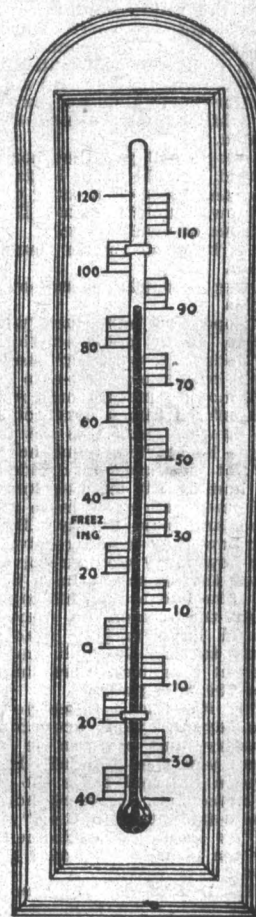
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(Continued from June 23d Issue)

"CATAPULT, huh," said Buck Swan-
zee, the Arizona rider, a trace of re-
lief in his voice. "Glad it wasn't
me. You set him, Kid, and the stuff's all
off. We ain't got a show."

"I aim to set him," said Doug grimly.
His back had not bothered him in the
least in the preliminary rides but the
finals came late in the second day and
he was far from fresh. Swanzee and the
Oregon man came before Doug. Swanzee
made an all but perfect ride on Bad Me-
dicine, but Star Gazer lived up to his name
and gave the Oregon man a close up view
of the constellations.

Doug waited with outward calm while
they saddled Catapult. Inside raged tur-
moil. He was not thinking now of putting
on an exhibition. He was thinking only
of riding Catapult. He was hardly con-
scious of the sea of faces that were
turned towards the arena, or the great
subdued murmur that emanated from a
host of people waiting in suspense for
such a show that this crowd knew was
coming.

"Doug Summers on Catapult," bellowed
the announcer, and threw his megaphone
far out into the arena.

People that saw that ride still talk
about it. It beggared description. But
Doug sat thru what seemed to him ages
of thunderbolt crashes. Crash upon crash
they came, until the whole universe seem-
ed to explode in a white brilliance shot
thru with red.

When it did finally come to an end he
did not know whether he had won or lost,
did not know whether he was forking a
bad horse or holding down a cot in a
hospital. In fact, after Catapult stopped,
spent and heaving, his legs spraddled
widely to remain erect, Doug sat there
and gripped the saddle with his knees
and stared, stonelike, at nothing.

He sat there until they took him bodily
from the saddle and led him before the
judges' stand. There, when a thousand
dollars in gold was counted into his hand,
Doug recovered sufficiently to realize that
he had won, that he had ridden Catapult.

After he had gotten away from them,
Bert Miller, who owned Catapult, came
around.

"Like to sell you that horse, Summers,"
he said. "He'll never be in the bad horse
class any more—not after that ride."
"How much?" asked Doug, suddenly
desirous of owning him.

"A hundred bucks buys him," said
Miller.

Doug promptly passed over five double
eagles.

"Hope you have luck with him," said
Miller, as he pocketed the money.

"Believe I will," grinned Doug. "He
ought to make a first-rate cow horse."

A moving picture man approached him
and offered him a contract at an attract-
ive figure. Doug was not tempted at all.
Home he started, home he was going.

"Not just now," he decided. "I'm going
up home. I'll let you know later."

Home! He grew more anxious all the
time, and more finicky. He was wonder-
ing how they would receive him, wonder-
ing how Mary would receive him. He de-
cided that it might have been best, after
all, if he had broken his back clean in two.

At the station he discovered that he
would have to pay practically carload
rates to ship Catapult and that the slow
freight consumed more than two days on
the 200 mile pull.

"If it's just a horse you've got," said
the agent, well acquainted with the
country and cowmen in general, "why
don't you ride him in? It's only a little
over a hundred miles the way you make
it horseback. A good horse can almost
make freight train time."

"By gummy!" exclaimed Doug, struck
by the idea. "Why not? Much obliged to
you."

He bought a blanket roll and a small
mess kit, and a revolver for grouse, and
left the same day riding Catapult. Cata-
pult, like most really bad horses, after
being once ridden, proved most tractable.
He learned fast and gave no indication
of reverting to the bad horse state.

He was a powerful horse, too, and ate
up distance as mechanically as a machine.
Before the day was out Doug was on very
good terms with him.

He made forty or fifty miles that day
and camped almost on the very peak of
the divide near Berthoud Pass beside a
huge snow bank, some of which he melted
for drinking water. Herbage was scant
there and Catapult fared poorly but was
eager for the trail at daybreak next day.

In taking a short cut, Doug got off the
main trail about noon and got into rough
country, but managed to keep his direc-
tion sense and bored straight on thru
westward. He came into still rougher
country after a time, where there were
no signs of habitation whatever. He rode
until dusk, then ran square into a four-
wire fence.

A fence, he reasoned, must mean a
house some place, unless it was a drift
fence, and he knew this one wasn't that
because he came onto it at a corner. Drift
fences didn't have corners, he knew; so
he sent the tired Catapult along it with
a revived spirit.

He heard cattle bellowing after a time
and presently made out their forms inside
the fence. Presently he came to a little
cabin, all but concealed in a clump of
jack pines.

There was no light in the cabin and no
signs of life about. Doug led Catapult
thru a gate in the fence and rode up to
the cabin and knocked without dismount-
ing. No answer.

CATAPULT

By NORRELL GREGORY

Another Tale of the Homestead Country

HOW IT ALL HAPPENED

ALL health caused the Muirs—father, mother, Mary and Terry—to sell their
Iowa farm and move westward. Accompanied by Doug Summers, an orphan
who has lived with the family for many years, they located in Colorado.
Doug and Mary plan to wed but times are hard for the first couple of years and
Doug suggests that he is going to earn some money riding wild horses. The
Muirs do not approve and Doug leaves home. After riding several horses suc-
cessfully 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. In the meantime Doug gets well from his fall and goes to Denver to
make a try for the big money.

He made out the outlines of a shed a
few rods away and rode towards it. A
horse whinnied as he approached and he
found two animals secured there. He had
watered Catapult a few miles back, and
now he dismounted, unsaddled, secured
him and gave him a feed of the oats
which he carried in his saddlebags.

He reasoned, as he turned back towards
the house, that there must be somebody
about, else why the horses? Probably
asleep and his first knock had not awak-
ened them.

Back at the cabin, he knocked more
loudly this time, using the butt of his
revolver. He knocked again and listened.
He could hear some sort of movement in-
side, and so stood waiting. Some one
was crossing the floor, but slowly, hesitat-
ingly.

Doug stepped back as the latch rattled
and the door swung open slowly. A man
stood swaying in the door.

"Who is it?" he said, in hardly more
than a whisper, then pitched forward and
would have fallen on his face had not
Doug caught him.

Doug carried him inside, placed him on
a bunk in the meagrely furnished room
and lighted a lamp. Spence Lossing it
was, his face white as milk, and with an
ugly hole clear thru his body. A rough
bandage had been rigged to stop the blood
flow, evidently by Lossing himself. But
even Doug could see that he was done for.

As Doug straightened up and glanced
about the room he saw another form
sprawled on the floor, almost in the cor-
ner. The manner in which the man lay
left no doubt in Doug's mind. He knew

the man was dead even before he turned
him over to look at the face. And Doug
was not surprised when Chal Messer's
face confronted him.

Lossing regained consciousness after a
time and recognized Doug. He was able
to talk only in whispers, but he was not
reticent. Doug offered to try to find a
doctor.

"No," whispered Lossing; "no use. I'm
thru. How did you find us?"
"Pure accident," said Doug. "How did
it happen?"

"Chal's easy on trigger," explained Los-
sing. "It was either me or him. It
turned out to be both." He sank into a
kind of a coma after that but aroused to
say, "Your cattle are in this pasture. I
fenced it last fall." He never spoke after
that, and Doug noticed that after a while
he no longer breathed.

It was a long vigil for Doug. With two
dead men for companions he was far
from comfortable. Never had he wel-
comed the dawn as he welcomed that
dawn, and never had he seen the sun glint
on Pyramid Peak half so gladly. For
there, ten miles or so off to the right,
reared old Pyramid's unmistakable needle
point.

Doug knew that the closest habitation
was beyond it, their own ranch. And he
wondered how Terry and Mort could have
missed this place had they ridden very
far in search of the cattle. Had he known
that Terry was even now scarcely able to
walk and Mort busy with the work of
three men, it would have been clearer;
and that Ranger Kane had devoted his
search almost entirely to the outside—
who would have expected to find these
cattle right under their very noses?

Doug didn't bother to eat that morning.
He didn't have time. He knocked down
half a dozen posts and began rounding up
those cattle. Prime and fat they were,
all wearing the Bar Box X brand. Even
knowing that every one of those brands
had been changed, Doug could see nothing
wrong with it. The hides would show, he
knew.

A cow has as strong a homing instinct
as a pigeon. When Doug rounded up that
bunch and started them towards the gap
on the left of Pyramid, they made for it
as eagerly as if they were called by some
one at home. It was no trouble at all to
keep them moving. They crossed the gap
at noon and far below him, Doug could
see the clustered bunch of the Bar Z Bar
ranch buildings. He could make out the
light gold of the grain field and a black
dot which he knew was the binder, busily
harvesting it.

The cattle flowed down the slope like
water. Doug set Catapult on the trail
and forgot them. He knew they would
take the shortest route down.

Mort was struggling with the refractory
binder when Doug rode up on him un-
aware. He was tearing matted grain out
of the elevator and swearing. It appear-
ed, from his talk, that the binder didn't
elevate well, didn't tie well, and, taken
as a whole, wasn't worth much.

Mort was so busy swearing and tearing
grain from the elevator that Doug rode
up, dismounted and clapped him on the
back before he knew anyone was about.
Mort stiffened, threw up his hands and
turned two wide, startled eyes about.
Then he let out a great whoop and grab-
bed Doug around his neck.

"You son of a gun!" he whooped. "Just
in time! I can't do a thing with this
cussed binder. Hey! Terry!" he shouted,
facing a shade tree that stood some dis-
tance away, "look who's here, Terry!"

Terry arose and, recognizing Doug,
came with what speed he could muster.
"What's the matter with him?" Doug
asked anxiously, watching his uncertain
steps. "Has he been sick?"

"Messer put a hole thru him that you
could ram your fist in," exaggerated Mort.
"But you can't kill that kid. No more
than they could you," he grinned. "I
knewed that piece in the paper was a lie."

Doug went to meet Terry. Watching
them, Mort dug out a villainously dirty
handkerchief, blew his nose and cleared
his throat noisily.

"Terry, old boy," said Doug, huskily,
"I'm back."

Terry could only wring his hand and
swallow.

"Go on down to the house," directed
Mort. "Guess I can waller along here
the rest of the day." He stared at Cata-
pult. "What horse is that?" he wanted
to know suddenly.

"You ought to know him," grinned
Doug. "You've seen him plenty of times."

"Well—I'll—be—dingbusted!" exclaim-
ed Mort. "Next thing, you'll be telling us
you found that bunch of cattle Lossing
and Messer run off," he accused.

Doug pointed to an old whitefaced cow
which has just entered the grain field
and was devouring it with evident relish.

"There's one of them," he said, grin-
ning again. "Rest of them are on the
way."

Terry looked at him, just the ghost of
a smile on his lips. "You're not kidding
us, are you, Doug?" he said.

"Nary a kid," replied Doug; "the whole
bunch is coming down the slope some-
where, straight as a bee line for home,
every one of them." Then he told about
his chance meeting with Lossing, and
what had happened.

Mort whistled.

(Continued in July 21st Issue)

I wish to thank you for the service
you rendered me on collecting my money
from the company in Chicago. I am now
all square with them and thank you very
much.—K. B., Edmore, Mich.

OUR RADIO

By B. K. OSBORN

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

EUROPEAN FARMERS BENEFIT- ING FROM RADIO

THE example of the United States
Department of Agriculture —
conceded to be the world's larg-
est user of radio for educational and
informational purposes—is being fol-
lowed by Old World ministries of
agriculture.

For two years Czechoslovakia has
carried on an agricultural radio pro-
gram inspired by the United States
Department of Agriculture's pioneer
work in broadcasting weather re-
ports, market news, and farm educa-
tional programs.

Now French governmental author-
ities are developing plans for a farm
broadcast schedule from government-
controlled stations in Paris. Prof.
Bernard Trouvelot of the National
School of Horticulture at Versailles
recently conferred with Morse Salis-
bury, chief of radio service in the
Department of Agriculture, upon
methods of organizing and present-
ing educational radio programs for
farmers and home makers.

It is probable, Professor Trouvelot
said, that the French farm broad-
casting service will provide reception
facilities for farmer listeners as well
as prepare the talks and do the broad-
casting. Because of the present small
number of radio receivers in rural
France the government probably will

set up receivers at central points in
the villages so that the peasants may
gather in groups to hear the farm
broadcasts.

APPARENTLY A LOOSE CONNEC- TION

We have had our five-tube radio
set just a little over six months.
We just got new B batteries and
had the A battery charged. Since
then we have not been able to
get anything except a real loud kind
of dull whistle. Once in a while
there is a snapping or a popping in
it too. Once it was jarred and it
stopped altogether. We opened it
and fixed one of the bulbs which had
worked out of the socket. Then ev-
erything worked alright until it was
jarred again. All bulbs light bright
and we know our batteries are prop-
erly wired.—F. K., Coleman, Mich.

FROM your description of your
trouble with your radio set it
appears that you have a loose
connection somewhere. Go over all
the binding posts where the battery
and loudspeaker wires are attached.
Look to see if the grid leak fits tight-
ly in place. It may be that the tubes
do not make good contact in their
sockets, even though they light. Take
the tubes out and clean the contact
pins with fine sandpaper. Do NOT
use steel wool for this.

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.



"This is our home," writes Miss Evelyn Wallis, of Gladwin county.



"Shoddy"

A NON-SECTARIAN SERMON BY

Rev. David T. Warner

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

TEXT: "Thou shalt see it with thine eyes, but thou shalt not eat thereof." 2 Kings 7:2.

BOOKS are lighthouses erected in the great sea of time." The writer has just finished one entitled "Shoddy." It is off the press but a few days and written by Dan Brummit, a prominent Methodist editor. Here, the author, on one hand embalms his own prophetic mind, and on the other, erects his lighthouse for confused church mariners. In exhibiting the workings of the Methodist machine, it incidentally discloses the general and imperious denominational system. It does well to give this system but a tributary place in our religious life. The Kingdom of God is maximized while the system is minimized. The Methodists are challenged to give the Gospel of Jesus a superior place to that of the little book called "The Discipline." "Shoddy" impresses one that the only true and valid discipline is found in that fellowship as expressed in the words, "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples if ye have love one for another." It gives organization and creed but a subsidiary place. It puts love, sympathy, and brotherhood into the pulpits and dicta of the church; into the front of the church's mind.

The principal character is Bishop Bonafede. His English boyhood was surrounded by poverty. In a few years he is in America. In New York he picks up odd jobs here and there and wins some favor. He looks for ways to feed a personal ambition. He is taken into the Methodist church though his faith and understanding are shoddy. Then comes to him a Western trip with peculiar advantages. He hires out to a Kansas farmer and thus "were set in motion forces and influences that were not to stop until they had made him a Methodist bishop. And not then." With protracted meetings in the neighborhood, Bonafede began to shine as a singer and personal worker. He thought he knew enough set religious phrases to tell folks how to get to Jesus. Finally, he is in a Methodist college, gets into the choir, and through strategy wins other personal favors. He becomes a preacher, wins an oratorical contest, and at which time also he gains the favor of Judge Dimont. He plays into the judge's hands, breaks a formal betrothal, and marries the judge's daughter. Through the help of the judge's influence in church affairs, he manipulates his way into the general secretarial office and becomes a "Purple Emperor brilliant with all the gorgeous potentialities of the general superintendency." This keen usurper of special privileges pulls strings and plays men and movements so cleverly that he finally lands the office of the Bishopric, and so takes "his place among the fixed stars of the Methodist firmament. He was Bishop Bonafede, now and forever."

Time hastens, and America enters the World War. Bishop Bonafede had "made sure he would have a war oration ready for immediate use when war was actually declared, and speakers were in strong demand." The speech abounded in the current phrases of war-propaganda—"Germany, the ravisher of civilization," "baby-killers," and all the rest. "His engagements multiplied, and of course, the speech made good newspaper copy." Then the Armistice is signed and Bonafede is in Europe "helping to maintain morale." But his "flamboyant tributes to the never-defeated and ever stainless spirit of America, the apostrophes to the flag and its defenders, the maledictions on Prussianism—all these not only failed to get a hand, but seemed to produce a mild distaste." He returns to America, resumes his speaking engagements, and finally to be completely upset. He collapses in a baccalaureate address at his Alma Mater. Shoddy motives and playing

to the galleries has worn the bishop threadbare.

There are other characters that fill out the story. Peter Middleton, the boyhood protector and friend of Bonafede, also became a Methodist preacher. But the whole course of his career was open, honest, courageous, brotherly, and free from the taint of ecclesiasticism. He was never vindictive, though often found "bucking the machine" for Jesus' sake. His broad, human sympathy is in the end a refuge for the defeated Bonafede. Effie Bailey, the rejected fiancée of young Bonafede, afterward marries Peter and becomes the strong help-meet of a worthy man. Rhoda is born, and the mother passes on, but to leave a fragrant spirit to bless the father and daughter through all the years. Bishop Eberle, a fine independent spirit and not overcome by the church machine, becomes the strong supporter of Peter.

But now, what marked the career

of Bonafede as shoddy? He makes his own confession. He seeks his old friend, Peter Middleton, "who was all wool and a yard wide," and unbosoms his heart. He reveals how his self-love; his inordinate desire to gain high church position led to tricky maneuvers and eventual spiritual bankruptcy. He used the church to serve his own vanity. So, under the "cruel and penetrating light" of his baccalaureate text, "Thou shalt see it with thine eyes, but thou shalt not eat thereof," he weakens and withers. He stumbles to humiliating defeat. Guilt slays him in the midst of his address, and he is carried from the platform. Had he been found out? Hardly. His friends said it was due to hard work. So his audacious spirit carries him on, and the pages close upon him serving the communion at the Annual Conference. A self-confessed hypocrite is feeding the hungry. And the reader closes the book with a bitter disgust for shoddy religion.

WILL DISPLAY SKILL AT STATE CLUB WEEK

MICHIGAN club girls will show their skill with needle and thread at a style show to be held during club week at Michigan State College, July 9 to 13.

The garments which will be exhibited were made as a part of the project in girls' winter club work. In addition to this show, there will be

judging and demonstration contests in both boys and girls sections which will determine divisional winners who go to Detroit to compete at the State Fair.

The East Lansing camp is one of three club camps to be held in the state. Northern peninsula youngsters gather at Chatham, August 6, and a third camp will be held at Gaylord, August 13.

State club leaders expect 350 club members at the East Lansing camp. For the first time, two local leaders accompany the members from each county, and a leaders' training school will be given during the week.

Branches of club work in which contests will be held to determine representatives to go to Detroit are: canning, food study, hot lunch, clothing, livestock, poultry, handicraft, and health.

WHERE WAS IT?

"Let me see some of your black kid gloves," remarked the sweet thing to the shop assistant.

Black kid gloves in bundles and in boxes were brought and placed before her. "These are not the very latest style, are they?" she asked.

"They are, Madam," replied the assistant. "We've had them in stock for only two days."

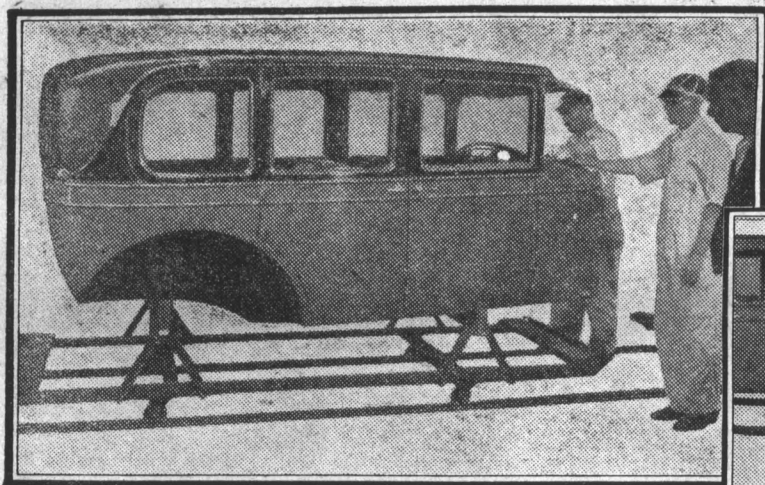
But the young woman was not so easily convinced.

"I don't think they are," she said, "because the fashion book says black kids have tan stitches and vice versa. I can see the tan stitches all right, but where's the vice versa?—Answers.

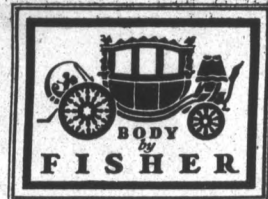
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lumber, steel, hardware, cloth or roof fabric is rejected before it becomes a part of the body. After Fisher inspectors have passed on every operation and every piece of material that goes into building of the Fisher body, final inspectors for Fisher join with inspectors for the chassis manufacturer in examining and passing upon the finished body. Fisher requires the okay of the chassis manufacturer's representative before permitting a body to leave the Fisher plant.

Body by FISHER

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

Title Registered U. S. Patent Office

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1928

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RELIABLE ADVERTISERS

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

"The Farm Paper of Service"

A PEN FOR THE BULL

ANY farmer who keeps a herd sire should get to see one of the demonstration "bull pens" being built in various parts of the State this year by the agricultural engineering and dairy departments of the Michigan State College, working with county agricultural agents.

No bull should be allowed at large in the barnyard or field no matter how gentle he may be, but you cannot expect the best from him if he is confined to a small box stall. With this inexpensive pen recommended by the college he has an opportunity to get plenty of exercise and it eliminates a large share of the danger in handling him.

Pens are being built on the following farms: Paul Cridler, Middleville, John A. Smith, Schultz, and Robert Cook, Hastings, of Barry county; H. P. Barringer, and Charles Themm, Armada, Macomb county; John Clark, Caro, Tuscola county; Edward Watson, Hemlock, Saginaw county; and J. C. Hollenbeck, Berrien county. There will also be one built in Branch county on a farm to be selected by the county agricultural agent. Visit one of these farms some time this summer if possible, but if you can not then write to either of the departments at M. S. C. for plans and bill of material. Put up one of them on your farm this year.

NEED A BOY THIS SUMMER?

WE have a letter before us from a 16 year old high school lad who wants a job on a farm for the summer. He lives in Detroit and says he is strong and willing to work for board and room and a small salary. His letter does not state but apparently he has had no experience. However, his statement that he is willing to work would indicate an earnest desire to learn. He ought to make a good boy for some farmer not too far from Detroit. Write the Editor of M. B. F. if you are interested.

BOVINE T. B. LAW IS VALID

ONE of the most important cases that ever came before a judge in Michigan was decided week before last. James W. Helme, former State food and dairy commissioner, who owns a farm in Lenawee county, contended that he could not be forced to allow the State and federal authorities to come on his farm and test his cattle for tuberculosis and he filed a bill of complaint against Herbert E. Powell, State Commissioner of Agriculture. Mr. Helme contended that the compulsory test of cattle was not justified under the State law, and that the cooperative agreement, which the Lenawee county board of supervisors entered into with the State and federal governments, providing for the tests, did not meet the requirements of the State law. Further, he argued the test was not reliable and that the law under which the State commissioner is acting is not constitutional.

Judge J. N. Sampson, before whom the case was tried, declared the intent of the law was to

give the State commissioner power to test all cattle, that the agreement between the supervisors and the State and federal governments complied with the law, and the matter of the reliability of the tests, which experts testified were not infallible but the best known to science, was not a matter for the court to decide. Citing a Supreme Court decision, he ruled that the constitutional provision regarding amendatory provisions by reference must have a reasonable construction.

It is a good thing that a case of this kind went to court because there has been some dissatisfaction in various parts of the State and now the officials and the farmers have an idea as to where they stand. However, after all no one judge can decide whether or not cattle must be tested for tuberculosis. It is up to the people themselves, the city consumers who buy most of the milk sold in Michigan, and they are demanding that it be tested. That means a farmer must keep cows that are tested and accredited if he wants to sell milk. If all farmers refused to have their cattle tested then the city consumers would have to accept their decision but there are so many who are willing to comply with the requirement that the farmer who opposes it is left holding the bag.

MEREDITH IS GONE

IN the passing last week of Edwin T. Meredith of Des Moines, Iowa, the farmers of this country lost a champion whose place will be hard to fill. When he went into the war-time cabinet, as Secretary of Agriculture under Woodrow Wilson, he brushed aside cob-webbed precedents and sought to make the department not only of genuine service, but popular with the farmers of this country. As a director of the United States Board of Commerce, he was enabled to represent the farming industry and make it understandable to so-called "big business." A genuine farmer-boy, he never forgot the hard schooling he received in the corn-stubble of his native state.

But those who knew "Ed" Meredith, and who had tested his friendship over a period of twenty years or more, as I had, came to love a man who stood out among his fellows as a mountain towers above the foot-hills at its base. Never lived a more genuine soul. Hypocrisy was as foreign to his nature as dishonesty. He believed in all men as he believed in himself. Success was but the natural evolution of such a life and that it should have been snuffed out at fifty-two, with so many years of rich experience to contribute to the solving of our great national problems, is a loss which will take years to overcome. To we who learned to love him, his loss is simply irreplaceable.

BEWARE OF SHYSTER GAMES

NOT all the fakers and shysters are traveling the roads and visiting the homes of farmers. Many of them have games at carnivals and along the midway at fairs held throughout the country where they defraud honest men of thousands of hard earned dollars every year. The average person is in a carnival mood when they attend fairs or amusement places which makes them easy subjects for shysters with their supposedly honest games. In some of the games somebody always wins but the backers see there is enough money coming in so that they make several hundred per cent on their investment. Other games where the operator plays with one or two people the chance of the player winning is so small that it is almost impossible. How many times have you won? How many times have you seen friends hold the lucky number? Few times we will wager because the operators see to it that most of the winning is done by accomplices. Experts declare that almost every game can be kept under the operator's control by some device which prevents an outsider winning.

Such games do not help the attendance at any fair and should not be allowed on the grounds. In fact the midway as a whole can and will eventually be done away with at our fairs. Amusement we must have but let it be clean, honest and free, furnished by the fair itself.

THE McNALLY CASE

MANY of our folks may be wondering how the McNally case in Bay county is coming along. Right at the present time it is at pretty much of a standstill. Three young men were arrested some time ago and placed in the Bay county jail, and now we are advised by Prosecuting Attorney Patterson that they are to remain there until the September term of court by agreement with attorneys.



THE picnic season is right here, the finest time of all the year. With baskets loaded up with grub we spread the cloth beneath some shrub and set down in our Sunday pants among the beetles and the ants. With cake and pickles and fried hen we fill our plates and come again, I don't mind spiders on my legs when I am full of deviled eggs. There ain't no meal I got to eat has got a picnic dinner beat; the women do the best they can to fill up ev'ry bloomin' man, they know we're happy when we've et the splendid meal that they have set.

I like to meet the neighbors, too, and talk about the things they do, we talk and gossip through the day about the reason hens don't lay and how to kill quack grass and dock and swat the roosters in the flock. It does a feller lots of good to know his neighbors, we all should devote more time to picnicking and having a good time, by jing!

PETER PLOW'S PHILOSOPHY

A German scientist is blamin' kissin' for spreadin' pyorrhea, accordin' to the newspapers. Somebody is always takin' the joy out of life, seems like.

Some of these young college graduates who don't want to settle down but wish to live a life of adventure, with lots of thrills and danger, ought to go into the dry cleanin' business in Detroit.

A woman flew across the ocean in 20 hours. Another woman swam for over 38 hours. And still another danced 260 hours. What I want to know is who started this idea 'bout women bein' the weaker sex.

Every now and then you hear of a feller whose name goes well with his business but I ain't heard any that will beat a feller who runs a gasoline fillin' station on the road between Detroit and Lansing. His name is "Phil M. Upp."

Ever hear this one? It bein' election year calls to mind the story of two colored boys who were listenin' to a politician give a long speech 'bout what was wrong with the country and how he would help correct it if he was put in office. After they had listened for some time one of the boys turned to the other and says, "Say, Rastus, who'all am this yere man what am talkin'?" To which the other boy replied, "Lawdy, Ah doan know what his name be, but he sho' do recommen' hisse'f mos' highly."

COMING EVENTS

- July 9-13.—Midsummer Poultry Short Course, M. S. C., East Lansing, Mich.
- July 23-27.—Farm Women's Week, M. S. C., East Lansing, Mich.
- July 16-27.—Smith-Hughes Agricultural Teachers, M. S. C., East Lansing, Mich.
- July 27.—Farmers' Day, M. S. C., East Lansing, Mich.
- July 31-Aug 3.—International Baby Chick Ass'n Meeting, Cedar Point, Ohio.
- Aug. 3-4.—Tour of Michigan State Horticultural Society.
- Sept. 2-8.—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, Michigan.
- 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.)

RENEE GARMENT COMPANY

I am sending you a clipping of an ad about the Renee Garment Company, Gary, Indiana. I answered it and they wrote me a letter stating that if I would send \$1.50 to pay for cutting and binding they would send me my first smock to sew for them. If I didn't receive it in ten days I was to write them. Not getting it I wrote them several times but the letters always came back "Unclaimed." However, they kept the letter containing my money order. Please let me know if there is anything you can do.—Mrs. H., Brighton, Mich.

WE tried to do something for "Mrs. H." but we stopped before we got started. Our first letter to them was returned unopened and across the face of the envelope was stamped "UNCLAIMED" in one place and "REFUSED" in another. Then we wrote the postmaster at Gary who replied:

"The Renee Garment Company operated a business in Gary which was not in accordance with the postal regulations. Under date of Friday, April 13th the proprietor was called into the office for an interview with the inspector operating in this district and he was given to understand his business was fraudulent and he agreed to quit business May 1st. However, in the meantime local police raided the offices of the Renee Garment Company and on April 17th the proprietor signed an order to me to refuse and return all mail addressed to the Renee Garment Company."

And so ends another one of those work-at-home concerns whose proposition promised to be a profitable thing—for the promoter.

DOES NOT WORK

VARIOUS Canadian experiment stations have been carrying on experiments with sulphur dust in their efforts to find a control for rust on crops and, while their efforts have not met with success, some men have taken advantage of the publicity to sell the Canadian farmers "cures" for rust. A warning has been issued to farmers in the Dominion but it does not mention the kind of material being offered.

So far, according to experts, no cure for rust has been discovered, so if these fellows move over into the United States and come to Michigan do not fall for their line.

TIRE "BARGAINS"

THERE are some bargains that save money and there are some that are rather expensive. The other day a young farmer called at our office to get some advice regarding a tire deal. He had taken a load of farm produce to Detroit and after disposing of his load parked along a street so that he could make some purchases before returning home. As he was about to leave his truck a fellow drove up with a truck load of tires that were getting a bit thin he inquired the price which was about half that quoted by reliable stores for the size he used. In order to get them at this figure he was required to take four but they were such bargains he thought he could afford to take the extra two and keep them for future use, so the fellow loaded four tires into our friend's truck and

left hurriedly with the cash as check was not acceptable. When our friend got home he decided to change the two bad tires before he had a blow-out but he then discovered that he had been "gyped." The man had sold him tires that were rebuilt and they were of an odd size that he could not use. Having bought them of a peddler and not knowing his address here was no way of attempting to get satisfaction which made the "bargain" a rather expensive one. All we could do for him was extend our sympathies but that did not make up his loss.

ANNEKE JANS BOGARDUS SOCIETY

I am a subscriber to your paper, and I noticed in your May 12th issue an article concerning the Anneke Jans Bogardus Society. Being a member of that society, I wish to correct some errors that appear therein.

In the first place, we are not and never were connected with the Edwards Society. This is a fictitious society, which has always started as soon as the descendants of Anneke Jans Bogardus begin to organize. This being a scheme on the part of New York to intimidate the heirs and hinder them as much as possible.

In the second place, W. T. Gridley did not organize our present society, and did not enter it until after much persuasion. He promised to publish all the facts and data in book form, and to include in this the history of Anneke Jans Bogardus and her heirs, from the time she first came to New York.

In the third place, this property does not belong to New York. If it did, why did they not produce the papers to show ownership during the eight trials which have already been started, and tried in New York? This has been heirship property for over two-hundred years, quit-claim deeds are all they ever had.

Our Society is the only one that is backed by certified facts and documents concerning the controversy of the descendants of Anneke Jans Bogardus from the time she came to New York until the present time. Our present society was formed in 1924; it is merely a book publishing organization to acquaint the public with the injustice done the descendants of Anneke Jans Bogardus.

The Postal Inspectors have arrested W. T. Gridley, and he is now out on \$10,000.00 bond. They are trying to prove that he is using the mails to defraud. This is merely a scheme to hinder us and discredit our leader. June 12, they are going to have a Grand Jury investigation. We want the public to come and hear it. All we want is justice for our society, so we can go our own way unmolested.

I submit herewith a bit of history sent me from the Pension Department. My great-grandfather, Daniel Denniston married Ann Elizabeth Kersted, the great-granddaughter of Anneke Jans Bogardus. He was an Ensign and Lieutenant, served in Theodosius Fowler's regiment, Col. Henry B. Livingston's 4th regiment, transferred to Col. Philip Van Cortland's 2nd regiment. Fought in the Battle of Burgoyne, Monmouth, and Yorktown. Served until 1783.

I will appreciate it very much if you will give this your consideration so that the facts may be placed before the public, thanking you in advance, I am, Mrs. Wallace Harris, Ingham County.

MRS. HARRIS refers to an article headed, "Inheritance Lure Continues to Find Victims," published on this page in which mention was made of the "Association of Justice for the Descendants of Anneke Jans Bogardus," and a "Willis T. Gridley" and a "Mrs. Gladys Wright" who were charged with using the mails to defraud in connection with the "Association." We are pleased to publish Mrs. Harris' letter but it does not alter our first opinion which was gained through much information collected by the National Better Business Bureau.

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The Business Farmer Editorial Ballot

Below we are listing several regular features or departments in the Business Farmer with a square opposite in which we will appreciate your indicating by number the ones you read regularly in the paper in the order of their importance. That is, if you like the serial story best, write the figure 1 in the square opposite that feature, the next choice should have the figure 2 in the space opposite, and so on. Any feature not listed which are desired may be written in the blank spaces.

This ballot will be published for several issues so that each member of the family may vote his or her preference. When the children vote their preference they should give their age, also. Be sure to sign your correct name and address and mail to the Editor of The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich. Thank you.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| () Picture Page | () Collection Box |
| () Agricultural Teacher Chats | () Dairy and Livestock |
| () Broadscope Farm News | () Veterinary Department |
| () Farmers' Service Bureau | () With the Farm Flock |
| () Bulletin Service | () Peter Plow's Philosophy |
| () Sermon | () Fruit and Orchard |
| () Our Radio | () Coming Events |
| () Serial Story | () Markets |
| () "Here's How" Cartoon | () Weather Forecasts |
| () Where Our Readers Live | () Current Agricultural News. |
| () What the Neighbors Say | () The Farm Garden |
| () Editorials | () A Smile or Two |
| () Publisher's Desk | () County Crop Reports |
| () The Farm Home | () The Experience Pool |
| () The Children's Hour | () Our Book Review |
| () Song of Lazy Farmer | () "Alert" |

Name _____ Age _____

Address _____

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 28, 1928

Total Number Claims Filed 3,222

Amount Involved \$35,931.88

Total Number Claims Settled 2,762

Amount Secured \$33,468.97

CANNING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

THIS is the season when every housewife is thinking in terms of canning. She spends most of her time now leaning over a hot stove, red faced and perspiring, anxiously watching the kettle boil. Even her sleep is sometimes troubled by dreams of canning catastrophes. To lighten the housewife's canning burdens home specialists have done a great deal of research work, and their discoveries go far toward making success a certainty. Some of this knowledge we are passing along to you here.

First of all, they tell us to make out a canning budget, to estimate as closely as we can just how many quarts of each variety of fruits and vegetables it takes to "winter" our family. In making out this budget, it must be kept in mind that to supply our bodily requirements some kind of fruit should be served twice a day, and that for dinner and supper there should be two kinds of vegetables on the table besides potatoes. Of course, many of the vegetables to be used will be stored or dried, such as turnips, carrots, beets, beans, etc., and this will cut down the amount necessary to can. While it is well to have a plentiful supply of canned goods, one should not put by any more than can be readily used during a year. It is poor economy and efficiency to fill so many jars that by the time canning season comes again your cellar shelves are still well stocked.

We all know that bacteria are the agents that make food spoil. Therefore, extreme care must be taken in canning to make sure that all bacteria are killed and the product is sealed steaming hot within sterile, air-tight containers. The application of heat to foods during canning in order to kill bacteria is called processing.

Methods of Canning.—In the so-called open-kettle method of canning, the material is cooked directly in an open vessel. The food is then filled into sterilized jars and sealed immediately. The disadvantages of this method lie in the necessity for the sterilization of the jars before they are filled and in the danger of contamination during filling. There is also danger that air containing bacteria will get into the jars and cause spoilage.

The term "cold pack" is applied to the method in which material is packed cold into a container and then processed either in a water bath or a pressure canner. The chief disadvantage of this method is that when the food is packed cold a longer time is required for that at the center of the can to reach the right temperature. This is especially true in the case of such vegetables as corn, that are thick and pasty, or those with glue-like juices, for these heat through very slowly. Some fruits may be successfully packed by this method, but the shrinkage is sometimes considerable.

The advantages of the open-kettle method and any possible advantage of the cold-pack method of canning are combined in the hot pack. Here the material is precooked by heating it in a minimum quantity of liquid until it boils and it is thoroughly wilted and shrunken so as to facilitate packing. The material is then filled into the container boiling hot and processed immediately.

Types of Home Canners.—If you are not one of those fortunate women who own a pressure cooker, you must search around for some other type of canner to serve your purpose. The most common method of processing in home canning is by use of the water bath. A water bath canner may be made from a wash boiler, bucket, or any vessel that has a tight cover and is large enough to hold a convenient number of jars. It should be fitted with a rack to hold the jars away from the bottom of the utensil, thus protecting them from bumping or overheating and allowing full circulation of water under them. A wire basket answers this purpose, and also makes it possible to lift a large number of jars in and out of the canner at one time. Such a basket can be made at home from wire mesh fencing.

Steps in Canning.—Safe canning requires careful attention to every step in the process. Use only clean, fresh, sound fruits and vegetables in prime condition. "Two hours from garden to can" is a good rule. In any case for the best results, material should be canned the same day as it is gathered. Be sure that the containers in which fruits and vegetables for canning are gathered and handled are clean. Grade for size and same degree of ripeness, if a uniform product is desired. Wash material thoroughly until every trace of soil is gone. The most dangerous and difficult to kill bacteria is in the soil. A wire basket is a help in washing, but should not be loaded too heavily. Always lift the material out of water rather than pour water off.



THE FARM HOME

A DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN
Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS: Is there any one of us who will dispute the glori-ousness of youth—youth with its clear eyes, smooth young cheeks, and lifting laugh? Is there any one who hesitates to admire the driving, untiring energy of youth, its fearlessness, its spontaneity? No, we all pay tribute to youth, we old ones, for we know that without youth the world would perish. It is youth that swims the channels, flies the vast Atlantic, ventures beyond the staked-out borders of known and familiar things and returns laden with new knowledge. We gladly fling flowers in the path of youth and sing its homage.

But when youth in all its arrogance rises up and exhorts its following to "eat, drink, and be merry, for tomorrow you will be old; have a good time while you are young, for when age comes there is nothing to do but sit back and fold your hands and wait for Death", that is a different story.

Youth is by no means the perfect state; it is incomplete—the introductory chapters of a very interesting book, it is the elusive promise of what is to come—the flower in the bud, it is life green and unripened—the just-forming fruit. Who is content with merely dipping into a novel? Who picks a bud when the full blown blossom is to be had? Who does not know the perils of eating green fruit? Youth is the springtime of life, but the other seasons, summer, autumn and winter, are just as essential to growth; and after all it is autumn that brings the harvest. Time ripens and mellows the fruit and grain into maturity, until in the fall of the year it is ready to be gathered. Then it is brought in from the orchards and fields and stored in all its bounteous richness to be partaken of and enjoyed at leisure through the long winter. That is life.

Age may bring wrinkles and pains in the joints, but it brings also content, a sense of achievement, and bonds of human understanding and sympathy that youth can never know. Do not pine for your lost youth, but greet maturity and age with a smile of welcome. "Grow old along with me, the best is yet to be."

*Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor*

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

In case a bushel or more of peaches or apricots is to be canned at one time, they may be peeled with the use of lye, but this method is not justified with a smaller quantity. Be careful in using lye, especially if children are around, for it is a powerful caustic and serious accidents have happened. Prepare in an agateware or iron kettle, never aluminum, a solution of one-fourth pound (4 oz. or about 4 level tablespoons) of granulated lye of any standard brand in 2 gallons of water. Heat to boiling, and while actively boiling immerse the peaches or apricots in a wire basket until the skin is loosened and partially dissolved. This will usually require 30 to 60 seconds. Remove the fruit, wash it at once in running water if possible until skin and lye are removed, and thoroughly rinse the fruit. If still water is used, rinse the fruit in a fresh supply after washing off skin and lye.

Fruits and tomatoes may be precooked or not as desired. Other vegetables should always be precooked to remove air, to shrink them, to facilitate packing, and to make possible packing in the container at boiling temperature. While the material is being prepared the jars may be in a water bath to boil. This serves the double purpose of cleansing the jars and heating them, so that they may be filled with the hot material without danger of breaking. Pack the material in the jars. If it has been precooked, work quickly so that it does not cool. Be sure that the containers are completely full with a sufficient proportion of liquid to solids

to prevent too dense a pack, and that there are no air bubbles. To fruits packed cold, add boiling syrup.

Syrups.—In canning fruits, prepare in advance the syrup which will be needed. Various concentrations of syrup will be required. For thin syrup use 1 cup of sugar and 3 cups of water. For medium syrup use 1 cup sugar and 2 cups of water. For thick syrup use 1 cup of sugar and 1 cup of water. Heat sugar and water together and stir carefully until sugar is dissolved and syrup is brought to a boil. Fruit juice may be substituted for the water in the syrup with marked improvement in flavor.

To adjust covers, place rubbers in position on jars and adjust caps. If the jars are filled with boiling hot material, they may be sealed completely before they are put into the water-bath canner. If the material is not boiling hot when packed, only partially seal the jars when putting them into the water bath for processing. On the screw-top jar, screw the cap evenly about halfway down. With the wire-clamp glass-top jar, screw the cap on evenly and raise the upper clamp in position to hold the lid in place, leaving the lower clamp loose until after processing.

Processing.—With the water-bath canner, be sure that the jars are far enough apart and that the rack on which they are supported is so arranged that the water can circulate freely under and around them. Have the water in the canner boiling before putting in any jars. The glass jars must be hot either from

preheating in water or from filling with hot material in order to prevent breakage. When all the containers are in the canner, see that the level of the water comes over the tops. Count time as soon as the water begins to boil vigorously. (See Directions). As soon as the time is up remove the jars or cans from the water. If the jars were not sealed completely, seal wire-clamp jars before removal from the canner and all other jars immediately afterward. Invert all glass jars and place them where they will cool quickly to room temperature, but not in a draft. **Directions for Preparing and Processing APPLES.**—Pare and cut into sizes desired. Boil for 5 minutes in thin syrup. Fill into can hot, cover with boiling hot syrup, and process containers of all sizes for 5 minutes in boiling water. Windfall or green apples may be made into sauce. Pack boiling hot and process immediately all sized containers for 5 minutes.

BERRIES.—Can berries as soon after gathered as possible. Sort fruit and use smaller and any imperfect berries for preparation of juice to use in making a medium thick syrup. Wash carefully removing caps and stems. Pack fruit in containers, pressing gently into place; cover with boiling hot syrup. Process quart and pint jars for 20 minutes. Some berries shrink considerably during processing. This can be prevented by precooking the berries. To each pound of berries add ¼ to ½ pound of sugar, according to sweetness of fruit. Place in a kettle and heat to boiling, stirring gently, and boil for 5 minutes. Pack boiling hot and process immediately containers of all sizes for 5 minutes.

CHERRIES.—Pack pitted cherries in hot containers and cover with boiling syrup made from juice which collects on pitting fruit. Use thick syrup for sour cherries and medium for sweet. Process quart and pint glass jars for 25 minutes. Or pitted cherries may be precooked for 5 minutes with sugar to taste, filled into containers boiling hot, and processed for 5 minutes.

CURRENTS.—Same as berries.

GOOSEBERRIES.—Same as berries packed raw, substituting a thick for a medium syrup.

PEACHES.—Before preparing fruit, make a thin syrup, putting in one cracked peach pit for every quart of syrup. Boil for 5 minutes and strain. Immerse the peaches in boiling water for about one minute or until skins will slip easily, plunge at once into cold water for a few seconds; remove skins, halve peaches, discard pits. Or use the lye solution method of peeling. Pack at once, placing the halves facing downward in overlapping layers. Fill up containers with boiling syrup. Process quart and pint jars for 25 minutes if fruit is fairly firm and hard, or for 20 minutes if ripe and tender.

PEARS.—Peel, cut in halves, core and cook in boiling medium syrup for 4 to 8 minutes according to size of fruit. Pack the pears hot into containers and fill them up with boiling syrup. Process containers of all sizes for 20 minutes.

PINEAPPLES.—Peel and core, remove all eyes carefully. Cut into convenient cross sections, pack into the containers, and fill up with thin boiling syrup. Process quart and pint jars for 30 minutes.

PLUMS.—Plums are usually canned whole, and should be gathered just as they are beginning to ripen. Wash and prick each plum to prevent skin from bursting. Fill into jars and cover with boiling medium syrup. Process quart and pint jars for 20 minutes.

RHUBARB.—Select young, tender stalks. Trim and wash carefully, cut into one-half inch lengths, pack into the containers, and cover with boiling hot thick syrup. Process quart and pint jars 20 minutes.

STRAWBERRIES.—To each quart of berries add 1 cup of sugar and 2 tablespoonsful of water. Boil slowly for 15 minutes and let stand overnight in the kettle. In the morning reheat the mixture to boiling, fill into the containers hot, and process all sized jars for 5 minutes.

TOMATOES.—Select firm, ripe tomatoes of medium size. Do not use tomatoes which are overripe or parts of which are spotted or decayed. Put into shallow layers in trays or wire baskets and dip in boiling water for about a minute. Remove and plunge quickly into cold water for an instant. Drain at once, core and peel promptly. Pack into jars as closely as possible. Fill with a thick tomato sauce, with the juice of other tomatoes, or use only the juice which drains from them during peeling and trimming. Season with 1 teaspoonful salt per quart. Process quart and pint glass jars for 45 minutes.

Klever Kiddies

I am sending something that I hope you will put in Klever Kiddies. My little sister went outdoors one night and seeing the new moon in the sky said: "The man in the moon must have lost his finger nail."—G. H. Armada, Mich.

My uncle was taking a highway census one day, and his son Royal, seven years old, said to his mother: "Mama, is a census to give people their senses?"—V. M., Lake City, Mich.

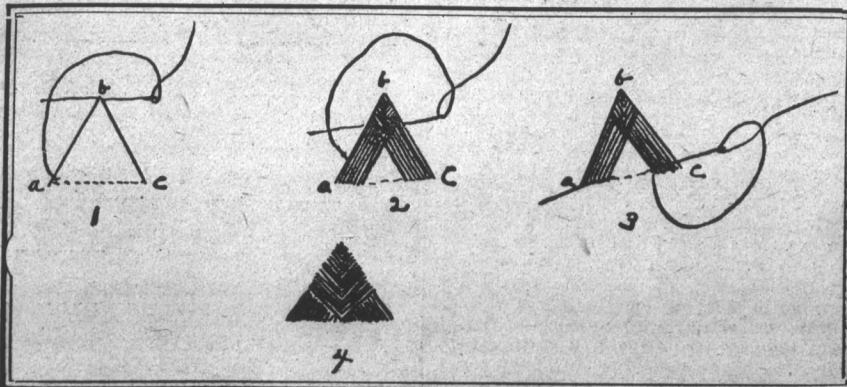
Tricks in Trade of Home Dressmaking

By MRS. DORA R. BARNES

DECORATIVE STICHES (IV)

Arrow Head Tack. This arrow head tack is used on middie blouses, sailor suits, corners on skirts, etc. Draw a triangle the size of arrow head. To make this stitch fasten the thread at (a) on the wrong side then bring needle up through to right side, bringing the needle up to (b) make a tiny stitch parallel to the bottom of the triangle. Stick needle

through to the wrong side at (c) bringing it up through to the right side at (a) proceed as before. Always throw thread over so that it will cross down the center. Be sure to keep on the lines of the triangle and throw thread over as in III, 1. so that they will cross down the center. Your needle is always placed parallel to the bottom of the triangle as in illustrations.



Personal Column

Canning Butter Beans.—"In the June edition of THE BUSINESS FARMER I noticed a request for canning butter beans. I am very pleased to respond.

"To have fresh vegetables is always the important thing. Pick beans and wash thoroughly. Cut in desired size. I use a waterless cooker, but any cooker will do if rack is placed in bottom. Place clean jars, rubbers adjusted, in cooker. Lay in covers to sterilize. The cooker is about half full of warm water. Cover tightly and boil ten minutes. Leaving jars in cooker (as they are too hot to handle) pack beans in firmly. Add a teaspoonful of salt to a quart of beans. Then pour on boiling water to overflow. Place covers. If glass tops, adjust to clamp only; if screw tops, turn only two or three times. Boil slowly three hours. Remove jars from cooker; fasten tops tightly.

"After jars have become cold, if your tops are glass, remove clamps and try to lift glass cover. If it comes off, something has gone wrong and beans will not keep, so use them right away. But if glass cover is tight, it is safe to store them for the winter.

"I have wonderful luck with mine and they are delicious. I hope I have been of some help."—Mrs. W. C. Bell, Oakland County.

Folks at Our House Like—

Dandy Dill Pickles.—Select small cucumbers and wash. Lay them in a quart glass can so they will stand upright. With shears, cut pieces of dill—stem, seed, and all—all you can hold in two fingers. Put this on cucumbers. Put in another layer of cucumbers, then more dill the same as before. Put 1 tablespoonful salt, 2

tablespoonsful strong vinegar, and a pinch of alum in each quart jar; then fill up jar with cold water. Put rubber in place and screw top on good. Set away for a month or more, then use as wanted. They are fine. I use pint jars, too.

Sliced Dill Pickles.—Select large cucumbers for pickles. Wash and peel. Slice fine as you would for table use. Fill a pint or a quart jar full by pressing in as many as you can. Cut dill in pieces and put in jar between slices about twice. Use 2 tablespoonsful strong vinegar, 1 tablespoonful salt, and a pinch of alum in each quart jar. Fill with cold water. Put rubber and top on and seal tight. Set away for a month or more. One can also cut large cucumbers lengthwise in four or six pieces and treat the same way as above. These can be put up a few cans at any time, and they are so little work.—Mrs. Geo. Morgan, Kalamazoo County.

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.

197.—I have Corona typewriter, latest improved model; what have you?—Mrs. Clemmie C. Davidson, R. 1, Deford, Mich.

198.—Part wool green winter dress, size 14, for patchwork pieces.—Mrs. A. Whidden, R. 1, Vassar, Mich.

199.—200-egg x-ray incubator for full grown Flemish Giant buck and doe.—Mrs. C. E. Wanzer, R. 2, Harrisville, Mich.

For the Movie Fan

Ramona.—(A United Artists production.) Helen Hunt Jackson wrote this beautiful love story of early California years ago, and it has long been a literary favorite; but now Dolores Del Rio, that talented Mexican star, has made it live again for us. Her screen interpretation of the role of the Spanish and Indian maiden, Ramona, is the work of an artist. She is well supported by Warner Baxter, who is Alessandro, the girl's lover and husband. The story deals with the early persecution of the Indians, and the love of two men for one girl. Aside from the quality of the play itself, the beauty and picturesqueness of the scenic background of the production are enough in themselves to recommend it to the theater goer.

Homespun Yarn

Try cooking a few dates in the morning cereal and watch the family take to it.

Aunt Ada's Axioms: The best furniture polish contains a large amount of elbow grease.

Use warm water and a moderate amount of soap for washing woollens and they will not shrink so badly.

When fresh fruit is high, canned tomatoes are a good substitute. Three servings a week are none too many.

Favorite Songs

NO DISAPPOINTMENT IN HEAVEN

There's no disappointment in heaven,
No weariness, sorrow or pain,
No hearts that are bleeding and broken,
No song with a minor refrain;
The clouds of our earthly horizon
Will never appear in the sky,
For all will be sunshine and gladness,
With never a sob nor a sigh.

Chorus:

I'm bound for that beautiful city
My Lord has prepared for his own,
Where all the redeemed of all ages
Sing glory around the white throne.
Sometimes I grow homesick for heaven
And the glories I there shall behold;
What a joy that will be
When my Savior I see
In the beautiful city of gold.

We'll never pay rent for our mansion
The taxes will never come due,
Our garments will never grow threadbare
But always be fadeless and new;
We'll never be hungry nor thirsty,
Nor languish in poverty there
For all the rich bounties of heaven
His sanctified children will share.

There'll never be crepe on the doorknob,
No funeral train in the sky;
No graves on the hillsides of glory,
For there we shall nevermore die;
The old shall be young there forever,
Transformed in a moment of time,
Immortal we'll stand in His likeness
The stars and the sun to outshine.

Aids to Good Dressing



PATTERNS

6169.—This becoming apron-dress will be found to be both practical and comfortable. Percale and gingham are the materials most suitable.

Cut in 9 sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, and 64 inches bust measure. A 46 inch size requires 4 yards of 36 inch material and 5% yards of bias binding for trimming.

6177.—Dainty and pretty is this cool summer frock for a little miss. It will be most attractive made of flowered voile, organdy, dimity, or silk crepe; but gingham, percale, and the cotton prints may also be used successfully.

Cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8, and 10 years. A 6 year size requires 1 1/2 yards 39 inch material, and 1 1/2 yards of bias binding.

SHOPPER'S NOTEBOOK

Just because you are past fifty, don't think you have to wear dull, drab colors. The pastel shades are extremely becoming to women with gray hair, and summer is the ideal time to wear them. Pale blue, flesh color, orchid, cool green—all are becoming.

Straight tailored velveteen coats are extremely popular for summer wear. They are seen in all shades.

What next! Girls have been wearing men's handkerchiefs, scarfs, ties, and sweaters for some time, and now they have adopted men's pajamas, too.

Cotton athletic suits are the coolest underwear for men in hot weather, and are easy to launder. This season the soft-collar shirt for men is much smarter than the shirt with separate starched collar, and it has the added feature of being more comfortable as well.

Ties this season should blend harmoniously with the suit and shirt, and should be either very inconspicuous in pattern or entirely plain.

BE SURE TO GIVE SIZE

**ALL PATTERNS 13c EACH—
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ADD 10c FOR SPRING AND SUMMER
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THE BUSINESS FARMER
Mt. Clemens, Mich.



You can see THIS FERTILIZER made

Do you know what ingredients go into a bag of fertilizer you buy? Do you know how various chemicals are mixed to give the proper analysis of your fertilizer? These and many other things you can learn about Wolverine Fertilizers if you will visit our new modern plant in Lansing. Many Michigan farmers come to Lansing on legislative business or on business at the Michigan State College. Plan on taking at least a short time and visit our plant. You will get an entirely different idea on the whole subject of commercial fertilizers. You will find the trip interesting and profitable. You will be able to more intelligently apply fertilizers to your crops because you will know more about them.

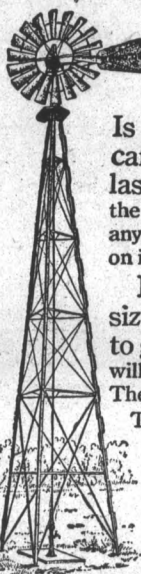
Our new plant is located at the end of Hymount St. on the Michigan Central R. R. North Lansing. You are welcome.



Dealers Wanted. We still have some available territory in which we want responsible dealers. Write for details.

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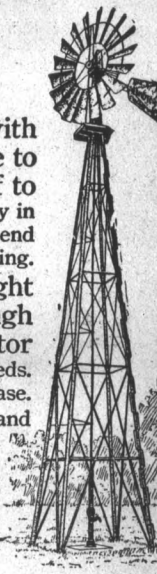
ONE WINDMILL for a Lifetime

Is all you will need to buy if you select with care. The Auto-Oiled Aermotor is made to last a lifetime. It oils itself, adjusts itself to the strong winds, and works quietly and efficiently in any wind. Day after day, year after year, you will depend on it to pump the water which you are constantly using.

If you choose an Aermotor of the right size for your well, and a tower high enough to get the wind from all sides, the Aermotor will do the rest. One oiling a year is all that it needs. The gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case.

The improved Auto-Oiled Aermotor is stronger and better than ever. It is so skillfully designed and so well made that there is nothing to get out of order. Turn it loose and let it run, and you will always have fresh water when you want it.

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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.

LOYALTY

By Eathel Fay Sharp, Akron, Mich.
(President of The Children's Hour)
Let's take the pledge today,
By Our Page we all will stay,
And do our best.
Don't forget our color true,
The loyal gold and blue,
With all the rest.

Let's all be gay to know,
Our Page is goin' to grow,
Above the rest.
Let's work with all our might,
We know it's all for the right,
And for the best.

Be glad, yes every one,
When'er a day is done,
You've done your best.
Do not stop today,
Keep going on your way,
Work with the rest.

Now pledge one more, dear friend,
Before this verse I end,
You'll try the test.
Be merry every day,
Call happiness your pay,
And "Do Your Best."

DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS: I thought by this time I would be able to give you the names and addresses of the champion artists of our large family but there were so many entries and such a large number of good drawings that we have not been able to complete the judging. Probably we can tell in the next issue and publish the winning pictures at the same time. In the meantime we will give the winners of the "Descriptive Names of Cities" contest which proved to be very interesting according to the number of answers I received.

Thomas Westbrook, R. 7, Ionia, won first prize, a dandy scout knife which he will find very useful. Second prize, an occasional table, went to Velma Moore, Lake City. Ruth Harper, Lyons, won a pretty picture frame as third prize, while Helen Crane, R. 8, Owosso, received a lovely purse as fourth.

Now I will give you the answers to the contest so you can see how many you got right. Here they are: 1, Flint; 2, Portland; 3, Traverse City; 4, Battle Creek; 5, Grand Rapids; 6, Jackson; 7, Newport; 8, Saint Louis; 9, Bay City; 10, Port Huron; 11, Ann Arbor; 12, Superior.

What ones did you miss out on? Most of the boys and girls found either number 2 or number 8 the stickers. Harbor Beach was the choice of many for number 2 while St. Joseph was the favorite for number 8. Few had more than two wrong and a large number had only one. Two of the letters were rather unusual, one being written on birch bark and the other had the pages fastened together with porcupine quills.

But now we better have a new contest and several have suggested that we have another of our old reliable "Read and Win" contests so here goes.

1. What is it that Mr. Bowman couldn't do without?
2. How did A. H. Collins win \$25.
3. Where can you see fertilizer made?
4. What company employs a thousand inspectors?
5. What is it that the highest heat of the motor cannot break down?
6. What should you buy "for Economical Transportation"?
7. Where is Crater Lake?
8. What car has the new "Silver-Dome" high-compression motor?
9. Was mole drainage known a hundred years ago?
10. Which do you think is the best advertisement in this issue? Tell why you think so in not more than 100 words.

Ten questions to answer and the first four to send in the correct answers, including the page number where answer was found, will get Mystery Prizes. The contest closes July 10th and any letters postmarked later than noon of that day will not be counted, so send your letter in just as soon as possible.—UNCLE NED.

Our Boys and Girls

Dear Uncle Ned:—Our president has suggested some very interesting topics to discuss. It doesn't look so bad when an older person gets intoxicated but it looks terrible when the younger boys get that way. I know some boys that aren't 16 years of age and they drink like a horse. They are all out of energy, their bodies



are spoiled, the liquor got the best of them. My father and none of our family drink and they get along just as good, even better, than those that drink. It's just a habit. Some folks say they simply can't get along without it. I'd be ashamed of myself if I couldn't control myself. None of those drinkers know what harm liquor does to the body. If they did know they wouldn't take a teaspoonful.

Now smoking is another bad habit which you can control. None of my family smokes. I think it really looks worse for a girl to smoke than a boy, but it harms both the same. It effects the mind and in fact harms the whole body. Some boys think they are men when they smoke but that is all nonsense. I think if parents would look after their small children this wouldn't happen many times.

As for bobbing hair, I don't say much on that subject because it doesn't harm the body but it looks real funny on some people. But rouge and powder are almost as bad as smoking. They harm the complexion and cost money. I think a lot of girls would look nicer if they didn't use that dope on their faces.

I wouldn't take a drink, a smoke, or put rouge and powder on my face. I wouldn't call our President an old faded wall flower because she is right in every way.

Come on boys and girls, give your opinions on these topics.—John Vlock, R. 2, Box 70, Carleton, Mich.

Your ideas are very good, John.—Uncle Ned.

Dear Uncle Ned:—If Eathel Fay Sharp wants to hear someone's opinion she can hear mine although it is entirely different from her's.

I think for the time we are living in she is too old fashioned for me, 100 years behind the times the way it sounds.

You read in the paper that the boyish bob was going to be more stylish this summer. Just the same, it doesn't hurt anybody. The one that doesn't like it doesn't have to get it. Isn't that right, Uncle Ned?

As for smoking, the one that smokes doesn't care for his or her health so why should Eathel? Drinking isn't so bad if the boys like it. Leave them drink, if they get caught it is their own hard luck.

The way you talk, Eathel, you wish you were back in your great-grand-parents' days. I think if I had lived then I would have gone crazy. Just thing, no shows, no dance halls or public parks, no other places of amusement to go to. Boy, they sure were tame those days.

As for me, right now I live ten miles from the city and see two shows a week, go to public dance halls, and am just crazy about jazz music. In the summer time we young people all get together and go swimming in the lake at least two times a week.

I am also sociable, Eathel, and have lots of friends and boy friends, too, and am not tame and old fashioned like you.

I think while a person is young he or she should be full of fun and wild. There is still plenty of time to tame down when you are older. Girls and boys, there is nothing more interesting in your life

when you get old, in your youth is the time to enjoy yourself. Come on you old fashioned "kids," isn't it the truth? Say "yes," be sports. Let's hear from the rest of you flapper gals.—"A Wild Flower" In Full Bloom.

—Who "Wild Flower" may be is a mystery to me but frankly I think she has painted herself in much brighter colors than she should in order to stir up some comments. I admit I really like bobbed hair and think it must be a great relief to girls who have been wearing it long and spending a lot of time doing up their hair. Of course, elderly ladies do not look just right with their hair cut any more than Uncle Ned would, with his long whiskers, wearing the flashy clothes of the young men of today.

As for smoking and drinking, I do not think girls should do either and would prefer not to see boys do them, especially drink. Frankly, I can see no good reason for letting ourselves become the slaves of such habits as drinking or smoking. Can you? Good shows are all right and so are public dances if they are properly conducted and girls do not attend unescorted. Her idea of there being nothing interesting in life when you are old is entirely wrong. From personal experience and from observation I know that there is much to enjoy when one grows old. Some day she will realize that her statement was made without thought.—Uncle Ned.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I suppose you do not stand for apologies but I have been so busy I could find no time to write. Say, Uncle, I lost my membership pin in an accident that could not be avoided. Is there any way by which I can get another, either by contest or sending money?

Well, I will close or you will get tired of my chatter. Hoping Mr. W. B. had a good supper from this, I am, your niece, Margaret Collins, Onaway, Mich.

—When Mr. W. B. saw your letter written on the large piece of birch bark he was bound he was going to have it for his supper because he had never eaten any birch bark and he thought it would be nice and tender. And it would be a change of diet for him. That was quite an idea, Margaret, writing your letter on birch bark instead of paper. Just for that I think I will have to send you another pin without any cost or extra work on your part. Hope you have better luck with this one.—Uncle Ned.

Tongue Twisters

When a twister a twisting would twist him a twist, for twisting a twist three twists he will twist; but if one of the twists untwists from the twist, the twist untwisting untwists the twist.

Of all the smells I ever smelt, I never smelt a smell that smelt as bad as this smell smells.—Gladys Perry, R. 4, Crosswell, Mich.

Theophilus Thistle, the successful thistle sifter, in sifting a sieve full of un-



"ME AND MY NEPHEW"

Aleda Scholma, R. 1, Jenison, sent in this picture and wrote, "This is myself and my little nephew, Freddie Husinga. He is about a year and six months old."

sifted thistles, thrust three thousand thistles through the thick of his thumb. Now if Theophilus Thistle, the successful thistle sifter, in sifting a sieve of unsifted thistles, thrust three thousand thistles through the thick of his thumb, see that thou in sifting a sieve full of unsifted thistles, thrust not three thousand thistles through the thick of thy thumb. Success to the successful thistle sifter.—Pauline Allen, Kings Mill, Mich.

Riddles

Why is a caterpillar like a buckwheat pancake? Because it makes the butter fly.—Walter Polachek, R. 2, Paris, Mich.

Big at the bottom, little at the top, something inside goes whippity whop. Churn.

What fruit is a new married couple like. A green pear.

These are some riddles I learned when I was a girl.—E. M. Polley, Owosso, Mich.

Where was Noah when the light went out? In the dark.

Why do hens lay eggs in the daytime? Because at night they are roosters.—Gertrude De Vries, Dor, Mich.

Jokes

GUESS THE NUMBER

A negro went into the chicken coop and the man, hearing him, came running out of the house. The negro came out of the coop and seeing the man said, "Hey, mister! If you can guess how many chickens I have in this bag I'll give you both of them.—Louise Vanderswag, Box 252, Spring Lake, Mich.

CHANGED THEIR NATIONALITY

"Did you ever hear," inquired a waggish acquaintance, "of the American aviator who, owing to an accident to his airplane, changed his nationality and came down a Russian?"

"Yes," we replied, falling in with his humor, "but we heard this aviator carried a passenger who also changed his nationality. He landed on some telegraph wires and came down a Pole."—Velma Moore, R. 1, Lake City, Mich.

A Game to Play

THE HINDOO MAGICIAN

IDENTICAL slips of paper are given each player, and each then writes on his piece a short sentence of about four words. The magician collects the carefully folded slips, which no one has seen but the person writing them, and gives them to someone. This person gives one to the magician, who presses it, still folded, against his forehead, with his eyes closed. After a moment's silence, he says any sentence at random, and asks who wrote it. An accomplice, who did not write a sentence (a fact which he carefully conceals), acknowledge it. The magician then looks at the paper ostensibly to verify it, but really to read it. A new slip is then handed him, which he places against his forehead, as before but reads the sentence on the previous paper. A guest, not in the secret, has to admit writing it, and this continues till all the papers are read.

The Children's Hour Club

Motto, Do Your Best
Colors: Blue and Gold

Eathel Fay Sharp
President

Helen B. Kinnison
Vice-President

Uncle Ned
Secretary-Treasurer

Scouting for Farm Boys

Boy Scouts of America, Department of Rural Scouting.

(All inquiries regarding scouting should be addressed to the Scouting Editor, The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.)



TROOP WENT TO PIECES

Dear Scouting Editor:—I saw an article in THE BUSINESS FARMER "Scouting for Farm Boys" and so I am writing some personal problems and would like to know if you could help me.

About two years ago another boy and I started a Boy Scout troop here. We were going to school when we started it, so we had a meeting every Friday, but during the summer vacation we could not have any meetings, because so many of the boys lived so far apart that they could not get together.

The chief trouble was that we did not have the cooperation of the Scoutmaster and Assistant Scoutmaster. I did my best to hold the troop together, but I did not have enough backing from the others, so it was dropped altogether.

Five or six would like to carry it on, so when I saw your item in the paper, I decided to start a farm patrol. I would like to know if it isn't possible for me to find a Scoutmaster, whether I could take charge myself. I am 16 years old and have had some experience in my other trial, so I think I could do pretty well. The others that want to join all like me and wanted me for Patrol Leader in the troop.

Please send me, as soon as possible, directions for starting a Farm Patrol. We take the M. B. F. and like it very well.—Emil Comandilla, Wellston, Mich.

I was interested in your letter about the trouble you had two years ago in keep-

ing up your Scout Troop. I am sorry that you did not have a Scoutmaster and Assistant who were really interested. If they had really been interested in Scouting, they would not have allowed the troop to go to pieces.

No, it is impossible to form a Scout troop or farm patrol without a Scoutmaster who is at least 21 years of age. The Boy Scouts of America has never believed that boys should organize and run their own groups entirely without the guidance and advice of an adult leader.

I would advise you to try and interest some teacher, minister, county agent, or the father of one of the boys in being Scoutmaster. A good Scoutmaster is the keynote of any successful troop. You boys might form a group and carry it along for a time, but eventually it would break up if there were no older head to plan out meeting programs, give tests, preserve discipline, and straighten out the many problems that naturally come up in the conduct of a Scout troop.

Try putting this matter before some men who will get a farm club, grange, school board, church, or other organization to sponsor Scouting in your neighborhood. This group should be instructed to form a troop committee of three to five men (five for a troop, three for a farm Patrol), this committee will then appoint the Scoutmaster.

If you do not succeed after trying this plan I have outlined, let me know and I will give you another plan.

CROP REPORTS

Saginaw.—There was no farm work done last week; too wet. Corn coming on fine; some fields getting weedy. Some beans that were put in the second time drowned out. There was large acreage drowned out. One farmer lost 40 acres. Quite a few to go in yet. Pastures good, but will not be much hay. Harvest will be late. Not much cultivation done so far. Quotations from Hemlock: Wheat, \$1.57; corn, \$1.00; oats, 66c; beans, \$9.65; potatoes, 75c; butter, 43c; eggs, 30c.—F. D., June 25.

Charlevoix.—We are having good soaking rain which is badly needed. Potatoes up; corn also. Do not see any large fields of corn, as there seems to be shortage of seed. Greater part of bean crop in. Hens still laying. Chickens doing well. Pastures fine here. Wish I had more sheep. Hogs run in woods; nearly get their own living and look good. Soon be haying time; will have 35 acres to cut. Alfalfa looks fine. Hay should be a good crop here. Most all heifers being raised or sold to other farmers who raise them. Wheat still in good shape; rye and oats also are heading out. The county is beautiful here and the sooner the people of Michigan learn of the treasure they have in northern Michigan the better off they will be. We have not had any serious forest fires this year. Fire wardens about 1/2 mile from here. They are always on look out. We were badly worried through dry spell for fear of fire. Quotations from Petoskey: Oats, 70c; potatoes, \$1.00; eggs, 24c.—S. K. W., June 25.

Midland.—Beans in bad shape. Second planting nearly ruined and in many places entirely gone. What is left are in spots on fields. Water standing has cooked them. Still is raining. Quack grass looking splendid. High winds knocking fruit from trees. Quotations from Midland: Wheat, \$1.70; oats, 77c; rye, \$1.20; beans, \$9.40; potatoes, 75c; butter, 46c; eggs, 26c.—B. V. C., June 24.

Montcalm.—We certainly are having wet peculiar season. Most busy cultivating. Quite large acreage of potatoes have been planted around here, also small grain looking good. Farmers will be rushed if they try to keep ahead of weeds. Quotations from Stanton: Wheat, \$1.50; corn, 55c; oats, 50c; rye, \$1.10; beans, \$9.00; butter, 44c; eggs, 25c.—Mrs. C. T., June 25.

Hillsdale (N. W.).—We're having quite a lot of rain, so that ground is in good shape. Quite a number of farmers have set cabbage and contract cucumbers have been sown. Some haying has been started but too wet for good hay weather. Oats and barley sure look fine. Some reporting fine spring seedings.—C. H., June 25.

Newago.—Farmers all done seeding and have been cultivating early potatoes and corn, also beans. Too much rain hinders cultivation. Will be starting haying in another week. Gardens looking good for so backward a spring. Rye looking good.

MUSINGS OF A PLAIN FARMER

By A. P. BALLARD

THE recent rains have given me an opportunity to remove the rye from the wheat and catch any other foul stuff that happens to be in my path.

Some of our best farmers seldom have obnoxious weeds. But I have always raised them under the most favorable seasonal conditions. Guess it's the high fertility of the soil. Or something!

Wheat is a poor prospect this year for two reasons. It has been iced and vetoed. I have no control over the ice and about the same amount of influence with the other reason.

The powers that control the marketing of this wheat would pay about as much attention to me as they would to that frog croaking in the pool yonder. Or a dog baying at the moon.

So I'll sit on this stump for a spell and smoke and twirl my corn knife and think no more on these deep political problems.

Being refreshed I will rise again and snatch rye from this wheat so it will be of good quality and make wholesome bread for the people of this land.

But should they become ungrateful and force us farmers to fold up our business and get out, perhaps our successors would not be so diligent as paid hands as we the owners.

Then weeds will run rampant, the soils will lose their fertility and we will become a nation of importers.

Then the consumer will be forced to pay and pay again.

And the anti-farmers will be the first to shout, "I told you so!"

Cherries getting ripe. Will soon be picking. Cherry crop reported good this year. Also fair peach crop expected. Not many winter apples but lots of summer apples. Hay kind of short this year. Farmers' wives are sure busy. Quotations from Hesperia: Wheat, \$1.50; corn, \$1.12; oats, 75c; rye, 90c; beans, \$12.00; potatoes, \$1.00; butter, 50c; eggs, 25c.—E. McC., June 25.

Oakland (N. W.).—Plenty of rain. Everything growing fine. Day wages high; fifty cents an hour and board, for hay and harvest help. I don't wonder so many farmers are selling their homes. Quotations from Holly: Wheat, \$1.51; oats, 72c; rye, \$1.20; beans, \$9.50; butter, 40c; eggs, 30c.—J. D. C., June 23.

Emmet.—Several nice rains past week and is raining today. Makes farmers look pleasant as May and June have been very dry. Spring was late but farmers are well caught up with work. Oats and barley look good. Plenty of fruit and berries. Pasture good. Quotations from Petoskey: Potatoes, 75c; butter, 35c; eggs, 27c.—R. D., June 25.

Genesee.—Considerable rain has fallen recently; has hindered farm work. Heavy lands are now too wet to do anything with. Will not be much knee high corn by Fourth of July. Only few acres of hay been cut. Beans coming good but have not been cultivated. Large acreage of potatoes being planted.—H. S., June 25.

St. Joseph.—Alfalfa hay is being made. Most of it isn't cut on account of wet weather. June clover will also be cut

soon. Not much work done in ground as it is too wet. Corn is doing good. Oats look extra good and just starting to head out. Wheat is beginning to turn in color, and will be a light crop. Hay will also be light. Late potatoes coming up. Pastures holding out fairly well.—A. J. Y., June 27.

Kent.—We've had lots of rain lately and small grains and meadows are looking fine. Alfalfa in blossom and wheat and rye headed out. Corn poor but late potatoes and beans looking good. Farmers busy cultivating; few are beginning to cut hay as old hay is scarce and high priced. About all farmers in this vicinity have signed up as "Minute Men"; all are enthusiastic over it. Quotations from Grand Rapids: Wheat, \$1.54; corn, \$1.20; oats, 70c; rye, \$1.00; beans, \$9.45; potatoes, 50c; butter, 47c; eggs, 28c.—Mrs. L. H., June 28.

Saginaw (S. E.).—Another heavy rain on the 18th which flooded fields and ruined crops, especially beans and potatoes. There will be no surplus of beans and potatoes here this fall. We will be lucky if we grow enough for our own use. Also no corn is expected in this section; no cultivating can be done, ground too soft. Wheat will be about half crop. Hay also light crop. Quotations from Saginaw: Wheat, \$1.57; corn, \$1.00; oats, 70c; rye, \$1.15; beans, \$9.60; potatoes, 75c; butter, 50c; eggs, 32c.—E. C. M., June 28.

Sanilac.—It has been excessively wet for the past ten days. All lowland under water. Corn badly damaged. Beans total loss. No fear of over production of beans this year. Potatoes in many fields just planted have rotted. Oats have turned yellow. Wheat seems to stand weather very well. Some have rye planted second time and the third at this late date. It is taking a long chance. Pasture and cows seem to be great combination this

wet weather. Quotations from Decker: Wheat, \$1.58; corn, \$1.20; oats, 65c; rye, \$1.19; beans, \$9.70; potatoes, \$1.00 cwt.; butter, 45c; eggs, 27c.—A. C. McK., June 28.

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.)

Practical Poultry-Farming.—By L. M. Hurd, Extension Instructor in Poultry Husbandry, New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University. The poultryman who keeps hens as a main enterprise, the farmer whose flock is incidental to other farm operations, and the owner or prospective owner of a small flock will all find this book useful and profitable to read. Mr. Hurd has long managed his own successful poultry-farm in Massachusetts and from his experience as extension specialist is familiar with the conditions and problems of the industry as a whole and of other poultrymen. In writing this book he has had the advantage not only of his own experience and observation, but of the facilities of the poultry department of Cornell University. Complete information is given on prevention and control of poultry diseases, and the raising of turkeys, guinea fowls, peafowls, ducks, geese and swans, pigeons, and pheasants. Published by MacMillan Company and sells at \$3.50, postage paid.

Received the merchandise. Many thanks. Had almost given up hopes of receiving any response but your letter had the desired effect. Thanking you again. —C. S., Branch, Mich.

A Statement to the Public by L. W. Baldwin, President of the

MISSOURI PACIFIC LINES

Future of the Southwest Will Be Measured by the Agricultural Development

BASIC importance of agriculture is unquestioned. Everyone knows that sound and lasting prosperity in the United States is dependent upon the prosperity of our Agricultural Industry. This is especially true in the Great Southwest. And this fundamental, economic truth is recognized by the Missouri Pacific Lines. Furthermore, the Missouri Pacific organization is doing everything possible to assist in putting all branches of Agriculture on a happy and prosperous basis.

Demand and market for products of Agriculture are increasing in far greater proportion than our increases in population would seem to justify. Improved transportation—distribution—is largely responsible. Fresh fruits and vegetables, only recently referred to as "out of season" and as hot house luxuries, now are common articles of diet the year round on nearly every table in the country. American producers now are marketing annually nearly 2,000,000 car loads of perishable fruits and vegetables. This is virtually double the consumption in the United States less than ten years ago and the fact is mentioned merely to show the possibility for future development.

Responsibility for agricultural development rests primarily on the people who are living on the land, but other institutions such as the Missouri Pacific Lines can, and our earnest desire is, to be of great service in working out and applying the solution of the so-called problem of Agriculture. That is the reason the Missouri Pacific Lines maintain a staff of experts available to assist in the development of any community or section along sound and practical lines.

Our experts do not advocate "growing two blades of grass where only one grew before," but they do advocate more efficient and economical production. Or, in other words, Missouri Pacific men advocate more bales of cotton or bushels of wheat or corn on fewer acres. And, in addition, they advocate an intelligent diversification of production that has for its ultimate aim, a cash "pay day" on every farm every month.

There are vast areas of comparatively undeveloped territory along the Missouri Pacific Lines and not only the experts in our Agricultural Development organization but also every member of the Missouri Pacific Lines family will gladly help farmers and any others interested in any scheme or plan for constructive development of any community.

Millions of dollars of new wealth have been created and put in circulation in the Southwest, in some instances largely and in many places at least partially as a result of the assistance of the Missouri Pacific Lines. More such tangible prosperity is in prospect. Our organization solicits the opportunity to be helpful wherever possible and anyone interested should feel free to consult any Missouri Pacific man at any time.

I solicit your co-operation and assistance.



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Missouri Pacific Lines



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DAIRY AND LIVESTOCK

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

SHEEP GROWERS TOLD TO WATCH PARASITES

SHEEP raisers should be on the lookout for stomach worms in their flocks, advises the animal husbandry department at Michigan State College. Warm, muggy weather, with frequent rainfall, is said to be conducive to the development of this parasite in sheep, and heavy losses are likely to occur if precaution is not taken.

Infestations of stomach worms are said to occur most frequently when sheep are left to graze on the same pasture year after year, although heavy infestations and losses may also occur with the flock on new pasture. This is due to the fact that a number of these parasites may be carried over in the digestive tract of the breeding ewe, and, in seasons such as the present, may heavily infest a new pasture in a single season.

The presence of stomach worms in a flock is indicated by the lambs becoming dull and listless and the wool dry and harsh. The skin, which should be a bright pink, becomes pale, and the eyelids are pale and colorless when they should be a network of bright red blood vessels. Diarrhea is also often present.

When any of the above symptoms are present in a flock, or if a number of the sheep were not thrifty last season, treatment for stomach worms with copper sulphate is recommended. Full directions for this treatment may be had from county agents or from the animal husbandry department of Michigan State College.

HOLSTEIN BREEDERS HOLD ANNUAL CONVENTION

THE Forty-Third Annual Convention of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America was held in the Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wisconsin on June 5-6. Delegates from forty-six states, the District of Columbia and Canada were present. The first day was an open forum day devoted to discussions of various resolutions and other business matters which were prepared for official action to be taken on June 6. Vice-President L. M. Thompson of Montrose, Pennsylvania, served as chairman. Mr. Fred Southcott, President of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Wisconsin welcomed the delegates and visitors to Milwaukee and Wisconsin.

The Wisconsin association served as host to the Convention. Plenty of entertainment was furnished. The ladies were taken on sight seeing trips and theatre parties.

A "fun frolic" was staged the evening of the first day. All the Holstein fans crowded into the large convention hall and enjoyed the musical and dancing program.

One June 6 the convention proper took place. Honorable Frank O. Lowden, Oregon, Illinois, President of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America presided. Mayor Hoan of Milwaukee gave the address of welcome. He stressed the importance of waterway transportation with adequate docks and municipally owned water fronts. Several minor changes were made in the constitution and by-laws and resolutions passed. The most important action taken by the delegates was authorizing the board of directors to purchase the office of the secretary at Brattleboro, Vermont.

Mr. Malcolm H. Gardner, who has served as Superintendent of Advanced Registry for the past twenty-three years resigned his position. Mr. H. W. Norton of Michigan is the new Superintendent of Advanced Registry, Delavan, Wisconsin.

Mr. Frank O. Lowden was unanimously re-elected President, which office he has held for the past seven years. L. M. Thompson, Montrose, Pennsylvania, was re-elected Vice-President. New directors elected were, Martin Buth, Comstock Park, Michigan; F. M. Peasley, Cheshire, Connecticut; and E. S. Hass, Norwalk, California. H. V. Noyes, Kenwood, N. Y.; W. H. Mott, Herrington, Kansas and Harry Yates, Orchard Park, N. Y. were re-elected to the board of directors.

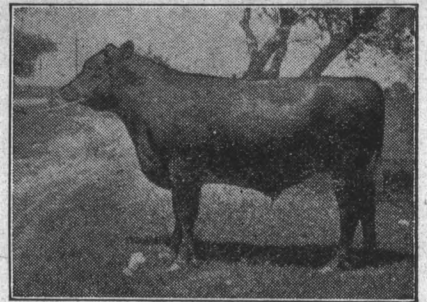
The convention next year will be held in Philadelphia.

Over four hundred attended the annual Holstein banquet held the evening of June sixth. A. J. Glover, editor of Hoard's Dairyman, gave the principal address.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, Houghton Seaverns was chosen as the new Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Mr. Seaverns is a nephew of the late secretary Frederick L. Houghton. He has served as assistant secretary for several years so is very well qualified for this new position.

The Ninth Co-Operative National Holstein-Friesian Sale was held at the State Fair Grounds, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 7th. This sale is an annual affair held in connection with the Annual Convention of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

In the sale there were sold seventy-four head of Holstein-Friesian cattle consigned by breeders from twelve



OWNED BY A CHAMPION

Whether or not Buster will be a champion steer remains to be seen but if his owner can have his say about it he will be. His owner, Elton Hawkins, of Macomb county, has had the champion steer at the Junior Live Stock Show at Cleveland the last four years, champion Shorthorn at the State Fair during the same period, and grand champion at Detroit in 1925 and 1926. This fall he is going to take his steer to Detroit to the State Fair and later go to Cleveland.

states. Animals were shipped in from states as far east as Massachusetts and as far west as Michigan. The average price received for these seventy-four animals was \$567 per head.

The sale was attended by over 1,000 enthusiastic Holstein fans gathered together from all over the United States and Canada. Buyers from eleven different states purchased the seventy-four animals consigned. The Wisconsin breeders were the heaviest buyers, taking home with them thirty-three head.

FEED FOR LITTLE PIGS

Will you kindly recommend a good feed for little pigs when there is not much milk to give them?—W. H., Linden, Mich.

WHERE skim milk is not available for young pigs some other protein feed should be purchased to take its place. The following mixture should prove satisfactory for starting little pigs where skim milk is not available: Cornmeal, 100 pounds; oats, 50 pounds; middlings, 50 pounds; 60 per cent tankage, 25 pounds.

In addition these pigs should have access to some simple mineral mixture. At present we use the following: 45 pounds steamed feeding bonemeal, 30 pounds finely ground limestone and 25 pounds salt. They should also be given access to clover and alfalfa hay in a rack.—Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, M. S. C.

WOULD NOT CHANGE AMOUNT OF CREAM

If fresh milk is stirred while cooling and then bottled will as much cream rise on it as on milk that was not stirred?—"Friend," Hamburg, Michigan.

THE stirring of milk before it is bottled would have nothing to do with the amount of cream that would rise to the top of the bottle after the milk had been placed in it. The amount of cream that raises in the milk is dependent upon the amount of cream in the milk and the process of stirring would not change this at all.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

Edited by DR. GEO. H. CONN

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

SPAVIN

I have a horse that has had a jack on one hind leg for two years. Is there anything I can use to kill it without stopping from work?—P. D., Burt, Michigan.

PAIN this spavin once each day for three or four weeks with a mixture of equal parts of tincture of iodine and oil of cajaput. You will find some spavins are practically impossible to remove the lameness from, so do not be disappointed if this animal does not go sound in a short time.

BUNCHES IN MOUTH

I have a heifer calf that has bunches in the back of her mouth. Please advise what to do.—N. N., Isabella County.

I WOULD suggest painting this growth every other day with tincture of iodine for two weeks, then twice each week. Give this calf one-third teaspoonful of potassium iodide dissolved in some water night and morning for not longer than five or six weeks.

TREATMENT FOR THRUSH

Will you kindly tell me what to do for a thrush in horse's foot?—I. F., Deckerville, Michigan.

A VERY good treatment for thrush of the horse's foot is the following: equal parts of calomel and iodoform. Clean out the cleft of the frog as well as you can and then dust a little of this powder into the cleft and work it in thoroughly with some blunt object and cover with a small piece of cotton to keep out the moisture and dirt. It should be dressed with this powder once each day.

BAD CUT

I have a horse that got cut on a barb wire fence and she is cut bad on the right leg just below the fetlock and is very lame. What is the best thing to do for her?—J. S., Harbor Beach, Michigan.

HAVE your druggist make up for you the following mixture which you should apply to this cut two or three times each day: liquid tar, 3 ounces; oil of turpentine, 1½ carbollic acid, 1½ ounces; cotton seed oil, enough to make 1 pint. You should not expect results too quickly if this is a bad cut.

MILK TASTES "COWISH"

I sell milk. The milk is good all winter or when cows are fed in barn but now that they are on pasture the night's milk has a real "cowish" taste and the morning's milk is perfectly good. After tasting the night's milk it seems to leave a rough tongue. We have no leaks in our pasture or any other weeds that I know of that would affect the taste. Would like your help.—M. P., Ludington, Michigan.

I DO not know any reason why the evening milk should taste "cowish" as you say, unless it be that you do not get it cool enough and keep it cool during the night. I would suggest that you cool the milk just as quickly as possible and keep it just as cool as you can. If you are not already using a disinfectant such as B-K or a similar one, would suggest that you get this and sterilize your milk pans, pails and all the equipment used in handling the milk. I do not believe the trouble is with

the cows but that it is somewhere in your handling the milk.

PIGS HAVE WORMS

Our pigs have worms. What shall we give them?—G. R., Kent County. **T**HE best treatment I have used for worms is the following: Oil of chenopodium, 1¼ oz; chloroform, 1½ oz; oil of anise, ½ oz; castor oil, enough to make 2 pints. Fast your pigs for 18 hours, then give pigs weighing up to 50 lbs. one ounce, pigs 50 to 75 lbs. 1½ ounces, and pigs 75 to 100 lbs. 2 ounces. Feed lightly for two or three days. You must hold the pigs and give this with a dose syringe.

The Experience Pool

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

WHAT MADE MILK BITTER

DEAR EDITOR: I noticed in the June 9th issue Prof. Lucas' answer to "H. J., Algonac, Mich." in regard to bitter milk. We are just new farmers in experience and have been having the same trouble except it was the buttermilk and cream that tasted bitter and we did not notice the bitter taste in the butter as "H. J." did. I have found out all by myself just why it was bitter. We were using a galvanized 8-quart pail to milk in and it usually set an hour every morning before it was washed out and there was foam all inside the pail after the milk was strained into granite pans. We always strained the milk as soon as it was brought in before breakfast and then the pail was left until after breakfast before it was washed. Then sometimes I did not have the hot water ready and the pail was not scalded as good as it should have been. Therefore it looked kind of white speckled inside and I used a scouring powder and cloth on it but it did not seem to remedy it. I happened to use a sharp knife on the inside of the pail and I soon found out why the milk was bitter because I scraped off the white speckled stuff and my pail looked heaps better. My cream was sweet, too. The scouring powder evidently did not loosen it like a knife. If "H. J." is using a galvanized pail perhaps his trouble is the same as we had. We are changing milk pails and will use a good dairy pail hereafter.

M. B. F. is a valued paper at our house and long may it come in the future.—Mrs. G. F. Stoudt, Calhoun County.

ANGLE WORMS IN SOIL

DEAR EDITOR: I would like to answer the question of "Mrs. W., Dowagiac, Mich.," regarding angle worms in the soil around house plants, which was published in the June 9th issue. She should heat all of her dirt in the oven first, then cool, and she won't be bothered with worms any more. I have cared for plants for years and find it is all right.—Mrs. D. C. B., Grand Ledge, Michigan.



PROF. MUSSELMAN EXPLAINS MOLE DRAINAGE

A mole drainage demonstration was held on May 29th in St. Clair county and although it rained most of the afternoon a fair size crowd was in attendance. Before starting the demonstration Prof. H. H. Musselman, head of the farm engineering department at M. S. C., told the folks a little about the history of this kind of drainage, both in this country and England.

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Lansing - Michigan



BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

Advertisements included 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

HOLSTEINS



HOLSTEINS
more Fat!
Holsteins lead the world in production of butterfat—the largest factor in dairy profit. Eighty per cent of the cows which have produced 1000 lbs. or more of butterfat in a year are Holsteins.

Write for literature
Extension Service
The HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
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GUERNSEYS

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

SHORTHORNS

POLLED SHORTHORN BULL CALVES, YOUNG horse. Good sound one. Cream Separator, Feed Cutter Hand or Power. Box 95, Dryden, Mich.

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

JERSEYS

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. E. Michigan.

BROWN SWISS

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET YOUR START with Brown Swiss. For information and sales list of MICHIGAN BROWN SWISS, write Sec., Michigan Brown Swiss Breeders' Assn., Sebawaing, Mich.

SHEEP

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

please—

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

The Business Farmer
Mt. Clemens Mich.

TRAVERSE CITY STATE HOSPITAL

Bull Calf Tag No. 712 — Born September 3, 1927

A son of Traverse Echo Ivy Segis who made 767 lbs. butter in 305 days as a 4-year-old and is a daughter of Echo Sylvia King Model who has nine daughters with yearly records up to 1129 lbs. butter and fourteen with 7-day records above 30 lbs. butter. His sire is Marathon Bess Burke 32nd, a son of Marathon Bess Burke and Wisconsin Fobes 6th who made 1105 lbs. butter in a year and 38.14 lbs. in 7 days.

Send for a Pedigree

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

J. E. Burnett, Director

Lansing, Michigan

PROFIT PRODUCING CHICKS

Special Summer Prices

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

PRICES EFFECTIVE NOW

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

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.

REDUCED PRICES

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	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns (English Type).....	\$4.50	\$8.00	\$37.50	\$70.00
Brown Leghorns and Tancred Mated.....	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
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TOWNLINE POULTRY FARM, R. 1, Box 208, Zeeland, Mich.

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	3.75	7.00	34.00

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



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

NEW C. O. D. PRICES				
	100	500	1000	
Wh. Leghorns, Eng. Type.....	\$ 8.50	\$40.00	\$ 75.00	
Wh. Leghorns, Spec. Mated.....	10.00	47.50	90.00	
Barred Rocks.....	11.00	52.50	100.00	
S. C. Mottled Anconas.....	8.50	40.00	75.00	
SPECIAL SALE OF MIXED CHICKS \$7.00 PER 100				

HOLLAND HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Van Appleford Bros., R. 7-B, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN

Babion's Pure Bred Chicks

	25	50	100	500
100% Live Delivery guaranteed, and Postage paid on.....	\$2.50	\$4.50	\$ 8.00	\$38.00
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns.....				
Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Minorcas, Anconas,.....				
Silver Wyandottes and Redcs.....	2.75	5.50	10.00	48.00
Silver Wyandottes and Orpingtons.....	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.00
Mixed all heavy Broilers, No Culls.....	2.75	5.00	9.00	43.00

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

SUMMER PRICES ON PURE BRED BABY CHICKS

	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.....	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. Light and heavy, 8c. Heavy, 9c.						

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

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CHICKS or BREEDING STOCK

White, Barred or Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas, 12c. White or Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, 13 1/2c. White, Brown or Buff Leghorns, Heavy Mixed, 10 1/2c. Less than 100 lots add 40c. Order Breeding Cockerels from R. O. P. MALE MATINGS 200 to 316 egg records.

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We have from 2 to 3,000 pullets ready to ship each week. Bos Hatchery, R. 2 B, Zeeland, Mich.

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No medicine, drugs or dieting. Just a light, small, comfortable inexpensive Radio-Active Pad, worn on the back by day and over the stomach at night. Sold on free trial. You can be sure it is helping you before you buy it. Over 100,000 sold on this plan. Thousands have written us that it healed them of Neuritis, Rheumatism, High Blood Pressure, Constipation, Nervous Prostration, Heart, Lungs, Liver, Kidney and Bladder trouble, etc. No matter what you have tried; or what your trouble may be, try Degens Radio-Active Solar Pad at our risk. Write today for FREE Trial offer and descriptive literature. Radium Appliance Co., 2604 Bradbury Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

HOW TO KEEP Turkeys from Dying

Valuable Turkey Book FREE. Rayzem Green Drops will take the bad luck out of turkey raising. They are a stomach and intestinal anti-septic that are guaranteed to prevent Blackhead. Follow our feeding instructions and use Rayzem continually and you will have good success. \$5.00 will buy enough Rayzem for the average flock for a whole season. Medium size \$2.50; trial size \$1.00. Order today, C. O. D. Money back if you are not satisfied.

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2217 Jefferson Ave. E., Detroit, Mich. Mail orders given prompt attention.

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.)

THE CHICKEN THIEF

I HAVE fifty nifty pullets. Fast learning to be hens. And I think I'll buy some bullets. To keep sneak thieves from their pens.

These pullets' combs are scarlet red. Their legs are brightest yellow. My poultry is all corn-fed. Knows that sneaking other fellow.

For he is choosy. When he selects his grub. He surely is not boozey. For he never picks a scrub.

If he would sometimes pick a cull, 'Twould save us time and work. But he never steals when he is full. Of course, he is a shirk.

Or he would not be stealing. The fruit of other's toil. For us he has no feeling. May he be boiled in oil!

Why list yourself on his side? This sneaking, thieving fellow. What color is his measly hide. But cowardly glaring yellow?

Shoot him or trap him like a pest! Give him some poisonous bait. For only then shall we have rest. He's a loathsome thing to hate.

But I'll close with this last sizzling line. Before I get excited. If they'd hang these sneak thieves, I opine.

Most folks would be delighted! —E. V. Rittenour.

MAY BE ONE OF THREE DISEASES

My hens seem to be having bowel trouble and many are becoming thin. Am giving them medicated water, good feed and egg mash. They are Rocks and Reds.—Mrs. W., Cattle Creek, Michigan.

YOU have either cholera or fowl typhoid and possibly some tuberculosis in your poultry flock. Medicated drinking water is not going to cure this flock, but it will be necessary for you to remove the sick birds as soon as found in the flock and keep them by themselves. Houses and yards must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected often. Feed-

ers and fountains must be cleaned and disinfected several times each week. These diseases are spread to the birds through the feed and drinking water; therefore, unless the fountains and feeders are kept clean, other treatment is of little value. After you have done all this, then the medicated water of course will be of some value.

HARD FOR CHICKS TO SWALLOW

Am writing about my little chicks. It seems awfully hard for them to swallow. Seem to be hungry but can't eat or drink, and die in short time. We all surely enjoy the M. B. F. very much.—A. C., Marlon, Mich. FROM the information in your letter I believe your chicks must have aspergillosis. This is a fungus disease which is usually taken up with some spoiled feed or is breathed by the chicks from some spoiled litter. The only thing that can be done is to clean up the house where you are keeping them and put in clean litter. The birds that are affected will no doubt all die. There is no medicinal treatment for this condition.

PNEUMONIA

Will you please tell me what ails my little chicks? They make a funny noise in their throats and gap as though they couldn't get their breath. When they get that way they only live a little while.—Mrs. B., Apple-gate, Michigan.

YOUR chicks no doubt have pneumonia. There is a disease similar to aspergillosis which is a fungus that grows on wet, damp litter or sometimes on spoiled feed. Clean out your brooder house and put in some clean litter that is not musty or moldy and if possible change the feed as it is probably one of these two things that is causing your trouble. There is no medicinal treatment that is of any value.

Dosing Poultry Fails to Eradicate Vermin

MANY farmers and poultrymen have believed it possible that certain chemicals administered as medicine or mixed with feed or water may protect their animals from external parasites. Ignorant and unscrupulous dealers, particularly in the poultry business, have played on this belief. The prevailing idea is that the material is taken up by the blood and then excreted on the surface. Many believe that the parasites are either poisoned in this way, or else that a condition is induced which makes the fowl displeasing to its parasites and causes them to leave. Vendors of nostrums have sold liquids, tablets and powders for use in this way. The insecticide au-

number of other chemicals in addition to those revealed by analysis of these "vermin eradicators." Chemicals tested included magnesium sulphate or epsom salt, sodium carbonate, naphthalene, calcium thiosulphate, calcium sulphide, magnesium oxide, sodium sulphate, potassium nitrate, ferric oxide, ferric sulphate, ferrous sulphate, potassium tellurate, potassium tellurite, diethyl diselenide, sodium nitrate, tartar emetic, potassium iodide, sulphur flowers, capsicum, gentian, ginger, fenugreek, garlic, camphor powdered tobacco, quinine, nux vomica, and others.

In no case was there conclusive evidence of any benefit from dosage. The ticks, lice, mites, and fleas were not eradicated. Furthermore, there is grave danger in giving certain internal medicaments to healthy fowls, as their vitality may be decreased to such an extent that the parasites find them an easier prey than they would have had no doses been administered.

HOLD THAT POSE!

From a classified ad in newspaper: "WANTED—I am in position to hatch your eggs at five cents per egg."

thorities in the United States Department of Agriculture have issued warnings against these remedies, and in many cases have forced the makers to cease advertising and selling the frauds.

In Technical Bulletin 60-T, "Ineffectiveness of Internal Medication of Poultry for the Control of External Parasites," just off the press, departmental investigators give the results of experiments on which they based their opposition to this fakery. In approximately 50 tests of the preparations advertised none showed any indications of value against the common external parasites with which the hens were infested. Lice and mites thrived and multiplied as they might have been expected to do if the "medicine" had not been administered. These tests were the basis of the campaign against the fakers.

In addition, the department carried out tests with a considerable

The conclusion of the investigators is that "the use of internal medications against external parasites is detrimental to the poultry industry in that it not only involves useless expenditures but allows the parasites to continue their ravages when they might be destroyed by recognized methods."

Poultry raisers who desire to review for themselves the evidence against the nostrums may obtain Technical Bulletin 60-T free, while the supply lasts by applying to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

CANCER—FREE BOOK SENT ON REQUEST

Tells cause of cancer and what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. Write for it today, mentioning this paper. Address Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind.—(Adv.)

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.)

OUT WORMS KILLING BERRIES

I have been trying to start a new patch of blackberries but the cut worms are so bad that it seems as though I never will get them to grow. I will be very thankful if you will tell me what to do.—I. B., West Olive, Michigan.

If cut worms are troubling your newly set blackberries we would suggest the use of poisoned bait to kill the cut worms. The bait should be mixed in the morning, allowed to stand during the day and used late in the evening. Sprinkle it very lightly around the plants. Chickens should be kept away from the bait. The bait can also be used for all kinds of garden plants. Thorough cultivation and hoeing is helpful in combating cut worms.



Herbert Nafziger

The U. S. Department of Agriculture recommends the following formula for poison bait for cut worms. Four ounces paris green (or white arsenic). Five pounds dry bran. One pint molasses. Two quarts water. Mix the paris green and dry bran thoroughly. In another vessel mix the syrup and water and pour it over the poisoned bran. Then mix thoroughly to make a moist mash. If more water is needed add more but do not get the mixture sloppy.

NEW KIND OF BERRIES

We answered an advertisement regarding some new variety of strawberries and are enclosing the literature for you to read. Do you think they would be worth the high price they are asking for plants?—A. E. Hendrick, Donna, Texas.

OUR experience in practical fruit farming has told us that it is very risky business to jump into heavy planting of a new and untried variety. This would be true even if you could get the plants for nothing, let alone paying an enormous price for a "bird in the bush." We know nothing whatever about this variety. It may be something really good. On the other hand it may be another "nurseryman's dream." Many nurseries make a practice of bursting out with something grand and glori-

ous about once a year, the idea being to stimulate sales by appealing to the human trait known as the gambling instinct. Another thing to be taken into consideration is the fact that a variety which does well in one section of the country may be a complete flop somewhere else. Taking

ROADSIDE MARKETING

"THE chief advantage of roadside stands to the fruit grower," according to Dr. U. P. Hedrick of the New York Experiment Station, "are that they eliminate the middleman and that all transactions are for cash. The roadside stand also offers an opportunity for the sale of a far greater variety of products than would otherwise be possible, such as fruit by-products and perishable goods that could not be shipped to distant markets."

everything into consideration our advice would be that you obtain a few plants and give them a good test. If they do well and you think they are really worth the price asked by that time, then increase your planting.

ETHYLENE GAS

I have read an article on the use of ethylene gas for ripening fruit and some vegetables. Could you tell me anything about it?—F. H., Sparta, Michigan.

ETHYLENE gas can be used for blanching celery and for ripening various fruits and vegetables such as tomatoes, muskmelons, plums, bananas, etc. The gas is used in tight rooms in a temperature of from 65 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit. The length of time required for the ripening process depends on the article to be ripened and on its stage of ripeness at the time the treatment is begun. About 48 hours will ripen tomatoes. About 60 hours will blanch celery. The gas is said to be non-poisonous and non-explosive at the strength used. Four dollars worth of gas is enough for about ten carloads of tomatoes.

NEW METHOD OF MARKETING STRAWBERRIES

A NEW way of handling strawberries has been adopted this season by a Salem, Oregon, shipper. The berries are put up in pound cartons, carefully waxed and beautifully labelled, and thus shipped east to reach consumers as fresh Oregon berries in handy packages.

Some Interesting Facts Regarding Milk Goat

(Continued from page 3)



Have you ever thought of keeping milk goats? The milk from them is said to be very beneficial to the health.

and also their medicine if they are sick, which they seldom are.

They are remarkably healthy animals. Tuberculosis is almost unheard of among them. This alone is a strong argument in the favor. Occasionally they are troubled with stomach worms but these are not difficult to remedy. We recently had a customer drive eight miles to get the milk for his wife. She had a severe stomach trouble, a large goitre and although a very tall woman she weighed only ninety-four pounds. They thought that perhaps the milk might help her to gain in strength sufficiently so she could go to the hospital and have the goitre removed. In six weeks time she gained six pounds, her stomach trouble improved greatly and the goitre was smaller.

A young girl of thirteen years had had eczema every winter since her birth, she has had the goat milk for about eight months, a pint a day, as she was anemic, and this winter, to their amazement, has had no trouble with the eczema. Our customers report remarkable improvement in cases of tuberculosis, ptomaine poisoning, intestinal influenza, malnutrition, convulsions caused by indigestion.

Two patients recovering from operations for removal of cancer, received great benefit from its use.

The Business Farmers' Exchange

A DEPARTMENT OF CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

RATE PER WORD—ONE Issue 10c; Two Issues 15c, Four Issues 25c

No advertisement less than ten words. Groups of figures, initials or abbreviations count as one word. Name and address must be counted as part of advertisement. Cash in advance from all advertisers in this department, no exceptions and no discounts. Forms close Saturday noon preceding date of issue.

Address MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER :: Mount Clemens, Michigan

FARMS

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

POULTRY

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.

LOOK! CHICKS UNTIL SEPTEMBER. REDS White, Buff, Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas, 12c. Buff Orpingtons, Silver or White Wyandottes, 13 1/2c. White, Brown, or Buff Leghorns, heavy Mixed, 10c. Order Breeding Cockerels from R. O. P. MALE MATINGS. Lawrence Hatchery, Grand Rapids, Mich.

CHOICE BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS. ROUENS. Pekins, \$2 each, eggs, 14c. Silver Spangled Hamburg, Silver Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Buff Orpington, Barred, White, Buff Rocks, White, Silver Wyandottes, Lakenvelders, Black Minorcas, Rhode Island Red Eggs, 11c. Pearl and White Guineas Eggs, 10c. Postpaid. All breeds Geese \$4.00 each. Cedar Lawn Poultry Farm, Wapakoneta, Ohio.

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 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.

PLANT LYMAN'S GRIMM ALFALFA NOW FOR a big cash crop early next spring. Genuine Grimm is leafier and higher in feeding value than

other varieties. All seed scarified, necessitating less per acre. A. B. Lyman, Introducer of Grimm Alfalfa, Excelsior, Minn.

PLANTS

PLANTS. 5 ACRES. JUNE, JULY DELIVERY. Cabbage; Copenhagen, Flatdutch, 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 WAKE- field, Copenhagen, Glory of Enkhousen, Ballhead, Red and Savoy. Prepaid, 200, 65c; 500 \$1.25; 1000, \$2.25. Express 5,000, \$7.50. Bermuda Onion Plants—Make bigger and better onions. Prepaid, 200, 55c; 500 \$1.00; 1,200, \$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

POLICE PUPPIES, PEDIGREED, RIN-TIN-TIN strain. Beautiful greys. W. H. Bristol, Almont, Mich.

TOBACCO

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

HELP WANTED

PARTNER WANTED. \$1,000,000 POSSIBILI- ties. Description, birthdate desired. Box 193, Lake City, Michigan.

AGENTS WANTED

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.

WHY BLAME THE BULL WHEN YOUR COW does not breed? Use Cow Catch 1 hour before service. Results or your money back. 85c for one cow; \$2.90 for five cows postpaid. Woodstock Farm, Route 2, Box 49X, Renton, Wash.

FILMS DEVELOPED—SIX BEAUTIFUL HIGH class prints, 25c regular price. West Supply, Huntington, Ind.

ADVERTISE

Our Readers Report Splendid Results with Classified Advertising

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

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

Name Address
No. of words in advt..... No. of times to be printed.....
Amount of payment enclosed..... Date..... 192.....

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

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

Fill out and mail this order, with remittance, to
THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, MT. CLEMENS, MICHIGAN.



MARKET FLASHES



Grain and Vegetable Prices Show Declines

Other Standard Farm Products In Good Position

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

THE general market position continues good for the time of year on most of the standard farm products, except grain and vegetables. These lost ground in the last half of June, because of somewhat better crop conditions. Many other lines advanced or at least held about steady, including cotton, wool, cattle, hogs, butter, cheese, eggs and poultry.

Wheat

An unsettled situation has prevailed in the wheat market since the middle of June, with the weakening influence of generally favorable crop prospects for spring wheat both in the United States and Canada offset by more active export demand and delayed harvest of new winter wheat on account of rains in the Southwest.

Corn and Oats

Corn for July delivery was also lower than at any time since the middle of February. The cash market was fairly active, but this activity was not sufficient to offset the influence of the favorable crop outlook. While a small crop of rye is in prospect, supplies are sufficiently large that the trade apparently feels no uneasiness for their requirements. Oats and barley were steady, with the light offerings scarcely equal to market requirements. Larger receipts weakened the flax market and prices declined around 2 cents per bushel. Feeds sell slowly, without much change in price.

Hay

Alfalfa markets were slightly lower as new crop offerings increased. Receipts of new alfalfa hay at Kansas City were mostly of unsatisfactory quality, because of weather damage. Prairie markets were quiet and demand dull. Harvesting of new crop prairie was being delayed by rainy weather.

Hay markets were slightly weaker and prices for top grades showed a downward tendency under pressure of new crop offerings, although demand for good quality hay continued fairly active. Rainy weather interrupted country loadings and considerable out-of-condition hay appeared among the arrivals at distributing markets.

Cattle

Cattle trade at Chicago has been featured by light total receipts the last half of June and by the continued advance in light yearling prices. This advance incurred new high prices for the season and increased the premium paid for yearlings scaling under 900 pounds as compared with comparable grades of medium and heavy weight steers. The market on heavy weight steers fluctuated daily and closed barely steady for the third week of the month, weight being a considerable factor in the demand. The inability of killers to break the market, except temporarily is indicative of future trends, particularly where light yearlings are concerned. Never in trade history have little steers and yearlings brought such prices, when heavier weights were in good demand and bringing relatively high prices.

Hogs

Daily price advances featured the late June hog trade at Chicago. As is usual on an active market, numerous loads of medium and good trade hogs sold at unusually narrow differential as compared with prices paid for choice loads. However, the price position of hogs lacking in finish and showing evidence of a grass diet, is by no means stable and any weakness which may develop will no doubt mean greater price discrimination against such hogs, as they are now considered out of line from a price standpoint, quality and yield considered.

Sheep

The unusually rapid marketing of the early Idaho lamb crop was partly responsible in mid-June sharp price break. Westerns which were en-

route East, were dumped at Missouri River points and further west during the week, only to find that the early crop was largely in and that total supplies for the week under review were relatively meager. Supplies are a leading influence at the present time and the late June upturn was believed by some trade interests to be of only temporary duration. The supply outlook on lambs for the rest of June does not look excessive, but around the 8th of July, Washington and late Idahos are in prospect in increasing numbers and should marketing be anything but orderly, another break is likely to occur.

Feeding lambs lost a little price ground and ewe lambs experienced a decided price drop, but even at lower prices, the demand was not active.

Wool

Domestic primary wool market appear to have been slightly in favor of the buyer since the middle of June. In both fleece and territory

manufacturers' for the week ending June 16, shows respective increases of 0.523 per cent and 0.571 per cent over corresponding week last month and last year. Land O' Lakes Creameries, Incorporated, for the same period. The into-storage movement is on the increase, but is not as large as last year.

On the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange and on the Farmers Call Board, at Plymouth, Wisconsin, June 22, the market ruled steady to firm at unchanged prices.

Eggs

Fancy eggs usually are in good demand with premiums obtainable. Receipts at four markets are falling off considerably, (between 10 and 12 per cent for the third week of June.) Light receipts are likely due to heavier storing at interior warehouses, coupled with decreased production.

Poultry

Poultry dealers are holding to firmer asking prices on frozen stocks to regular trade and open market trading rather light on most markets. General poultry market holds prices well.

Potatoes

The main scene of eastern potato shipping activities is being trans-

where conditions seem to be favorable.

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

BOSTON WOOL

The wool market is quiet and slightly in favor of the buyer, in consequence of the usual seasonal lull between the initial and repeat order business in the goods market. The trade both here and in England expects better business in July. Meanwhile, the foreign primary markets are surprisingly firm. London expects about 100,000 bales in the sales opening July 10.

In the west growers have shown a disposition to hold their wool against current bids, all bids being rejected in Texas early in the week at the sealed bid sales. Some private buying is reported at scattering points through the west at prices which show a clean cost about five cents below the peak.

Mohair is slow but steady.

Rail and water shipments of wool from January 1 to June 28, were 83,258,000 pounds against 92,916,000 the same period last year. Receipts were 164,446,200 pounds against 183,101,800.

Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine unwashed, 43@44c; 1/2-blood combing, 48@49c; 3/8-blood combing, 55@56c; 1/4-blood combing, 55c.

DETROIT LIVE POULTRY

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

Market firm. Broiler, 2 1/2 lbs. up, rocks, 40c; reds and others, 38c; leghorns, 2 lbs. and up, 30c; smaller sizes 3 to 5c less. Hens: Colored, 26c; leghorns and anconas, 18c. Cocks, 17c. Stags, 17c. Ducks: White, 4 1/2 lbs. and up, 23c; colored and small, 18c. Geese, 15c.

DETROIT BUTTER AND EGGS

Butter steady; creamery in tubs, 88 to 90 score, 41@42 1/2c. Eggs steady; fresh firsts, 28@30c.

DETROIT SEEDS

Clover seed, domestic cash, \$17.75; October \$18.60; December \$18.50. Alsike, \$16. Timothy, cash, \$2.35; December, \$2.90.

DETROIT FEEDS

Winter wheat bran, \$39; spring wheat bran, \$38; standard middlings, \$45; fancy middlings, \$49; cracked corn, \$44; coarse cornmeal, \$42; hops, \$44; poultry feed with grit, \$53; without grit, \$57 a ton.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.—Hogs: Market mostly strong to 10c higher than yesterday's average; light lights and pigs 10@25c higher; top, \$10.80 paid for choice 200 to 250 lbs.; shippers took 7,000; estimated hold-over, 5,000; butchers, medium to choice, 250 to 350 lbs., \$9.75@10.75; 200 to 250 lbs., \$9.75@10.80; 160 to 200 lbs., \$9.25@10.80; 130 to 160 lbs., \$8.40@10.55; packing sows, \$8.50@9.45; pigs, medium to choice, 90 to 130 lbs., \$7.75@9.50. Cattle: Snappy, active market on fed steers and yearlings; top, \$15; price range very narrow; common light Texas grassers, \$9.50@10.50; slaughter classes, steers, good and choice, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., \$14@15.25; 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., \$14@15.25; 950 to 1,100 lbs., \$14@15.25; common and medium, 850 lbs. up, \$10@14; fed yearlings, good and good choice, 750 to 950 lbs., \$13.75@15.25; heifers, good and choice, 850 lbs. down, \$13.50@15.25; common and medium, \$9.50@13.50; cows, good and choice, \$9.75@12; common and medium, \$7.75@9.75; low cutter and cutter, \$6@7.75; bulls, good and choice (beef), \$9.50@10.75; cutter to medium, \$7.50@9.60; vealers (milk-fed), good and choice, \$13.50@16; medium, \$11.50@13.50; cull and common, \$8@11.50; stocker and feeder steers, good and choice (all weights), \$11.75@13; common and medium, \$9.25@11.75. Sheep: Fairly active; light weight sheep strong; heavies unevenly higher; other bovine classes unchanged; lambs, good and choice, 92 lbs. down, \$15.25@16.65; medium, \$13.75@15.25; cull and common, (150 lbs. down), \$4@7; culls and common, \$1.75@2.50; feeder lambs, choice, \$12.50@13.50.

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.—Cattle: Steady. Hogs: Steady; heavy, \$11@11.25; mediums and yorkers, \$11.15@11.25; pigs and lights, \$9.75@10.25. Sheep: Lower; top lambs, \$15.60@15.75; yearlings, \$12@13; wethers, \$8.50@9.50; ewes, \$5@7. Calves, \$16.

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.

sections, growers appeared to be more willing to trade than they were a few weeks ago. Trading in Texas wools at Boston has continued very light and is confined to a few lines.

Butter

At all the large butter markets there was maintained a fairly steady price level in late June, with tendency to firmness and fractional advances in eastern markets. Receivers and dealers were not inclined to allow stocks to accumulate, where they could dispose of them without making concessions below cost. Speculative buying was light. Trade was limited mostly to consumptive requirements. The production situation at the moment, appears slightly improved, since rainfall in practically all producing areas has made pasture conditions much better. The peak of production for the season is about reached. Report of American Association of Creamery Butter Man-

ferred to the Virginia-Maryland peninsula. New York City reported arrivals of more than 1,000 cars of potatoes in one week and Chicago received 600 cars. Southern Cobblers have been jobbing generally at \$1.50 to \$2.50 per barrel in city markets. Sacked Bliss Triumphs from South Central States ruled \$1.25 to \$1.75 per 100 pounds in the Middle West. The Chicago carlot price on northern Round Whites in late June was 65 to 75 cents per 100 pounds and Idaho Russet Burbanks ranged 70 cents to \$1.

BEANS

The price of CHP beans stands at a nickel above the quotation in our last issue with the market in a quiet condition and little trading going on either way. Heavy rains have been damaging the growing crop in the thumb section of the State but else-

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S MARKET SUMMARY

and Comparison with Markets Two Weeks Ago and One Year Ago

	Detroit June 30	Chicago June 30	Detroit June 19	Detroit 1 yr. ago
WHEAT—				
No. 2 Red	\$1.75		\$1.73	\$1.41
No. 2 White	1.75		1.73	1.42
No. 2 Mixed	1.75		1.73	1.40
CORN—				
No. 2 Yellow	1.13	1.08	1.11	1.02
No. 3 Yellow	1.12		1.10	1.00
OATS				
No. 2 White	.77 1/2	.70 1/2 @ .73	.77	.52
No. 3 White	.74 1/2	.62 @ .72	.74	.50
RYE—				
Cash No. 2	1.40		1.40	1.15
BEANS—				
C. H. P. Cwt.	9.95		9.95	5.55
POTATOES—				
Per Cwt.	1.50	1.15	2.50	
HAY—				
No. 1 Tim.	15@16	21@22	14@15	17@18
No. 2 Tim.	11@12.50	19@20	10@11.50	15@16
No. 1 Clover	13@14	22@23	12@13	17@18
Light Mixed	15@16	21@22	14@15	16@17.50

SATURDAY, JUNE 30.—Improvement in harvest weather sends wheat prices down. Corn holding well. Little change in oats. Bean market continued quiet.

LIVESTOCK DEALERS REQUIRED TO KEEP COMPLETE RECORDS

TO INSURE fair treatment and prevent opportunities for dishonesty in the marketing of livestock at public stockyards is a primary purpose of the Packers and Stockyards Act, which is enforced by the Packers and Stockyards Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture. This imposes definite duties and obligations on dealers engaged in buying and selling livestock at posted public stockyards. It is no longer possible to do business "on the cuff," as was discovered to be the practice of one dealer who was cited to appear for a

MAKE UP BOOK FROM COPIES

DEAR EDITOR:—Enclosed find check for my renewal. Would not think of getting along without M. B. F. The only thing I don't like is that it doesn't come often enough. Wish it was printed every week as everyone reads M. B. F. through and then save the copies and make up a book.—O. J. Purdy, Barry County.

hearing. He was charged with and admitted failure to keep adequate records of his dealings.

The departmental order required that in future his dealer shall keep the following accounts, records and memoranda pertaining to his transactions:

1. Copies of scale tickets issued by stockyards covering purchases and sales by him.
2. Copies of bills for all purchases of livestock by him.
3. Book record or register of each purchase and sale of livestock showing date, number of head, weight, dockage if any, amount, and incidental expenses.
4. A complete file of canceled checks issued.
5. A check stub corresponding to every check issued.
6. Copies of account sales rendered by market agencies in connection with sales for him.

If any shipper or producer of livestock has reason to believe that he has been treated unfairly at any stockyard, the existence of the required set of records enables the agents of the department to check over the account of the questioned transaction. It is the policy of the department to be lenient toward first offenders, and give them opportunity to mend their ways and comply with the provision of the law. Subsequent offenses are regarded as more serious, and in such cases the department intends to make full use of the powers conferred by the Packers and Stockyards Act.

STUDY SOIL BUILDING IN CASS COUNTY

THE fundamental importance of lime (on soils that are sour) as the first step in a soil-building program and the value of an erstwhile weed, sweet clover, as a soil-builder were prominent among several soil facts brought out at the annual Field Day recently held at the experimental plots on the Cass county poor farm near Cassopolis. In attendance at the event were farmers from several southwestern Michigan counties, agricultural extension men, and representatives of lime and fertilizer companies.

Experiments on these plots date back to 1917 when the State College Soils Department took over ten acres of sour, badly run land and placed it

less than the full lime requirement. Check plots receiving no lime have produced no legume crop, very little wheat, and only mediocre crops of rye even though handled similar to limed plots in other respects.

Figures on a chart arranged by Extension Specialist John Sims brought out the contrast vividly. Computed on an acre basis the value of all crops from the unlimed area during the eleven years was \$70.65. Hay value of green manure crops plowed under was \$2.20 leaving a balance of \$68.45. During the same period from an adjoining plot that had been limed, crops to the value of \$166.99 per acre were harvested. Cost of the lime plus hay value of green manures plowed down was \$39.73, leaving a balance of \$127.26, which is \$58.81 in favor of the limed plot.

On four of the series of plots a four year rotation is followed, viz: corn, oats, sweet clover, wheat. For several years an outstanding feature of fertilizer tests with the sweet clover in this series has been the increased growth on the plots to which potash has been applied. In height of plant, stooling, and color of foliage the legume unmistakably expressed its appreciation of a liberal feed of potash. By the increased growth of sweet clover an additional amount of nitrogen was made available for the subsequent wheat crop. Hence nitrogen for the wheat was secured by applying potash on the sweet clover, a seemingly roundabout and somewhat paradoxical process but a fact nevertheless.

Before inspection of the plots short talks were given by some of the college men present, among them being Dr. McCool, head of the soils department, and R. J. Baldwin, Director of Extension. H. D. Gleason of the County Poor Board also made some interesting comparisons of present conditions of the entire farm and its condition before a systematic application of lime phosphate and fertilizer was commenced. Mr. Gleason stated the average value of crops now grown annually was about \$7,000 whereas twenty years ago it was but \$700. This remarkable change has been accomplished by the expenditure of only \$2800 in lime and phosphate. The entire farm excepting one field has now been limed.—H. H. Barnum.



Week of July 8

ALTHOUGH the early part of the week of July 8th is expected to be mostly fair, the week as a whole will average sufficient moisture to care for most of the growing crops. Temperatures at the beginning of the week will range slightly below the seasonal normal.

By the middle of the week there will be increasing cloudiness, rising temperatures and some rather general rains. In connection with some of these rain storms in various counties of the state there will be some local electrical and wind storms.

With the probable exception of Thursday we expect there will be continued cloudiness and threatening to stormy conditions over most parts of the state during the balance of the week. The week will end with cool weather for the season.

Week of July 15

Weather conditions for the week of July 15th as a whole will average rather spotted, some sections having plenty of rainfall for their needs while others close by will be dry.

Warm weather and thunder storms with wind and rain will be in action during the early part of this week. These conditions will continue until after the middle of the week.

Temperatures will be on the upward trend during the entire week and will develop into a heat wave before Saturday.

The weather will be unsettled and threatening during latter part of week but rainfall will be generally deficient over most sections at this time. However, there will be some heavy falls.

LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARMS

GET YOUR CHICKS

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

SPECIAL JUNE PRICES

S. C. White Leghorns	50	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks, S. and R. C. Reds	\$5.00	\$ 9.00	\$41.00	\$79.00
W. Rocks, Wh. Wyand., Buff Orpingtons	5.75	11.00	51.00	99.00
Broilers, all heavies, \$9.00—100; \$41.00—500; L. Mixed, \$7.50—100; add 25c to 25 orders.	6.25	12.00	56.00	109.00

Order direct from this ad at these prices. Get our reasonable prices on 2 and 3 week old chicks and pullets.

LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM

M. J. KOLE, Owner

Box 3

Holland, Michigan

Asthma So Bad He Couldn't Work

Now Works in Smoke and Steam, Without Cough or Wheeze.

Railroad men and others whose asthma or bronchitis is aggravated by smoke-filled air, will be glad to read this letter from Frank Paul, 847 S. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind. He writes:

"I suffered with asthma and severe bronchial cough for 3 years. I gasped and choked until I could hardly breathe and had to stay away from work for weeks at a time. I was desperate when I started taking Nacor, and it saved my life. It gave me prompt relief, and now I am feeling fine. I am a mechanic in a round house. The smoke and steam do not bother me a bit now. I don't wheeze or even breathe hard, and am working every day."

This remarkable letter is only one of hundreds written by former sufferers from asthma, bronchitis and chronic coughs, telling how their trouble left and never returned. Their letters and a booklet of vital information about these diseases will be sent free by Nacor Medicine Co., 590 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. The more serious your case, the more important this free information may be. Write for it today.—(Adv.)

BUCKEYE Better Corn Crib!

"The Crib With the Steel Rib"

NEGLECTED storage of Corn and Grain crops is a plain throwing away of dollars. Only Galvanized Metal Crib and Bins can save the profits you have worked for; and not all of these are alike. Write for BUCKEYE catalog and "Better Storage" Bulletin. SPECIAL TERMS on early shipments. We help you finance.



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The PERFECT CORN HARVESTER

Sold Direct \$23.75 JUST THE THING for SHOCK or SILO CUTTING



Works in any kind of soil. Cuts stalks, doesn't pull them. Cuts 4 to 7 acres a day with one man and horse. Great labor saver. Sold direct to farmers. Get your catalog NOW—Be prepared. Write:

LOVE MANUFACTURING CO., Dept 161, Lincoln, Illinois

583 Dead Rats

From One Baiting—Not a Poison

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



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

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

Send no money—just your name to Imperial Laboratories, 2550 Coca Cola building, Kansas City, Mo., and the shipment will be made at once, by c. o. d. mail. Costs nothing if it does not quickly kill these pests. So write today and coupon good for choice of 8 new poultry and household remedies (50c size), included free.

Ship Your Dressed Calves and Live Poultry

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OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE COMMISSION HOUSE IN DETROIT
Write for new shippers Guide shipping tags and Quotations.

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1903 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich.



TRAILER ONLY \$37.50

Timken Bearings. Shock Absorbing Spring Draw Bar-Automatic Construction Throughout.

Write us for circular today.
Standard Trailer Co., Cambridge Springs, Pa.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

New York, June 26th, 1928.
The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of sixty (60c) cents a share on the Common Stock of this Company, payable August 15th, 1928, to common stockholders of record at the close of business, August 1st, 1928. Checks to be mailed. Transfer books will not close.
OWEN SHEPHERD, Vice-President and Treasurer.

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FOR SALE PEDIGREED COLLIE 8 MONTHS old, from champion stock, or will trade for good used car. 14488 Faircrest, Detroit.

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention The Business Farmer

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.....

FOR THE FARMER

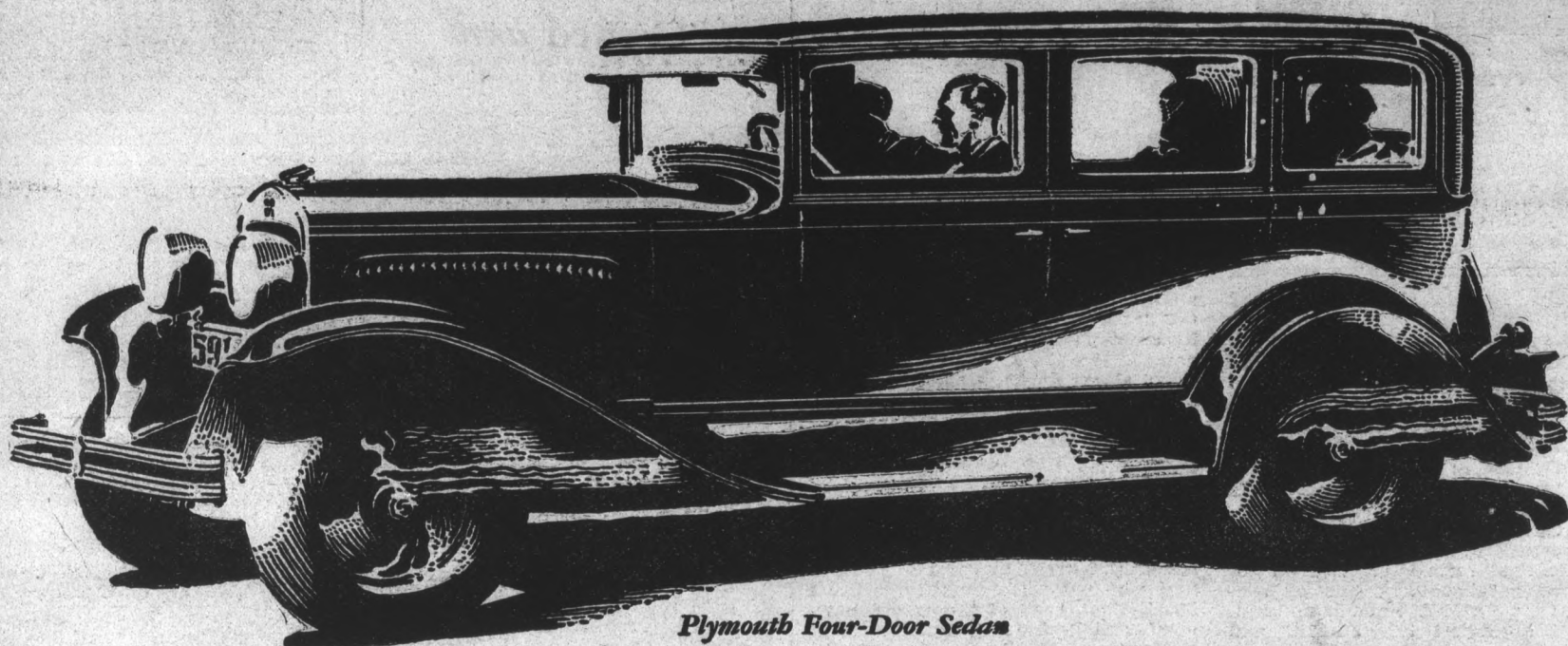
DEAR EDITOR:—Am renewing as we can't get along without the M. B. F. You fellows are sure all for the farmer.—Ray Benson, Roscommon County.

under the care of a newly hired research man, George Grantham. Grantham has been in charge during the entire eleven years conducting lime and fertilizer tests, also experimenting with various applications of barnyard manure and sweet clover and soy beans as green manure. A public meeting is held at the plots annually in June.

At the beginning most of the plots were limed at the rate of three tons per acre. Plots limed at a lesser rate have never produced well, showing the false economy of putting on



PLYMOUTH



Plymouth Four-Door Sedan

**A NEW
CAR . . . A
NEW CAR STYLE**

\$670
AND UPWARDS

Coupe	\$670
Roadster	670
2-Door Sedan	690
Touring	695
De Luxe Coupe	720
4-Door Sedan	725

All prices f. o. b. Detroit • Chrysler dealers are in a position to extend the convenience of time payments.

A NEW ZENITH OF LOW PRICED CAR-LUXURY AND PERFORMANCE

Plymouth Features—*New slender profile chromium-plated radiator.*

—Long, low bodies. —Generous room for 2 to 5 passengers, according to body model. —Luxurious deep upholstery and appointment detail such as you expect only in cars of far higher price. —New "Silver-Dome" high-compression engine, for use with any gasoline. —Smooth speed up to 60 and more miles an hour. —Characteristic Chrysler acceleration. —Unbelievable smoothness of operation at all driving speeds. —Body impulse neutralizer. —Chrysler light-action internal expanding hydraulic four-wheel brakes—no other car of this price possesses this feature.

With the new Plymouth, Chrysler is the first to give, at so low a price, the advantages of performance, riding ease, dependability and full adult size which characterize fine cars of higher price.

It is so revolutionary an advance over other low priced cars, it is such conclusive evidence that the past year's strides in the science of manufacturing have multiplied the purchasing power of the motor car dollar, that you will surely want to see it and drive it.

A Plymouth ride is the best demonstration of the ease with which it leaps from 5 to 60 and more miles per hour—the quiet of its power and the smoothness of its flight.

You yourself must put your foot to the light-action internal hydraulic 4-wheel brakes to know the confidence of the fastest and safest deceleration you have ever experienced.

And above all, you must see its beautiful lines and finish, and stretch at ease in its deep-upholstered, full adult-size bodies, to comprehend how completely the Plymouth surpasses cars heretofore sold under \$1000.

Please see and ride in the Plymouth. We believe you will discover there has never been a car anywhere near its price that can approach the Plymouth for power, pick-up, smoothness, easy handling, safety, quietness and roominess—nor that can equal it in beauty and style.